"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9

SALTYKOV, R.A.; ZEMSKOV, Ye.M.

Combined immunization with living and chemical vaccines in an experiment. Report No. 1: Combined vaccination with anaerobic sorbed anatoxins and living plague and tularemia vaccines. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 31 no. 4:60-64 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(PLAGUE) (TULAREMIA)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9

VYGODCHIKOV, G.V.; VOROB'YEV, A.A.; SALTYKOV, R.A.; LARINA, I.A.; ANAN'YEVA, Ye.P.; SHEVELEV, V.M.

Experimental study of the immunogenic properties of associated anerobic toxoids. Report No.1: Study of the immunological effectiveness of sextatoxoids in primary immunization of animals. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. 32 no.1:28-32 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:6)

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

(TOXINS AND ANTITOXINS)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9

SALTYKOV, R.A.; ZEMSKOV, Ye.M.; NIKONOV, I.V.

Experience in sublimation drying of concentrated sorbed anatoxins. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. 32 no.1:117-121 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:6)

(TETANUS) (TOXINS AND ANTITOXINS)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9

KRAVCHENKO, A.T.; SALTYKOV, R.A.

"Prevention of infections with live vaccines" by M.I.Sokolova. Reviewed by A.T.Kravchenko, R.A.Saltykov. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 32 no.6:147-151 Je '61. (MIRA 15:5)
(VACCINES) (COMMUNICABLE DISEASES—PREVENTION)
(SOKOLOVA, M.I.)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9

VYGODCHIKOV, G.V.; VOROB'YEV, A.A.; SALTYKOV, R.A.; LARINA, I.A.; SHEVELEV, V.M.

Experimental study of immunogenic properties of associated anaerobic anatoxins. Report No.2:Study of the immunological effectiveness of a sexta-anatoxin following late re-immunization. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 32 no.7:74-77 Je '61. (MIRA 15:5)
(TOXINS AND ANTITOXINS)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9

SALTYKOV, R.A.; ZEMSKOV, Ye.M.; MILYUTIN, V.N.

Effect of toxins of pathogenic anaerobes on tissue cultures.
Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 52 no.12:43-47 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR P.F.Zdrodovskim.
(TOXINS AND ANTITOXINS) (TISSUE CULTURE)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9

SALTYKOV, R.A.; KREMLEV, G.I.; ZEMSKOV, Ye.M.

Associated immunization with live and chemical vaccines in experiments. Report No.2: Mechanism of the stimulation of antitoxin production by live EB vaccine. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 33 no.2:28-32 F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

(IMMUNITY)
(PLAGUE—PREVENTIVE INOCULATION)
(TOXINS AND ANTITOXINS)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9

VYCODCHIKOV, G.V.; LARINA, I.A.; VOROB'YEV, A.A.; SALTYKOV, R.A.

Experimental study of the immunogenic properties of associated anaerobic anatoxins. Report No. 3. Study of the immunologic effectiveness of an octa-anatoxin in the primary immunization of animals. Zhur.mikrobiol., epid.i immun. 33 no.8:79-83 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:10)

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

(TOXINS AND ANTITOXINS)(VACCINATION)

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VYGODCHIKOV, G.V.; VOROB'YEV, A.A.; SALTYKOV, R.A.; LARINA I.A.; SHEVELEV, V.M.

Experimental study on polyvalent anaerobic toxoids. Part 4: Study of the immunological effectiveness of octatoxoid in late revaccination. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 40. no.1:127-132'63. (MIRA 16:10)

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

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9

VYGODCHIKOV, G.V.; GEKKER, V.D.; LARINA, I.A.; SERGEYEVA, N.S.; VOROB'YEV, A.A.; SALTYKOV, R.A.

Basic principles underlying the production of polyvalent vaccines against anaerobic and intestinal infections. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 40 no.3:9-14 Mr '63. (MIRA 17:2)

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

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9

SALTYKOV, R.A.; REZEPOV, F.F.; ZEMSKOV, Ye.M.

Discussion of the rate of immunological response to revaccination with anatoxins. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 40 no.3:111-114 Mr '63. (MIRA 17:2)

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L 45668-65 EWA(b)-2/EWA(j)/EWT(1) JK

ACCESSION NR: AP5013169 UR/0016/64/000/009/0104/0107

AUTHOR: Ginsburg, N. N.; Saltykov, R. A.; Arkhipova, V. R.

TITLE: Stability of biological properties of anthrax vaccine strain STI-1

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 9, 1964, 104-107

TOPIC TAGS: anthrax, vaccine

Abstract: Signs of dissociation were discovered in cultures of strain STI-1, which for 20 years after isolation had been re-inoculated periodically and kept in a 30% glycerin solution: a pattern of growth not typical of the anthrax microbe appeared both on solid media and in liquid media. A spore culture of strain STI-1 of the third generation, stored in a dry (lyophilized) state for 18 years, had maintained all the biological characteristics of the strain: both its growth pattern on culture media and its reactogenicity and immunogenicity for animals. The new standard spore dry culture of STI-1 strain is recommended for preparation of live anthrax vaccine; it should replace other lines now used in research.

Orig. art. has 1 table.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9

L 45668-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5013169

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy kontrol'nyy institut meditsinskikh biologicheskikh preparatov im. Tarasevicha (State Control Institute for Inspection of Medical Biological Preparations)

SUBMITTED: 28Mar63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 008 OTHER: 000 JPRS

Card 2/2

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SALTYKOV, R.A.

Position of attenuated vaccine strains of bacteria in the system of micro-organisms. Zhur.mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 42 no.9:126-129 S '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Gosudarstvennyy kontrol'nyy institut meditsinskikh biologicheskikh preparatov imeni Tarasevicha. Submitted August 15, 1964.

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

BC

B-I-5

Method of standard structures for metallographic control of casting of steel. S. A. SALTIKOV. (Zavod. Lab., 1937, 6, 327—335).—Standard methods for describing the grain structure of steels, and of determining the no. and nature of non-metallic inclusions, are described. R. T.

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Ca

9

Examination of microstructure of malleable cast iron. S. A. Saltykov. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 7, 565–73(1938). A standard Soviet procedure for thermal and metallographic study of the microstructure of metals is described.

Chas. Blanc

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

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CA

9

Strongly accelerated annealing of malleable cast iron

S. A. Saltykov. *Litelnoe Delo* 9, No. 4, 23-9(1938); *Chem. Zentr.* 1939, I, 781.—The economic advantages of the rapidly accelerated annealing process for malleable cast iron are described. A large no. of graphitization centers are formed by quenching the white casting prior to the tempering treatment proper. M. G. Moore

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3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

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14

The Role of Graphitisation Nodules in the Annealing of Malleable Cast Iron. S. A. Saltykov. (Metallurg, 1939, No. 8, pp. 10–22). (In Russian). Earlier work indicated that graphitisation nodules were formed during cooling through the γ–α region by submicroscopic particles of graphite precipitating from the supersaturated solid solution, the number of nodules depending on the degree of supercooling. A modification of Schwartz's formula :

$$N = 2{\cdot}38\, n^{1{\cdot}6}$$

is suggested for the number of nodules per cubic millimeter where n is the number of nodules per square millimeter of a section. From this, assuming a closely packed arrangement of

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the nodules the mean distance c between them is given by the formula:

$$c = \frac{1}{1{\cdot}1895\sqrt[3]{n}}$$

(*See* also p. 164 A). The mean value of c gives some idea of the length of the path through which the carbon has to diffuse during annealing, though actually this length varies from zero at the beginning to $c/2$ at the end of the process. Experiments on white cast iron with 2·7% of carbon and 1·3% of silicon using test pieces of different cross-section showed that there was a linear relation between the duration in hours of the first stage of graphitisation (T_1), the duration in hours of the second stage (T_2), and c, *viz.*:

$$T_1 = 118c \text{ and } T_2 = 31c,$$

the first stage of graphitisation being effected at 980° C. Rapid quenching and superheating both increase the number of graphitisation nodules and correspondingly shorten the time required for annealing. The author has shown that the number of nodules can also be increased by deoxidising the iron with silico-calcium in the ladle. In an iron with 2·67% of carbon, 1·23% of silicon, 0·51% of manganese and 0·113% of sulphur, an addition of 0·4% of silico-calcium increased the number of nodules from 5–12 to 124–168 per sq. mm. Some work by the author taken in conjunction with that of other investigators indicates that the elongation of malleable cast iron reaches a maximum somewhere between 120 and 1000 nodules per sq. mm. and then falls off, whilst the tensile strength appears to increase continuously. The impact strength of very rapidly annealed malleable cast iron (1200–2000 nodules per sq. mm.) does not differ from that of ordinary malleable iron with 30–50 nodules per sq. mm.

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CA

9

Method of determining the number of graphitization centers in malleable cast iron. S. A. Saltykov. *Zavodskiyi Lab.* 8, 428-31(1939).—The formulas suggested by Schwartz (*Metals & Alloys* 7, 278(1936)) for calcg. the no. of graphitization centers in malleable cast irons are not applicable for cases where the no. of centers has been artificially increased. Instead the following formula is offered relating the no. of graphitization centers per cc. (N) to the no. of centers/sq. mm. (n): $N = 2.38n^{1.5}$. The formula was applied to malleable iron specimens and gave satisfactory results. The av. distance (c) between the centers can be calcd. from $N = \sqrt{2}/c^3$. B. Z. K.

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SALTYKOV, S.

SA

A 53
H

4650. Acoustic Meter. V. Fedorovich and S. Saltikov. *J. Techn. Phys. U.S.S.R.* 9. 8. *pp.* 737–742, 1939.—An acoustic meter is described with an even response from 50 to 6000 ~. The sensitivity is of order 2 mV/bar and amplitudes between 0·35 and 1000 bars can be measured. D. S.

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Oa

9

Determination of the boundaries of structural elements in metallographic analysis. S. A. Saltykov. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 12, 79-88(1946).—A method is described that can be used to det. with a sufficient accuracy, rapidly, simply, and without any special instruments the dimensions of the various elements in the microstructure of polished sections of metals and alloys. The method is of importance in the study of intraphase transformations taking place at the boundaries of the various phases and is the 1st step in the formulation of quant. metallography in investigations of the space structure of metals and alloys, on the basis of results obtained in studies of their surfaces. Seven references. W. R. Henn

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3rd AND 4TH ORDERS

M

3

THE METHOD OF SECTIO NS IN METALLOGRAPHY. S. A. SALTYKOV. (ZAVOD. LAB., 1946, 12, (9/10), 816-825)--(In Russia n) By the ~~m~~ method of sections and

special ways of applying it, it is possible in practically all cases of metallographic analysis to obtain quantitative data regarding the surfaces of the grains or particles of phases in the structure by means of ordinary microspecimens. The method appears to be statistical, and hence by increasing the number of sections practically any required degree of accuracy may be attained.—N. A.

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CA

9

Determination of the number of grains in a volume of an alloy. S. A. Saltykov. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 13, 1080-95 (1947).—The coeffs. in the formula of Schwartz (C.A. 28, 4691[illegible]) are recalcd. with 4 decimals. For the no. N of (spherical) particles of C sepd. on annealing per 1 cu. mm. of pig iron, as a function of the no. n of sections counted per 1 sq. mm., the empirical formula is $N = n^{1.5}\sqrt{\pi/6\Sigma V}$, where ΣV = vol. of the particles considered in 1 cu. mm. of metal. The relation $\Sigma D_i^2 N_i = (2/\pi)\Sigma d_i^{-1} n_i$, between the no. N_i of grains of diam. D_i per cu. mm., and the no. n_i of sections of diam. d_i per sq. mm., is derived analytically. Application of the method is illustrated on counts of cementite grains in steel. N. Thon

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USSR/Metals Apr 48
Iron Alloys
Metallography

FA 4/49T68

"Quantitative Metallographic Method of Analysis," M. Ye. Blanter, S. A. Saltykov, 1 p

"Zavod Lab" Vol XIV, No 4

Subject method of analysis was described by Saltykov in 1946. Here he replies to ensuing discussion. Method of deriving basic formula is sound, as is the formula itself. The experimental formula can be confirmed only for isometric structures in two special cases, but it is reasonable to suppose that

[redacted] 4/49T68

USSR/Metals (Contd) Apr 48

it holds good for other cases. Approximate formulas for estimating cementite area in granular and laminated pearlite are limited in application; secant method should therefore be used.

[redacted] 4/49T68

SALTYKOV, S. A.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9

SALTYKOV, S. A., Engr

PA 142T18

USSR/Engineering - Metallurgy Sep 49
Microstructure

"Evaluation of the Granular Structure of Metals," S. A. Saltykov, Engr, 11 1/2 pp

"Zavod Lab" Vol XV, No 9 - p.1114/16

Argues that method for evaluation of granular structure of metals, particularly steel, used by American Soc for Testing Materials is inferior to the one outlined here. Points out that ASTM method is based on analysis of flat microstructure, without considering the complex effects of other spatial parameters. Gives

152T18

USSR/Engineering - Metallurgy (Contd) Sep 49

critical analysis of ASTM system and certain views of Soviet metallurgists.

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5

On the Calculation of the Size-Distribution Curve for Three-Dimensional Grains. S. A. Saltykov. (Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1949, vol. 15, Nov., pp. 1317-1319). [In Russian]. A table of coefficients is given for the calculation of the size distribution of grains, assumed to be spherical, from a study of the size distribution of their sections in a polished section of the specimen. The greatest number of groups into which the table allows the section diameters to be divided is 15, five being the smallest number for satisfactory accuracy. As an example, the method is applied to the determination of the size distribution of grains of temper carbon in a specimen of wrought iron.—S. K.

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SALTYKOV, S. A.

PA 169T53

USSR/Metals - Metallography Sep 50

"Scale for Quantitative Evaluation of Grain Structures," S. A. Saltykov

"Zavod Lab" Vol XVI, No 9, pp 1084-1088

Saltykov reviews method accepted by ASTM for grain-size classification of steels, considers it unsatisfactory, and suggests new method for quick quantitative evaluation of polyhedral structure of steel and other metals and alloys. Basis for his method is value of specific grain surface, i.e., total surface of all grains in 1 cubic mm of metal

169T53

USSR/Metals - Metallography (Contd) Sep 50

expressed in sq mm. Gives chart constructed on this principle. Evaluation of grain structure may be performed at any magnification. Effectiveness of method was previously substantiated by Saltykov ("Zavod Lab," Vol XII, No 1, 9, 10, 1946, and Vol XV, No 9, 1949).

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8

Scale for Quantitative Evaluation of Crystalline Structures.
S. A. Saltykov. (Zavodskaya Laboratoriya : Hutnické Listy, 1951, vol. 6, Apr., p. 195). [In Czech]. After criticising the A.S.T.M. method of evaluating grain size the author describes his new method which is based on determining the total surface of the grain boundaries (in sq. mm./cu. mm. of the metal) by comparison of the grain as seen under the microscope with 'standard' scales.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9

SALTYKOV, S.A.

Precision standards for the method of secants. Zav.lab.21 no.8: 949-955 '55. (MLRA 8:11)

1. Yerevanskiy politekhnicheskiy institut
(Metallography)

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SALTYKOV, S. A.

AL'TGAUZEN, O.N., kandidat fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk; BERNSHTEYN, M.L., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; BLANTER, M.Ye., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; BOKSHTEYN, S.Z., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; BOLKHOVITINOVA, Ye.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; BORZDYKA, A.M., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; BUNIN, K.P., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; VINOGRAD, M.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; VOLOVIK, B.Ye., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk [deceased]; GAMOV, M.I., inzhener; GELLER, Yu.A., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; GORELIK, S.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; GOL'DENBERG, A.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; GOTLIB, L.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; GRIGOROVICH, V.K., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; GULYAYEV, B.B., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; DOVGALEVSKIY, Ya.M, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; DUDOVTSEV, P.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KIDIN, I.N., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; KIPNIS, S.Kh., inzhener; KORITSKIY, V.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; LANDA, A.F., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; LEYKIN, I.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; LIVSHITS, L.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; L'VOV, M.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MALYSHEV, K.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MEYERSON, G.A., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; MINKEVICH, A.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MOROZ, L.S., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; NATANSON, A.K., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; NAKHIMOV, A.M., inzhener; NAKHIMOV, D.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; POGODIN-ALEKSEYEV, G.I., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; POPOVA, N.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; POPOV, A.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; RAKHSHTADT, A.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ROGEL'BERG, I.L., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk;

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AL'TGAUZEN, O.N.---- (continued) Card 2.

SADOVSKIY, V.D., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; SALTYKOV, S.A., inzhener; SOBOLEV, N.D., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SOLODUKHIN, A.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; UMANSKIY, Ya.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; UTEVSKIY, L.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; FRIDMAN, Ya.B., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; KHIMYSHIN, F.F., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KHRUSHCHEV, M.M., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; CHERNASHKIN, V.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SHAPIRO, M.M., inzhener; SHKOL'NIK, L.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SHRAYBER, D.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SHCHAPOV, N.P., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; GUDTSOV, N.T., akademik, redaktor; GORODIN, A.M. redaktor izdatel'stva; VAYNSHTEYN, Ye.B., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Physical metallurgy and the heat treatment of steel and iron; a reference book] Metallovedenie i termicheskaia obrabotka stali i chuguna; spravochnik. Pod red. N.T.Dudtsova, M.L.Bernshteina, A.G. Rakhshtadta. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1956. 1204 p. (MLRA 9:9)

1. Chlen -korrespondent Akademii nauk USSR (for Bunin)
(Steel--Heat treatment) (Iron--Heat treatment)
(Physical metallurgy)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9

SALTYKOV, S.A.

Random secant method. Zav.lab. 22 no.6:751-752 '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Metallography)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9

SALTYKOV, S.A.

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

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1958, 960

Author : Saltykov, S.A.

Inst : Yerevan Polytechnic Institute.

Title : Tentative Analysis of Structure of Alloys.

Orig Pub : Zavod. laboratoriya, 1957, 23, No 2, 201-208

Abstract : Continuation of the work of the author on the development of the method of secants (Zavod. laboratoriya, 1946, 12, 9 -- 10; 1954, 20, 5; Referat Zhur Fizika, 1956, 25618). The name "rose(R) of the number of intersections (NI)" is introduced for the surface which expresses the dependence of the average NI on the direction of the secant, and many cases of its construction are analyzed. Using the method of construction of the R of the NI, the author proves the premise that any real oriented system of bounding

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

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1958, 960

of the setting and the degree of the 0 is considered for a two-phase structure at different phase hardnesses. The method of studying the degree of 0 makes it possible to determine the degree of deformation in various places of the deformed article.

Bibliography, 5 titles.

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18(7) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1225

Saltykov, Sarkis Andreyevich

Stereometricheskaya metallografiya (Stereometric Metallography) 2d ed., rev. and enl., Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1958. 446 p. 4,500 copies printed.

Ed.: Bogorodskiy, O.V ; Ed. of Publishing House: Berlin, Ye.N.; Tech. Ed.: Vaynshteyn, Ye.B.

PURPOSE: This book should be of interest to engineers, technicians, and instructors whose work is concerned with the investigation, processing, and quality control of metals, as well as to students taking courses in these special fields.

COVERAGE: The book presents the basic principles of stereometric metallography, i.e., the body of methods for the quantitative determination of the three-dimensional microstructure of metals and alloys. Methods of determining the more important parameters of three-dimensional microstructure are described in detail. It is pointed out that the basic properties of metals and alloys and their behavior in

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the processes of hot and cold working are directly and precisely related to stereometric structure parameters. This second edition incorporates methods developed by the author at the Physical Metallurgy Laboratory of the Yerevanskiy Politekhnicheskiy Institut imeni Karla Marksa (Yerevan Polytechnic Institute imeni Karl Marx). It is stated that careful examination of relevant non-Soviet literature indicates that the USSR is considerably ahead of other countries in the field of stereometric metallography, as regards both priority and the general level of development. No personalities are mentioned. There are 277 references, of which 230 are Soviet, 41 English, 5 German, and 1 French.

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Ch. I. Microscopic Structure of Alloys and Methods of Determining Its Characteristics 5

1. Qualitative and quantitative determination of the microscopic structure of alloys 5

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L 42826-66 EWT(m)/EWP(e)/EWP(j)/T/EWP(t)/ETI EWG(k) [illegible] JD/HM

ACC NR: AR6014372 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0137/65/000/011/G033/G033

42
B

AUTHOR: Saltykov, S. A.

TITLE: Determination of the specific surface area of powders by means of stereometric metallographic methods

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 11G235

REF SOURCE: Sb. Poroshk. metallurgiya i metalloobrabotka. Yerevan, 1965, 148-153

TOPIC TAGS: powder metal, surface area, metal surface, metallography

ABSTRACT: A method is proposed for the direct determination of the specific surface area S_V of powders (P), used as a check of indirect analysis and based on adsorption, rate of filtration, etc. The P is mixed with a solidifying filler styracrol or polystyrene in the ratio of 1:1 by volume. Next, polished sections are made from the solidified mixture by the usual methods. The plane of the polished section contains numerous random cross sections of P particles. The polished section is observed without etching under a microscope through an eyepiece provided with a grid with magnification permitting a sharp distinction of P particle contours. The overall surface area S of particles per unit volume of conglomerate is determined by the method of random intersections and the overall volume V, by a planimetric, linear, or point method. During the measurement of S_V by the method of random intersections

UDC: 621.762

Card 1/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9

MARCHENKO, I.; SALTYKOV, V.

Rural clubs and film projection. Pozh.delo 7 no.4:8-9 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

(Motion-picture theaters--Fires and fire prevention)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9

MAKAROV, V.L., master; SALTYKOV, V.V.

Maintaining motors in operation during short term disappearance of voltage in the net. Energetik 8 no.1:16-18 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)

(Electric circuit breakers) (Electric motors)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9

MEDVEDEV, Ye.K., inzh.; SALTYKOV, V.V., inzh.

Fixing brake linings with glue. Nov.tekh.zhil.-kom.khoz.: Gor.dor.-most.khoz. i transp. no.3:71-80 '63. (MIRA 17:10)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9

SALTYKOV, Yevgeniy Vladimirovich; SHUKHER, I.M., red.; GIPP, V.V., red. izd-va; SHLIKHT, A.A., tekhn.red.

[Designing sanitation zones for sources of the water supply] Proektirovanie zon sanitarnoi okhrany istochnikov vodosnabzheniia. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va Kommun.khoz. RSFSR. Pt.1. 1959. 129 p. (MIRA 12:4)
(Water-supply engineering)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9

SALTYKOV, Yevgeniy Vladimirovich; SHUKHER, I.M., red.; MIRONOV, A.V., red.izd-va; LELYUKHIN, A.A., tekhn.red.

[Establishing sanitary protection zones for water-supply sources] Proektirovanie zon sanitarnoi okhrany istochnikov vodosnabzheniia. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va kommun.khoz.RSFSR. Pt.2. 1960. 185 p. (MIRA 13:9)
(Water supply)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9

SALTYKOV, Yu.A., inzh.

Reconditioning outworn machine-tool guides with textolite.
Mashinostroitel' no.1:17 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:4)
(Machine tools--Maintenance and repair)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9

SALTYKOV, Yu.S.

21(4) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2583

International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Engergy. 2nd, Geneva, 1958.

Doklady sovetskikh uchenykh; yadernyye reaktory i yadernaya energetika. (Reports of Soviet Scientists; Nuclear Reactors and Nuclear Power) Moscow, Atomizdat, 1959. 707 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, vol. 2) Errata slip inserted. 8,000 copies printed.

General Eds.: N.A. Dollezhal, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences, A.K. Krasin, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, A.I. Leypunskiy, Member, Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences, I.I. Novikov, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences, and V.S. Fursov, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; Ed.: A.P. Alyab'yev; Tech. Ed.: Ye. I. Mazel'.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for scientists and engineers engaged in reactor designing, as well as for professors and students of higher technical schools where reactor design is taught.

COVERAGE: This is the second volume of a six-volume collection on the peaceful use of atomic energy. The six volumes contain the reports presented by Soviet scientists at the Second International Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, held from September 1 to 13, 1958 in Geneva. Volume 2 consists of three parts. The first is devoted to atomic power plants under construction in the Soviet Union; the second to experimental and research reactors, the experiments carried out on them, and the work to improve them; and the third, which is predominantly theoretical, to problems of nuclear reactor physics and construction engineering. Yu. I. Moryakin is the science editor of this volume. See SOV/2081 for titles of all volumes of the set. References appear at the end of the articles.

Mostovoy, V.I., V.S. Dikarev, M.B. Yegizarov, and Yu.S. Saltykov. Measuring Neutron Spectra in Uranium Water Lattices (Report No. 2152) 546

Krasin, A.K., B.G. Dubovskiy, M.N. Lantsov, Yu.Yu. Glazkov, N.K. Goncharov, A.V. Kamayev, L.A. Gerasova, V.V. Vavilov, Ye. I. Inyutin, and A.P. Senchenkov. Studying the Physical Characteristics of a Beryllium-moderator Reactor (Report No. 2146) 555

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Marchuk, G.I., V. Ya. Pupko, Ye. I. Fogudalina, V.V. Smelov, I.P. Tyuterev, S.T. Platonova, and G.I. Druzhinina. Certain Problems in Nuclear Reactor Physics and Methods of Calculating Them (Report No. 2151) 588

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Kazarnovskiy, M.V., A.V. Stepanov, and F.L. Shapiro. Neutron Thermalization and Diffusion in Heavy Media (Report No. 2148) 651

Veynik, A.I., V.S. Yermakov, and A.V. Lykov. Using the Onsager Theory for Studying Neutron Diffusion in the Absorbing Media of Nuclear Reactors (Report No. 2224) 668

Broder, D.L., S.A. Kurkin, A.A. Kutuzov, V.V. Levin, and V.V. Orlov. Studying the Spatial and Energy Distribution of Neutrons in Different Media (Report No. 2147) 674

Dmitriyev, A.B. Boron Ionization Chambers for Work in Nuclear Reactors (Report No. 2084) 690

Kirillin, V.A., and S.A. Ulybin. Experimental Determination of Specific Volumes of Heavy Water in a Wide Temperature and Pressure Range (Report No. 2471) 696

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SALTYKOV, Yu. S.

MOSTOVOY, V. I., DIKAREV, V. S., YEGIAZAROV, M. B. and SALTYKOV, U. S.

"Neutron Spectrum Measurement in Uranium-Water Lattices."

paper to be presented at the 2nd UN INtl. Conf. on the peaceful uses of Atomic Energy, Geneva, 1 - 13 Sep 58.

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21 (8)

AUTHORS: Mostovoy, V. I., Mostovaya, T. A., Sovinskiy, M., Saltykov, Yu. S.

SOV/89-7-4-10/28

TITLE: The Distribution of the Kinetic Energy of the Fragments in the Triple Fission of U^{235} by Thermal Neutrons

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1959, Vol 7, Nr 4, pp 372-374 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: K. Allen and J. Dewan were the first to investigate the distribution of the kinetic energy of fragments in the fission of U^{235} with emission of one α-particle with a long range. According to the results they obtained, the distribution of the kinetic energy of the fragments in a triple fission is similar to the distribution usually found in double fission. The present paper gives exact data concerning the distribution of the kinetic energy of fragments in a triple fission. A double ionization chamber with a grid was used for the purpose of detecting the fragments and α-particles with long ranges. The apparatus and the measuring method are briefly described. These measurements were carried out in the neutron beam of a VVR-reactor. A diagram shows the distribution of the kinetic energy of the fragments in a triple fission. Altogether, 17,644 cases of

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triple fission were recorded. For purposes of comparison, also the distribution for double fission, which was measured under the same conditions, is given. Even if, in counting, the "geometric conditions 2π" are used, the areas of the two groups of fragments produced in a triple fission differ considerably from each other. The ratio of these surfaces for light and heavy fragments amounts to 0.82. The simple geometric conditions of this counting chamber permitted a reliable determination of the influence exercised by the angular distribution of long range α-particles upon the efficiency of fragment recording. The ratio between the recording probabilities for a light and a heavy fragment (in consideration of the angular distribution of α-particles with long focal distance) amounts to $P_{heavy} : P_{light} = 1.20$, which explains the observed difference between the areas. The third diagram shows the kinetic energy distribution of the fragments in the case of a triple fission in consideration of fragment recording. The most probable energies of the heavy and light fragments are less by 5.7 ± 0.5 and 0.1 ± 0.3 Mev

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respectively than in the case of a double fission. This decrease in kinetic energy by 13.8 Mev can, however, not be explained by a decrease in the charge of the fragments due to the departure of an α-particle. The most probable value of the total kinetic energy liberated in a triple fission is less by 1 Mev than in double fission. On the basis of this result the authors evaluated the excitation energy of the fragments in triple and double fissions of U^{235} by thermal neutrons. Under the conditions made here the average excitation energy of fragments in triple fission must be lower by 5.87 Mev than in double fission. This also agrees well with the results obtained by V. F. Apalin on the number of secondary neutrons in the case of a triple fission of uranium. The half-widths of kinetic energy distribution in a triple fission are less by 1.1 ± 0.5 and 4.3 ± 1.0 Mev respectively than the corresponding half-widths in double fission. There are 3 figures and 8 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9

The Distribution of the Kinetic Energy of the Fragments in the Triple Fission of U^{235} by Thermal Neutrons SOV/89-7-4-10/28

SUBMITTED: May 4, 1959

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9

MOSTOVOY, V.I.; DIKAREV, V.S.; YEGIAZAROV, M.B.; SALTYKOV, Yu.S.

Measurement of neutron spectra in lattices of uranium - water and uranium - monoisopropylbiphenyl. Atom.energ. 13 no.6:547-555 D '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Neutrons—Spectra) (Uranium) (Biphenyl)

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SAltykova A.M.

12

1-4E3d

1-4E4j

Spectrographic determination of tin, lead, antimony, bismuth, and cadmium in titanium, zirconium, tantalum, and niobium. Sh. G. Melamed and A. M. Saltykova. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 23, 573-6(1957).—Methods were developed for a systematic spectrum analysis for metallic Ta, Nb, Zr, and Ti, and the intermediate products in their manuf. The Sn and Pb spectrographic detns. were compared with results obtained by polarography, and the agreement was satisfactory; Bi, Sb, Cd and Ti results were not compared with analytical results. The results obtained were sufficiently reproducible to meet production requirements.

W. M. Sternberg

MT JK

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9

MELAMED, Sh.G.; SALTYKOVA, A.M.

Spectrographic determination of tin, lead, antimony, and cadmium in titanium, zirconium, tantalum, and niobium. Fiz. sbor. no.4:181-182 '58. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut redkikh i malykh metallov "Giredmet."
(Spectrum analysis)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9

DOMAREVA, T.V.; LOPUNOVA, V.F.; RYABININ, A.A.; SALTYKOVA, I.A.

Triterpenes of the bark Alnaster fruiticosus Ledeb. Zhur.ob. khim. 31 no.7:2434-2435 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.A. Zhdanova. (Terpenes)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9

NIZOVKINA, T.V.; STROYMAN, I.M.; GELLER, N.M.; BOROVAYA, G.M.; SALTYKOVA, I.A.

Preparation of phenols by condensation dehydrocyclization.
Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.11:3566-3570 N '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9

LEBEDEV, A.N.; SALTYKOVA, L.A.

The technique of calculating the duration of precipitation.
Trudy GGO no.122:48-60 '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Precipitation (Meteorology))

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9

ZABIYAKO, V.I.; SALTYKOVA, M.B.

Determination of the content of aluminum in cryolite and aluminum fluoride. Zav. lab. 29 no.6:652-653 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimicheskiy institut.
(Aluminum—Analysis) (Cryolite)
(Aluminum fluoride)

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S/631/61/000/002/005/013
I003/I203

AUTHORS: Smirnov, M. V., Baraboshkin, A. N., Saltykova, N. A., and Komarov, V. Ye.

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Ural'skiy filial. Institut elektrokhimii. Trudy, no. 2, 1961. Elektrohimiya rasplavlennykh solevykh i tverdykh elektrolitov. 63–69

TITLE: Cathodic processes during deposition of hafnium from chloride and hloride-fluoride fused salts

TEXT: There are no pablished data on the electrode processes of the electrolysis of fused salts containing hafnium. The cathodic polarization of molybdenum and tungsten in chloride and and chloride-fluoride fused salts containing hafnium was invastigated by measuring their electrode potentials against a chlorine reference electrode. Current densities were from 10^{-4} to 2 amp/cm^2 and the temperature range from 700 to 900°C. Hafnium was introduced into the fused salts by addition of hafnium tetrachloride or by anodic dissolution of the pure metal in the bath. The presence of fluorine ions in fused chloride salts decreases the deposition potentials of hafnium and decreases the concentration polarization, particularly when the F/Hf molar ratio is 6. There are 5 figures.

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S/826/62/000/000/005/007
D408/D307

5.4700

AUTHORS: Smirnov, M.V., Baraboshkin, A.N., Komarov, V.Ye. and Saltykova, N.A.

TITLE: Cathodic and anodic processes during the electrolysis of chloride and fluoride-chloride containing zirconium and hafnium.

SOURCE: Fizicheskaya khimiya rasplavlennykh soley i shlakov; trudy Vses. soveshch. po fiz.khimii raspl. soley i shlakov, 22 - 25 noyabrya 1960 g., Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1962, 257 - 265

TEXT: A continuation of previous investigations of electrode processes during the electrolysis of chloride and fluoride-chloride melts containing other polyvalent transition metals. Anodic and cathodic polarization curves were obtained by measuring the electrode potentials at the moment of switching on the polarizing current. Polarization curves are presented for e.g. the anodic solution of Zr and Hf in molten equimolar mixtures

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9

of NaCl and KCl at 800°C, for an Mo cathode in NaCl--KCl melts to which a) specific amounts of $ZrCl_4$ (2.5 wt.%) or $HfCl_4$ (3.6 wt.%) were added, at 800°C, and b) 0.9 wt.% Zr was introduced by anodic solution of the metal, at 900, 800, and 700°C, and for an Mo cathode in fluoride-chloride melts (at 800°C) prepared from NaCl--KCl melts by a) the addition of 2.8 wt.% K_2ZrF_6 or 3.7 wt.% K_2HfF_6 and b) the introduction of 0.95 wt.% Zr by anodic solution of the metal and the addition of sufficient NaF to give molar ratios [F] / [Zr] = 0, 2, 6, 16 and 22 in the melts. The anode potentials increased continuously with increasing in current density (i) from 10^{-4} to 10 a/cm^2, indicating that the concentration of Zr ions close to the electrode continuously increased are insoluble Zr chlorides were not formed. Below 3×10^{-3} a/cm^2 concentration polarization was practically absent because the electrolysis current was lower than the self-solution (corrosion) current. In the range 3×10^{-3}-1 a/cm^2 the plots of electrode potential v. log i were nearly linear, but above 1 a/cm^2 the curves deviate from linearity, owing mainly to the increase in metal ion concentration at the electrode surface and consequent increase in activity coefficient,

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but partly to change in the diffusion coefficient of the ions in the high concentration region and, thus, to change in the thickness of the diffusion layer. The anodic polarization curves shift to the side of more positive potentials with increase in temperature, but the general character of the dependence of the anodic potential on current density does not change substantially. The following expression was derived for the average valency of the metal ions passing into solution at potential φ:

$$\varphi = E^{o}_{Me^{4+}/Me^{2+}} + 0.992 \times 10^{-4} \log \frac{n-2}{4-n} \quad , \qquad (5)$$

where Me--metal; n--average valency of the metal ions = 4 - 2x; x--proportion of Me^{2+}. At low i the experimentally found average Hf ion valencies, were lower than those calculated from Eq. (5); at high current densities the experimental results were higher than the calculated ones. The cathodic polarization of Zr and Hf has the same character as that of Th and Ti but, in contrast to the latter

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metals, Zr and especially Hf begin to discharge when the concentrations of M^{2+} and M^{4+} are comparable. For Zr at 800° $E^{o}_{Zr^{4+}/Zr^{2+}}$ = - 2.00v, somewhat more positive than the potential at which the metal is liberated, and the charge exchange, of higher to lower ion valencies, was clearly indicated by an inflection on the polarization curve; For Hf at 800°C $E^{o}_{Hf^{4+}/Hf^{2+}}$ = -2.14v, more negative than the potential at which the metal is liberated, the charge exchange inflection merges with the metal liberation inflection. Polarization curves for the melts in which Zr was introduced by anodic solution of the metal at different temperatures showed that even at low i the potential of the Mo cathode was close to that at which the metal was liberated. In chloride and fluoride-chloride melts, liberation of the metals at the cathodes preceded residual currents which were mainly explained by charge exchange and discharge of impurity ions. Liberation of the metals was accompanied by strong concentration polarization, due mainly to accumulation of free fluoride ions in the vicinity of the cathode. The potential at which zirconium was liberated depended on the [F] / [Zr] ratio. There are 6 figures.

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S/826/62/000/000/005/007

Cathodic and anodic processes ...D408/D307

ASSOCIATION: Institut elektrokhimii UFAN (Institute of Electrochemistry UFAS)

Card 5/5

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9

BARABOSHKIN, A.N.; SALTYKOVA, N.A.

Shape of the switching-off curves in concentration polarization. Trudy Inst. elektrokhim. UFAN SSSR no.3:49-57 '62. (MIRA 16:6)

(Polarization(Electricity))
(Electromotive force)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9

SALTYKOVA, N.A.; BARABOSHKIN, A.N.

Measurement of polarization in the cathodic isolation and anodic dissolution of copper in molten copper chloride. Trudy Inst.elektrokhim. UFAN SSSR no. 4:35-39 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9

BARABOSHKIN, A.N.; KOSIKHIN, L.T.; SALTYKOVA, N.A.

Formation of crystal nuclei in the electrolysis of fused salts. Part 1: Deposition of silver from nitrate melts. Trudy Inst. elektrokhim. UFAN SSSR no.5:89-100 '64.

(MIRA 18:2)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9

SALTYKOVA, N.A.; BARABOSHKIN, A.N.

Electrocrystallization of copper from chloride melts. Trudy Inst. elektrokhim. UFAN SSSR no.5:101-110 '64.
(MIRA 18:2)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9

BARABOSHKIN, A.N.; KOSIKHIN, L.T.; SALTYKOVA, N.A.

Crystallization overvoltage in the electrolysis of fused salts. Dokl. AN SSSR 155 no. 4:880-882 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut elektrokhimii Ural'skogo filiala AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom A.N.Frumkinym.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9

BARABOSHKIN, A.N.; KOSIKHIN, L.T.; SALTYKOVA, N.A.

Exchange currents in pure molten silver nitrate. Dokl. AN SSSR 160 no.1:145-148 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut elektrokhimii Ural'skogo filiala AN SSSR. Submitted July 2, 1964.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9

L 2450-66 EWT(m)/EPT(n)-2/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(h) LJP(c) JD/WW/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP5022013 UR/0286/65/000/014/0081/0081
669.296.472

AUTHOR: Baraboshkin, A. N.; Lebedeva, K. P.; Saltykova, N. A.; Perevozkin, V. K.

TITLE: Method for electrolytic refining of zirconium in a fused chloride bath. Class 40, No. 173010

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 14, 1965, 81

TOPIC TAGS: zirconium, zirconium refining, electrolytic refining

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a method for electrolyti[illegible]ing of zirconium in a fused chloride electrolyte containing low-valence zirc[illegible]ions. To obtain coarse grained-zirconium cathode deposits, the electrolyte, prior to electrolys[illegible] is held in contact with metallic zirconium at the temperature of electrolysis until a valence ratio approaching the equilibrium with metallic zirconium is reached. [AZ]

ASSOCIATION: Institut elektrokhimii Ural'skogo filiala AN SSSR (Institute of Electrochemistry, Ural Branch, AN SSSR)

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L 2450-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5022013

SUBMITTED: 20Apr63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM,GC

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000 ATD PRESS: 4109

fused salt 18

BVK

Card 2/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9

PANCHENKOV, G.M.; KUVSHINNIKOV, I.M.; SALTYKOVA, N.M.; DENISOVA, L.N.

Sorption of water on aluminosilica gels at elevated temperatures. Zhur. fiz. khim. 36 no.3:641-643 Mr '62. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9

Saltykova, O. F.

"Concerning Sudden Death in Cases of Neoplasms in Various Locations." Thesis for degree of Cand. Medical Sci. Sub 31 Oct 49, First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Inst.

Summary 82, 18 Dec 52, Dissertations Presented for Degrees in Science and Engineering in Moscow in 1949. From Vechernyaya Moskva, . Jan-Dec 1949

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9

SALTYKOVA, O.F.

Diagnosis of malignant neoplasms in polyclinical practice. Trudy 1-MMI 16:231-237 '62. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Iz kafedry sudebnoy meditsiny (zav. - prof. V.F.Chervakov) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina Meditsinskogo instituta imeni Sechenova.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9

NIKOLAYEV, A.D.; SALTYKOVA, T.I.

World center for the collection of geophysical data. Vest. AN SSSR 31 no.8:81-84 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Geophysics)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9

SALTYKOVA, T.I.; SHECHKOV, B.N.

Brief description of seismological materials kept at the world data center. Geofiz. biul. no.15:90-94 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9

TUPIKOVA, Z.N.; VDOVICHENKO, L.M.; SALTYKOVA, T.P.

Carbohydrate metabolism during medication sleep and waking. Nerv. sist. no.1:33-43 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Kafedra biokhimii, Leningradskiy ordena Lenina gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.A. Zhdanova.
(CARBOHYDRATE METABOLISM) (SLEEP)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9

SALTYKOVA, V.A.

AUTHORS: Dykhno, N.M., Candidate of Chemical Sciences, Nashukevich, Yu.A., Engineer, Saltykova, V.A., Engineer

67-58-2-14/26

TITLE: The Application of Gas Analyzers for Measuring Thermal Conduction in Argon Production (Primeneniye termokonduktometricheskikh gazoanalizatorov v proizvodstve argona)

PERIODICAL: Kislorod, 1958, Nr 2, pp. 61-63 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Until recently the apparatus produced by Hempel and Ors-Fisher as well as the Soviet apparatus TK-4 and TKG -5, which were several times reconstructed by VNIIKIMASh (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for the Construction of Oxygen Machines), has been used for this purpose in the USSR. Gas analyzers of this type are used in other countries for automatic control in the rectification air-fractioning column (according to A.W.Angerhofer and B.M.Dewey (2)). In the USSR such gas analyzers are used for the current determination of the argon content in the argon fraction or in crude argon. The apparatus TK-4 and TKG -5 mentioned here are steady, electric, automatically recording apparatus, which were developed by the OKBA of the Ministry for the Chemical Industry. They are based

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9

The Application of Gas Analyzers for Measuring Thermal Conduction in Argon Production 67-58-2-14/26

upon the principle of the comparison between the thermal conductivity of the standard gas and that of the gas to be analyzed. The following sections contain a description of how these apparatus are used. The headings of these sections are: 1.) The Application of the Gas Analyzers TK-4 in the Production of Crude Argon. 2.) The Application of Gas Analyzers TKG-5 in the Production of Technical Argon. 3.) The Application of the Gas Analyzers TKG-4 in the Production of Pure Argon. An additional device for gas preparation is used in conjunction with the apparatus TKG-4, which is also described. There are 4 figures, and 4 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Argon—Production—Heat conduction—Measurement 2. Gas analyzers—Applications

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9

DYKHNO, N.M., kand. khim. nauk; SALTYKOVA, V.A., inzh.

Preparation of gas mixtures of specified composition. Kislorod 12 no.5:45-46 '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(Gases)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9

S/032/60/026/010/011/035
B016/B054

AUTHORS: Dianov-Klokov, V. I. and Saltykova, V. A.

TITLE: Spectroscopic Determination of Nitrogen Impurities in Argon

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1960, Vol. 26, No. 10, pp. 1124-1126

TEXT: If the nitrogen impurity in gaseous argon is not large ($C_{N_2} \leqslant 0.1 - 0.2\%$), filters can be used instead of a spectrograph to separate the spectral regions to be compared (Refs. 1, 2). The design and dependability of apparatus with filters must be improved. The apparatus described in Ref. 1 requires a stabilization of the current sources of the photomultipliers and the discharger. Further, the mixture to be analyzed must be freed from oxygen. Also the apparatus described in Ref. 2 is much too complicated. The authors based on the fact that strong light fluxes can be generated in filter photometers, and attempted to build a simple and dependable apparatus without glow cathode, while the previously (Ref. 3) used split-beam method was used again. Fig. 1 shows a diagram of

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Spectroscopic Determination of Nitrogen Impurities in Argon

S/032/60/026/010/011/035
B016/B054

this analyzer, and Fig. 2 shows the discharger. The voltage of the photomultipliers is regulated such that the terminal current does not exceed 0.20 - 0.75 ma. An emitter repeater on a П201-А (P201-A) germanium triode amplifies the current by about 50 times its amount. By means of a synchronous switch, this triode is intermittently connected to the frame of the recording logometer ЛПБ-46 (LPB-46). As the ratio of intensities of the spectral regions compared is dependent on the gas pressure in the discharger (Fig. 3), this pressure (10 mm Hg) is kept constant. Fig. 4 shows calibration curves for two modes of scale adjustment. These diagrams were drawn on the basis of standard mixtures. As the oxygen impurity has only a slight effect on the error of determination of C_{N_2}, it needs not be removed before ($C_{O_2} \leqslant 0.1\%$). There are 4 figures and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Elemental-organic Compounds of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9

AGZIBEKOV, Oleg Grigor'yevich; KAMENEVA, Valentina Mikhaylovna; SALTYKOVA, Viktoriya Isidorovna; TSIMMERMAN, Moisey Gernikhovich; VOSKOBOYNIK, D.I., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; TYAGUNOVA, Z.I., red.; BRUDNO, K.F., tekhn. red.

[French-Russian nuclear dictionary] Frantsuzsko-russkii iadernyi slovar'. Pod red. D.I.Voskoboinika. Moskva, Glav. red. inostr. nauchno-tekhn. slovarei Fizmatgiza, 1961. 242 p. (MIRA 14:9)

(French language—Dictionaries—Russian)
(Nuclear physics—Dictionaries)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9

SALUKHOV, F., kand.tekhn.nauk

New process of sifting middlings developed at the Orenburg Flour Mill. Muk.-elev. prom. 27 no.1:15-17 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Orenburgskaya mel'nitsa No.2.
(Orenburg—Grain milling)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9

SALUKVADZE, G.N.

Photographic observations of Burnham's comet (1959k). Astron.tsir. no.213:1 Jl '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Abastumanskaya astrofizicheskaya observatoriya. (Comets—1959)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9

SALUKVADZE, G.N.; KHATISOV, A.Sh.

Investigation of the KIM-3 coordinate-measuring machine.
Biul. Abast. astrofiz. obser. no.30:107-126 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9

SALUKVADZE, V.S., inzh.; SHAGOV, N.P.

Facilitating the work of the builders of pipelines. Bezop.truda. v prom. 4 no.6:19-20 Je '60. (MIRA 14:3)
(Pipe fitting)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9

SALUKVADZE, V.S.

Corrc ion pretection of pipes. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.Gos. nauch.-issl.inst.nauch.i tekh.inform. 17 no.5:6-8 My '64. (MIRA 17:6)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9

SALUN, Yevgeniya Naumovna

For the Question of Immune-Logical Reactions Concerning Experimental (refleksogennoy) Hypertones

Dissertation for candidate of a Medical Science degree. Chair of Pathological Physiology (head, Asst. Prof. P. Ya. Novorasov) Saratov Medical Institute, 1957

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9

SALYAMON, L. S. (USSR)

"On the growth rate of transplanted tumours."

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

Salyamon, L. S.-Inst. of Oncology, Leningrad, P-129

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9

AGZIBEKOV, Oleg Grigor'yevich; KAMENEVA, Valentina Mikhaylovna; SALTYKOVA, Viktoriya Isidorovna; TSIMMERMAN, Moisey Genrikhovich; VOSKOBOYNIK, D.I., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; TYAGUNOVA, Z.I., red.; PLAKSHE, L.Yu., tekhn. red.

[Russian-French nuclear dictionary]Russko-frantsuzskii iadernyi slovar'. Pod red. D.I.Voskoboinika. Moskva, Glav.red. inostr.nauchno-tekhn.slovarei Fizmatgiza, 1962. 627 p. (MIRA 15:9)

(Russian language--Dictionaries--French)
(Nuclear physics--Dictionaries)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9

SALTYKOVA, V.S.

*A Gravimetric Analytical Method of Separating Cobalt from Nickel in Cyanide Complexes. V. S. Saltykova (*Compt. Rend.* (*Doklady*) *Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S.*, 1945, 48, (1), 34-36).—[In English]. The chemical characteristics and stabilities of the cyanide complexes of nickel and cobalt are discussed, and a method for estimating Ni and Co present together is proposed. To a neutral or weakly acid solution of the mixed nitrates, KCN is added until the first-formed precipitate re-dissolves. Evaporation to dryness converts the Co to the trivalent state, giving $K_3Co(CN)_6$. The Ni complex is unaffected. The residue is dissolved in water, and the solution evaporated with HNO_3 to decompose excess KCN, and to form $Ni(NO_3)_2$. The liberated $Ni^{\cdot\cdot}$ ion reacts with the Co complex to form $Ni_3[Co(CN)_6]_2$, which is precipitated. During the second evaporation, HCN is expelled. The nearly dry residue is dissolved in hot water, and a 5% solution of $AgNO_3$ added. $Ag_3Co(CN)_6$ is precipitated, filtered, washed, dried at 130° C., and weighed. The Ni in the filtrate, after removal of excess Ag by HCl, is determined by any convenient method.—G. V. R.

Inst. Geol. Sci. - AS USSR

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FA 20T87

SALTYKOV, V. S.

USSR/Radio, Amateur May 1946
Frequency Standards

"Amateur Radio Frequency Allocations," V. S. Saltykov, 2 pp

"Radio" No 2

States the frequencies allocated to radio amateurs by international agreement (prewar). Also mentions the frequency allocations made by the Ministry of Communications USSR for use by Russian radio amateurs. 40-meter band from 42.86 to 41.6 meters (7,000-7,200 kc) is allocated to amateurs. The 20-meter band has not been allocated to amateurs. However, they have been assigned 14.22-13.9 meters (21.1-21.5 megacycles).

20T87

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9

SALTYKOVA, V.S.

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Gravimetric and electrolytic methods for the separation and determination of nickel and cobalt in cyanide complexes. K. A. Nenadkevich and V. S. Saltykova. *Zhur. Anal. Khim.* 1, No. 2, 123-8(1946); cf. C.A. 40, 7055f.—This method of sepn. and detn. of Co and Ni is based on the ability of Co to form stable cyanide complexes in acid soln., while Ni complexes decomp. The Co cyanide complex reacts with heavy metals to form insol. heavy metal Co cyanide ppts. suitable for gravimetric detns. In the described method, Ag^+ is used which ppts. $Ag_3Co(CN)_6$. To a soln. of Co and Ni nitrates (not chlorides) in a porcelain dish add KCN soln. until the ppt. first formed dissolves. Evap. on a water bath to dryness. The purpose of evapn. is to make certain that all the Co is in the trivalent state. Take up the dry residue with H_2O. Add 10 ml. of HNO_3(d.1.42) and evap. almost to dryness. This evapn. decomps. the $K_2Ni(CN)_4$ to $Ni(NO_3)_2$ and removes the excess of CN. Take up the residue with hot H_2O and to the soln. add 20 ml. of 5% $AgNO_3$. Cover with glass, heat on a water bath for 1 hr., filter through a weighed crucible, wash with hot H_2O, dry at 130° to const. wt., and weigh as $Ag_3Co(CN)_6$. The conversion factor to Co is 0.1146. In the filtrate det. Ni by known methods. The electrolytic method is based on the fact that the Ni cyanide complex decomps. during electrolysis and black Ni oxide collects at the anode while the Co complex is unaffected by electrolysis. To prevent deposition of metallic Ni and Co on the cathode, a depolarizer is added to the electrolyte; e.g., alkali chromate. Start with a soln., preferably of sulfates, add KCN until the cyanides dissolve but avoiding an excess. Heat on a water bath for at least 1 hr. (to oxidize Co). To 50-60 ml. of the electrolyte contg. approx. 0.5 g. of Ni and Co salts in a 100-ml. weighed Pt dish add 2 g. of KOH and depolarizer and electrolyze at 0.1-2 amp. and 2-4 v. When electrolysis is completed, filter, wash, transfer the filter back into a Pt dish, ignite, and weigh. The filtrate contains all of the Co as cyanide complex. Neutralize KOH with HNO_3, acidify slightly, ppt. with $AgNO_3$, and det. Co as $Ag_3Co(CN)_6$. M. Hosch

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Lab. Special Investigations, Inst. Geol. Sci, AS USSR

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9

AUTHORS: Saltykova, V. S., Fabrikova, Ye. A. 75-1-9/26

TITLE: The Determination of Gallium in Minerals by the Rhodamine Photometric Method (Opredeleniye galliya v mineralakh pri pomoshchi rodaminovogo fotometricheskogo metoda)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Analiticheskoy Khimii, 1958, Vol. 13, Nr 1, pp. 63-65 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The main deficiency of the reactions used for the determination of small quantities of gallium lies in their low specificity. Gallium must therefore be separated from hydrochloric solutions by repeated extraction of its chloride with ether or amyl-acetate. This circumstance renders the work with series analyses extremely difficult. The authors perfected a quantitative photometric method of the determination of gallium with rhodamine B according to Onishi and Sandell (reference 3) in a manner that gallium is not separated from the accompanying elements. Gallium can be determined in minerals independent of the content of iron and aluminum. With gallium ions in 6n-hydrochloric solutions rhodamine B forms a colored chlorine gallate of rhodamine B which can be extracted with benzene. The presence of more than 0,5γ

Card 1/4

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446910016-9

The Determination of Gallium in Minerals by the Rhodamine Photometric Method

75-1-9/26

gallium in the solution is recognized by a red-violet coloring of the organic layer, a gallium content lying below 0,5γ, an orange-yellow fluorescence. The disturbing influence of Au (III), Fe(III), Sb(V) and Tl(III) is removed by the addition of $TiCl_3$ to the initial solution. Other foreign ions, with the exception of the ion NO_3^+ (probably misprint, should read NO_3^-; abstractor's remark) do not disturb the proof and the determination of gallium. The law value of the extraction coefficient for rhodamine B - chlorine gallate in benzene and its dependence on the composition and the concentration of the admixtures in the solution prevents the possibility of a quantitative determination of gallium according to Onishi's method, but without a previous separation of galliu. The authors found that a mixture of ether and benzene exercises a much more intense extracting effect upon the rhodamine-complex of gallium from hydrochloric solutions than the individual components of this mixture. When plotting the percentage portion of the precipitate extracted against the composition of the mixture of ether and benzene a curve is obtained which shows a sharp maximum at a volume ratio ether: benzene = 1 : 3. This maximum means a 100% extraction of the

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gallium-rhodamine complex into the organic phase and is pratically independent of the content of admixtures. The use of this mixture of enzene and ether for the extraction of the gallium-rhodanide complex permits a visual colorimetric determination of gallium. At a gallium content of the sample from 0,2γ to 1γ the accuracy amounts to 0,1γ, at a gallium content from 1γ to 2γ - 0,3γ, at a gallium content from 2γ to 5γ - 0,5γ and at a gallium content of from 5γ to 10γ - 1γ. The relative error of this determination on the average amounts to 10-15%. The minimum quantity of gallium which can be proved on the basis of the coloring of the benzene-ether layer amounts to 0,1γ per ml. This method was applied to more than 200 samples of gallium-containing minerals: bauxites, natrolites, nephelines, sphalerites and others. The minimum gallium content which can be determined with the rhodamine B - method without separating gallium from the accompanying elements for sulfidic ores, natrolites and nephelines amounts to 0,0001%, for bauxites and some silicates to 0,001%. The results obtained were compared with the results obtained by Lukin's method (ref. 5) and also with

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those obtained by the rhodamine-method with a previous separation of gallium from the accompanying elements. It was found that the deviations of the results do not exceed the error limit of the method (10-15%). There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 8 references, 4 of which are Slavic.

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1. Gallium - Determination 2. Rhodamine - Applications 3. Photometry - Applications

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