"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4

L 38630-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5011376

10 MLD/ml (for mice). Treatment with antibiotics and a serum against Cl. perfringens type A brought the patient to complete recovery by the 21st day. In this case there was observed a typical anaerobic sepsis after food poisoning caused by Cl. perfringens type A, which is a very rare occurrence in medical practice.

In the second case a 49-year old woman was stricken with food poisoning after eating roast duck and pastry. She died within 10 hours. Cultures of samples taken from the liver and small intestines revealed a morphology characteristic for microorganisms of the Cl. perfringens group. Biochemical tests also confirmed this. The activity of the toxin was 8 MLD/ml and 4 MLD/ml for the samples from the liver and intestines respectively.

ASSOCIATION: Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. Gamaleĭ AMN SSSR (Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, AMN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 29Mar63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: LS
NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 008 JPRS

Card 2/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4

ACCESSION NR: AP4009077 S/0016/64/000/001/0101/0108

AUTHOR: Ivanova, L. G.; Sergeyeva, T. I.

TITLE: Changes in the nitrogenous composition of broth made from the dry KPD preparation during growth of Clostridium botulinum types A, B, C and E

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 1, 1964, 101-108

TOPIC TAGS: botulism, Clostridium botulinum, botulin production, Clostridium botulinum metabolism, Clostridium botulinum nitrogen metabolism

ABSTRACT: In order to provide information as to the nutritive requirements of Clostridium botulinum, required both for diagnostic purposes and to improve the production of botulin, the authors determined the total, protein and amino nitrogen, peptone and tryptophan, as well as the amino acid composition, in a broth prepared from the dry KPD formula (described by Ivanova et al., Lab. delo, 1962, No. 4, p. 33), before and after 5 days' growth of Cl. botulinum types A, B, C and E. Biological assays of the amount of toxin produced yielded values of 20-50 thousand Dlm/ml for the Memphis strain of type A and the Nevin strain of type B, compared to 50-100 thousand Dlm/ml for strains No. 98 of type A, 175 of type B and 91 of type C, and only 10,000 Dlm/ml for strain No. 188-20 of type E after

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4

ACCESSION NR: AP4009077

inactivation with pancreatin. Chemical analyses showed that the amino nitrogen content increased 3-fold during growth of types A and B, 2-fold during growth of type C and 1.5-fold with type E; the peptone levels were inversely proportional to the amino nitrogen levels, as was the concentration of tryptophan, which completely disappeared during growth of types A and B, decreased 50% during growth of type C and remained essentially unchanged with type E. Chromatographic studies of the amino acid composition of the medium showed that many amino acids take part in growth and toxin production. The levels of glycine, threonine, and glutamic and aspartic acid increased sharply during growth of types A, B and E, but remained unchanged with type C, while serine, arginine, lysine, histidine and some others decreased or disappeared. In contrast, phenylalanine appeared in the medium only after growth of types A or B, and hydroxyproline appeared only after growth of type E. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. Gamalei AMN SSSR, Moskva (Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, AMN SSSR, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: 12Dec62 DATE ACQ: 03Feb64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AM, BC NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 009

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4

IVANOVA, T.L., SERGEYEVA, T.I.

Changes in the nitrogen content of bouillon from dried KPD preparation in the process of growth of types A, B, C and E of botulism pathogens. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 41 no.1:104-108 Ja '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR, Moskva.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4

L 13094-66 EWT(1)/EWA(j)/EWA(b)-2 RO

ACC NR: AP6006643 SOURCE CODE: UR/0016/65/000/001/0112/0116

AUTHOR: Sergeyeva, T. I.; Orzuyev, M. I.

ORG: Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology im. N. F. Gamaleya, AMN SSSR (Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii AMN SSSR)

26

B

TITLE: Toxigenic properties of Cl. tetani strains isolated from soil

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 1, 1965, 112-116

TOPIC TAGS: toxicology, bacteria, bacteriology, soil bacteriology

ABSTRACT: The authors compared growth dynamics and toxin production in strains of the Cl. tetani isolated from Tadzhikistan and Uzbekistan soils and in laboratory strains. They found that the growth of the soil strains began sooner and was four-five times more rapid than that of the laboratory strains in a variety of liquid media (Gluzman's broth, Marten's broth, casein-vegetable medium, broth from dry whale liver-yeast medium). The soil strains produced the most potent toxins in Gluzman's broth, whereas the laboratory strains produced toxins of almost the same titer in all the media. The peak of toxin production by the soil strains occurred during the first 24-48 hours of cultivation, but on the 6th day the titer of the toxin decreased 2-10-fold, depending on the strain. The maximum toxin titer of the laboratory strain occurred on the 3d-4th days and remained unchanged to the 6th day, after which it gradually decreased.

Card 1/2 UDC: 576.851.551.097.29

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4

L 13094-66

ACC NR: AP6006643

Growth and spore formation of both soil and laboratory strains began sooner and was more rapid in the broth made of dry whale liver-yeast medium than in all the other media. The activity of the toxin in this medium reached a peak during the first 3 days but decreased sharply by the 6th day of cultivation. The whale liver-yeast medium is recommended as a means of detecting Cl. tetani in the environment, with only 3 days of cultivation required. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 1 figure. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 01Feb64 / ORIG REF: 005 / OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4

MATVEYEV, K.I., SERGEYEVA, T.I.

Tetanus and its prevention. Sov. med. 28 no.6:140-143 Je '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F. Gamaleii AMN SSSR, Moskva.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4

L 25770-66 EWT(1)/T JK

ACC NR: AP6016374 SOURCE CODE: UR/0016/65/000/006/0011/0016

AUTHOR: Sergeyeva, T. I.--Sergeeva, T. I.; Matveyev, K. I.--Matveev, K. I.; Vasilevskiy, V. L.--Vasilevsky, V. L.

ORG: Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology im. N. F. Gamaleya, AMN SSSR (Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii AMN SSSR)

TITLE: Current tetanus prevention in the USSR and its effectiveness

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 6, 1965, 11-16

TOPIC TAGS: immunization, human ailment, bacterial disease

ABSTRACT: The basic measures planned for the 1961-1965 period to reduce and eradicate tetanus in the USSR were: 1) study of the zonal patterns of tetanus infection; 2) immunization of the entire rural population in zones of high infection, i.e., with an index of 3 per 100,000 or higher; 3) compulsory active immunization of all children; and 4) widespread introduction of active-passive tetanus prevention. Analyses of the results of measures taken in the 1959-1963 period show that the incidence of the disease is declining after only 3 years of the 5-year plan for tetanus control. But in spite of the higher incidence of the disease in the rural population, in only a few republics is vaccination more intense in rural areas than in towns. Another reason why the results are not better is that in most republics only one-half or one-third of vaccinated persons are re-vaccinated.

Card 1/2 UDC: 616.981.551-084 (47)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4

L 25770-66

ACC NR: AP6016374

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Also, new active-passive methods of tetanus treatment are not being applied in most republics. The authors recommend that compulsory vaccination be carried out in all rural areas where there is an incidence of 2 cases of tetanus per 100,000. They also suggest further study of the zonal patterns of tetanus in order to provide better orientation for subsequent anti-tetanus measures. Orig. art. has: 4 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 22Sep64 / ORIG REF: 005

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4

CA

Determination of low concentrations of tetraethyl silicate in air. S. S. Curvits and T. I. Sergeeva (All-Union Ind. Health Inst., Moscow). *Gigiena i Sanit.* 1951, No. 9, 39-41.—The detn. is done colorimetrically with the blue reduced complex of silicomolybdic acid. The air is sampled into EtOH absorbers or in wet paper filters moistened with 10% H_2SO_4, after which usual digestion with H_2SO_4, calcining the evapd. residue with Na_2CO_3, and soln. in hot H_2O precede the conventional Si detn. Satisfactory detns. can be made on 1.5 mg. G. M. Kosolapoff

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4

VASKEVICH, D.N.; SERGEYEVA, T.I.

Visual method of examining fluorescence. Zav.lab.21 no.11: 1385-1386 '55. (MLRA 9:2)

1.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut okhrany truda Vsesoyuznogo TSentral'nogo Sovets professional'nykh soyuzov. (Fluorescence)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4

SERGEYEVA, T.I.

Rapid method of determination of small amounts of 1-naphthylamine in air of industrial establishments. D. N. Vaskevich and T. I. Sergeeva. (All-Union Sci. Research Inst. Labor Protection, Moscow). *Gigiena i Sanit.* 21, No. 3, 41-4(1956).—The sample is brought into contact with a soln. of diazoaminobenzene in EtOH in the presence of 70% AcOH; 1-$C_{10}H_7NH_2$ produces a raspberry color which is photometered against a standard scale. Sensitivity: 0.3 γ/3 ml.; limiting concn.: 1×10^{-7}. The standard scale maintains color for months. A 3-fold excess of 2-$C_{10}H_7NH_2$ does not interfere. A design for a multibulb absorber with glass beads and cotton is shown. G. M. Kosolapoff

2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4

GURVITS, S.S., SERGEYEVA, T.I. (Moskva)

Determination of phenol in the presence of polyatomic phenols in the air during shell molding processes. Gig.truda i prof. zav. 2 no.4: 50-53 Jl-Ag '58 (MIRA 11:9)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskaya laboratoriya Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta okhrany truda Vsesoyuznogo tsentral'nogo soveta profsoyuzov.
(PHENOL)
(FOUNDING--HYGIENIC ASPECTS)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4

GURVITS, S.S.; SERGEYEVA, T.I. (Moskva)

Determination of small amounts of aldehydes in the air of industrial plants by the method of derived polarography. Gig. truda i prof.zab. 5 no.6:57-61 Je '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut okhrany truda Vsesoyuznogo tsentral'nogo soveta professional'nykh soyuzov.

(ALDEHYDES)
(AIR-ANALYSIS)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4

24022
S/07[illegible]/61/035/005/005/008
B10[illegible]/B218

5 [illegible]

AUTHORS: Drak[illegible], S. I., Sergeyeva, T. N., and R[illegible]sakova, V. N. (Moscow)

TITLE: Study of electrodiffusion in the alloys K - Tl, Na - Hg, Na - Pb, and Na - Cd

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 35, no. 5, 1961, 1125-1132

TEXT: In previous papers (Refs. 1, 2: Zh. fiz. khimii, 31, 2036, 1957; ibid. 31, [illegible] 1960) it has been found that alloys of alkali metals are [illegible] for studying electrodiffusion. In order to clarify the mechanism of this effect, the authors studied electrodiffusion in the alloys Na - Hg containing 0.[illegible] and [illegible] % Hg; K - Tl containing 0.[illegible] % Tl; Na - Pb containing 0.04[illegible] % Pb and Na - Cd containing 0.[illegible]1 % Cd. The experimental method is described in Ref. [illegible]. The experiments were made in a spiral glass tube [illegible] which contained the alloy 2, and in which platinum electrodes 3 were sealed. The alloys were sucked into the tube [illegible] pump at [illegible], and then [illegible] slowly from above. Subsequently the ends of the tube were sealed. Measurements were made in a thermostat at [illegible]. The divergence $\Delta\rho$ of resistivity in the

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4

24022
S/076/61/035/005/005/008
B101/B214

Study of electrodiffusion in the [illegible]

individual sections of the tube was measured. At 110 [illegible] the authors assumed ρ to be 16.16×10[illegible] ohm·m for pure K and 9.96×10[illegible] ohm·m for pure Na. Control tests proved that no change of ρ occurred in pure alkali metals. The following equation is given for the steady state of electrodiffusion: $\ln(c_1/c_2) = K\Delta E_{1,2}/T$ [illegible], where c_1 and c_2 are the concentrations of the dissolved metal in points 1 and 2; $E_{1,2}$ is the voltage drop between points 1 and 2; T [illegible] temperature; C denotes a constant which the authors term "coefficient of electrodiffusion". The measurements yielded the following values for Cd: 2.11×10[illegible] for Na-Hg containing 0.6 % of Hg, 0.90×10[illegible] deg/v for Na-Hg containing 1.[illegible] % of Hg; and 2.27×10[illegible] deg/v for K-T. The values for Na-Pb and Na-Cd could not be determined accurately because the concentration of the metal dissolved was very low. The following mean values are given: for Na-Pb (2.5 ± 1.5)×10[illegible] deg/v; for Na-Cd (1.5 ± 0.5)×10[illegible] deg/v. The authors discuss the equation by S. I. Drakin (Zh. fiz. khimii, 27, 1586, 1953): $C = F(\nu'' - \nu')/R$ (2). (ν', ν'') are the effective [illegible] charges of the metal dissolved and of the metal serving as

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solvent, respectively; F = Faraday number; R = gas constant). This equation which has been criticized already by B. Baranowski (Zh. fiz. khimii, 28, 1676, 1954), contradicts the experimental data. This is explained by the fact that the metal dissolved is carried along by the electron current. It is assumed that almost all valency electrons of the alkali metals are free. With alkali metals, heavy metals form compounds or solvate complexes. These are shifted by the electrons to the anode. An analogous behavior was exhibited by mixtures of K and Na (Fig. 8). With excess K, the solvate complexes consist of Na atoms surrounded by K atoms, and Na diffuses to the anode. With excess Na, the reverse effect appears. The direction of diffusion changes at the point corresponding to the composition of the compound Na_2K. A clear parallelism was found between the coefficient C and $\partial(\sigma v_{mean})/\partial x_2$, where σ denotes the specific conductivity, v_{mean} the mean atomic volume of the alloy, and x_2 the atomic fraction of K. There are 8 figures and 18 references: 12 Soviet-bloc and 6 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni D. I. Mendeleyeva (Institute of Chemical Technology imeni D. I. Mendeleyev)

SUBMITTED: September 2, 1959

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4

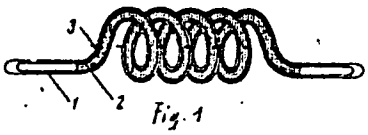

Fig. 1

Fig. 1: Spiral tube for measuring electrodiffusion (explanation in the text).

Fig. 8: Coefficient C of electrodiffusion (-.-.-.-) and $\partial(\sigma v_{mean})/\partial x_2$ (full line) as a function of the composition in the system K - Na. Legend: a) deg/v

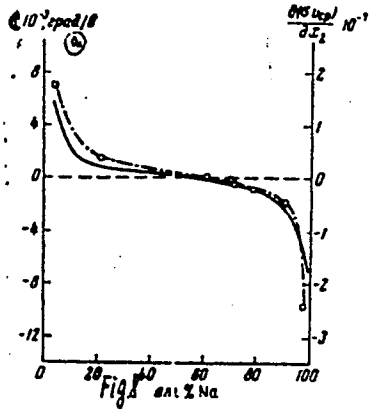

Fig. 8

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ACCESSION NR: AR4041542 S/0137/64/000/004/I017/I017

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 4I101

AUTHOR: Sergeyeva, T. N.; Drakin, S. I.

TITLE: Temperature dependence of steady-state distribution during electric diffusion in the alloy K-Na

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Mosk. khim.-tekhnol. in-ta im. D. I. Mendeleyeva, vy*p. 41, 1963, 89-90

TOPIC TAGS: steady state distribution, electric diffusion, potassium sodium alloy, potassium alloy, sodium alloy

TRANSLATION: Studies steady-state distribution of electric diffusion in alloy K+3 wt.% Na at 70 and 125°. Steady state was considered attained when the coefficient of electric diffusion, calculated according to method of least squares, remained constant with accuracy of ±0.03 degrees/volts for ~100 hours. Coefficients of

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ACCESSION NR: AR4041542

electric diffusion calculated by the angle of inclination of straight lines $\log \Delta\rho - \Delta E$ ($\Delta\rho$ is difference between specific electrical resistance of alloy and pure K, ΔE is voltage drop) at 70 and 125° constitute, respectively, $1.28 \cdot 10^4$ and $1.25 \cdot 10^4$ degrees/volts; the difference between these magnitudes is within limits of possible error of the experiment. It is shown that for alloys of an alkali metal it is possible confidently to calculate steady-state distribution in interval ±50° by the coefficient of electric diffusion, found at one temperature.

SUB CODE: MM, EM ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4

DRAKIN, S.I.; SERGEYEVA, T.N.; TREYAKOV, A.I.

Chemical interaction and electrodiffusion in liquid sodium alloys. Zhur. fiz. khim. 38 no.2:321-324 F '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva, Moskva.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4

PAVLOV, A.V.; SERGEYEVA, T.P.

Nematodes in rails of the U.S.S.R. Trudy Gel'm.lab. 11:180-193 '61. (MIRA 15:12)

(Parasites—Rails (Birds)) (Nematoda)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4

KRASNOLOBOVA, T.A.; SERGEYEVA, T.P.

A new species of trematodes Baschkirovitrema skrjabini nov. sp. (Trematoda, Echinostomatidae) from gulls. Trudy Gel'm. lab. 14:119-121 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4

1. [illegible], P. I., [illegible].

2. USSR (600)

4. Caviar

7. Making weakly salted caviar from the close-scaled fish, Ryb. khoz. 23, no. 7, 1953.

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

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4

MAKAROVA, T.I.; SURZHIN, S.N.; PAVLOVA, U.G.; SERGEYEVA, T.V.

Use of Russian spices in the fish industry. Trudy Bot.inst.Ser. 5 no.6:260-278 '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Fishery products--Preservation)
(Spices)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4

3/078/61/006/002/006/017
3017/B054

AUTHORS: Markov, V. P., Sergeyeva, T. V.

TITLE: Oxalate Thiocyanate Compounds of Uranyl

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1961, Vol. 6, No. 2, pp. 368 - 375

TEXT: The following oxalate thiocyanate compounds were synthesized and studied for their properties: $NH_4[UO_2C_2O_4CNS(H_2O)_2]$, $K[UO_2C_2O_4CNS(H_2O)_2]$, $Cs[UO_2C_2O_4CNS(H_2O)_2]$, $(NH_4)_4[(UO_2)_2(C_2O_4)_3(CNS)_2(H_2O)_2]$, $K_4[(UO_2)_2(C_2O_4)_3(CNS)_2(H_2O)_2]$, $Cs_4[(UO_2)_2(C_2O_4)_3(CNS)_2(H_2O)_2]$, $(CN_3H_6)_3[UO_2(C_2O_4)_2CNS]$, $Ba_3[UO_2(C_2O_4)_2CNS]_2 \cdot 8H_2O$, and $Ba_2[UO_2(C_2O_4)_2(CNS)_2] \cdot 6H_2O$. $NH_4[UO_2C_2O_4CNS(H_2O)_2]$ is an orange-yellow, crystalline substance dissolving in water and alcohol under decomposition. The thermogram of this compound shows three thermal effects. The first two effects indicate the delivery of two water molecules. The compound obtained

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was analyzed. X-ray analyses confirmed its existence. The dehydrated compound is hygroscopic, and absorbs two water molecules. $K[UO_2C_2O_4CNS(H_2O)_2]$ is an orange-yellow, fine-crystalline powder. $Cs[UO_2C_2O_4CNS(H_2O)_2]$ is also an orange-yellow, crystalline powder. $(NH_4)_4[(UO_2)_2(C_2O_4)_3(CNS)_2(H_2O)_2]$ is a yellow, crystalline powder, and readily soluble in water and alcohol. X-ray analysis confirmed the existence of this compound. $K_4[(UO_2)_2(C_2O_4)_3(CNS)_2(H_2O)_2]$ is a yellow, crystalline powder easily soluble in water and alcohol. $Cs_4[(UO_2)_2(C_2O_4)_3(CNS)_2(H_2O)_2]$ is a yellow, crystalline powder. The molar electrical conductivities and the pH values of the aqueous solutions of $(NH_4)_4[(UO_2)_2(C_2O_4)_3(CNS)_2(H_2O)_2]$ and of the analogous potassium- and cesium compounds were determined. $(CN_3H_6)_3[UO_2(C_2O_4)_2CNS]$ crystallizes in the form of orange crystals which are very readily soluble in water. $Ba_3[UO_2(C_2O_4)_2CNS]_2 \cdot 8H_2O$ crystallizes

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4

Oxalate Thiocyanate Compounds of Uranyl S/078/61/006/002/006/017
B017/B054

in the form of light-orange crystals easily soluble in water. The X-ray studies were carried out by Yu. N. Mikhaylov, the refractive indices were determined by E. Ye. Burova. There are 13 figures, 3 tables, and 2 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: September 1, 1960

Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4

MARKOV, V.P.; SERGEYEVA, T.V.

Oxalatosulfatothyocyanate compounds of uranyl. Zhur.neorg.khim. 6 no.9:2052-2058 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N.S.Kurnakova AN SSSR.

(Uranyl compounds)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4

MAKAROVA, T.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; SERGEYEVA, T.V., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Investigating the characteristics of spices used in fish processing. Trudy VNIIRO 45:35-47 '62. (MIRA 16:5)
(Fishery products—Preservation) (Spices)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4

SERGEYEVA, T. Ya., Sr Veterinarian, Main Veterinary Administration, NARKOMZEM USSR

"Problems in the Fight against Brucellosis at the XVIII Plenum of the Veterinary Section of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V. I. Lenin, 25 November to 1 December, 1940"

Veterinariya, Vol 18, No 3, pp70-72, 1941

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4

Sergeyeva, T. Ya

TERENT'YEV, F.A.; SERGEYEVA, T.Ya.; MOROZOV, I.S.; OLONOVSKIY, Ye.A.

Impracticality of vaccinating mature cattle against brucellosis. Veterinariia 34 no.12:60-64 D '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1.Nauchno-proizvodstvennaya laboratoriya Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva RSFSR.
(Brucellosis in cattle)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4

SERGEYEVA, T.

Acidophilus bacteria culture (ABK) helps to prevent illness in young farm animals. Nauka i pered. op. v sel'khoz. 18 no.2:18-19 F '58. (MIRA 11:3)

(Veterinary medicine)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4

SERGEYEVA, T.Ya.; POPOV, V.I.; SIMONYAN, G.A., vet. vrach.

Specific prophylaxis of swine plague. Veterinariia 35 no.10:38-43 O '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1.Nauchno-proisvodstvennaya laboratoriya Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva RSFSR (for Sergeyeva, Popov). 2.Sovkhoz "Ramenskoye." (for Simonyan).

(Swine plague)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4

DUBROVIN, G.D.; BELYAYEV, M.G.; ORLOVA, Z.V.; KALMYKOV, S.T.; SERGEYEVA, T.Ya.
PUSHKAREVA, V.I.

Unrefined biomycin in stockbreeding. Veterinariia 36 no.12:55-58
D '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1.Nauchno-proizvodstvennaya laboratoriya po bor'be s boleznyami molodnyaka sel'skokhozyaystvennykh zhivotnykh Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva RSFSR.
(Aureomycin) (Stock and stockbreeding)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4

SERGEYEVA, T. Ya., ZAREGRADSKAYA, N. A., POPOV, V. I., ANTONOVA, M. E., PAVLOVICH, L. A. and SAKHAROVA, R. M.

"About infectious nature of atrophical hog rhinitis."

Veterinariya, Vol. 37, No. 4, 1960, p. 38

Sci. Res Lab of Struggle against Diseases Young agric. animals, MSKh, RSFSR

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4

SHROYEVA, T. YA., MALAKHOVA, T. I., PUSHKAREVA, V. I., and PSHENICHNIKOV, V. G. (Scientific-Production Laboratory for the Control of Diseases of the Young Livestock of the Ministry of Agriculture, RSFSR, ~~and Chief Veterinary Surgeon of the State Farm imeni Stalin, Moskow Oblast~~')

The new vitamin and antibiotic preparation of propony cellin

Veterinariya vol. 38, no. 9, September 1961, pp. 36.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4

SERGEYEVA, T.Ya.; TSAREGRADSKAYA, N.A.; POPOV, V.I.; ANTONOVA, M.Ye.; PAVLOVICH, L.A.; SAKHAROVA, R.M.

Infectious nature of atrophic rhinitis in young pigs. Veterinariia 37 no.4:38-44 Ap'60. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Nauchno-proizvodstvennaya laboratoriya po bor'be s boleznyami molodnyaka sel'skokhosyaystvennykh zhivotnykh Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva RSFSR.
(SWINE—DISEASES AND PESTS)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4

SERGEYEVA, T.Ya.; PUSHKAREVA, V.I.; MALAKHOVA, T.I.; VEL'YAMINOV, K.S.; PSHENICHNIKOV, V.G.

Propomycelin, a new vitamin-antibiotic preparation. Veterinariia 38 no.9:66-68 S '61. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Nauchno-proizvodstvennaya laboratoriya po bor'be s boleznyami molodnyaka sel'skokhozyaystvennykh zhivotnykh Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva RSFSR (for all except Pshenichnikov). 2. Glavnyy veterinarnyy vrach sovkhoza imeni Stalina, Moskovskoy oblasti (for Pshenichnikov).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4

1. SERGEYEVA, V.

2. USSR (600)

4. Reclamation of Land.

7. Attacking the desert. Mol.kolkh. 19 no. 11, 1952.

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

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4

SERGEYEVA, V.

Moscow industry workers speaking. Izobr. i rats. no.11:26-27 N '58. (MIRA 11:12)

(Moscow--Efficiency, Industrial)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4

DOMBURG, G. [Domburgs, G.] (Riga); SERGEYEVA, V. (Riga)

Study of the furfurole formation processes in the thermodecomposition of xylose. In Russian. Vestis Latv ak no.5:109-118 '60.
(EEAI 10:7)

1. Akademiya nauk Latviyskoy SSR, Institut lesokhozyastvennykh problem i khimii drevesiny.
(Furaldehyde) (Xylose)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4

SVIKLE, D.; SERGEYEVA, V.

Esterification of pine oleoresin. Izv.AN Latv. SSR no.4: 133-136 '61. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Institut lesokhozyaystvennykh problem i khimii drevesiny AN Latviyskoy SSR.

(Ester gums)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4

SERGEYEVA, V.; SHABIKOVA, G.

Solubility of p-toluidine in aqueous solutions of electrolytes and nonelectrolytes. Zhur. ob. khim. 35 no.4:599-602 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Kazakhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni S.M. Kirova.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4

SERGEYEVA, V.A.

GEL'PERIN, N.I.; SERGEYEVA, V.A.

Investigating heating systems for individual tire casing vulcanizers. Kauch.i rez. 16 no.9:22-27 S '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti.
(Vulcanization) (Tires, Rubber)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4

KEPERSHA, L.M.; SERGEYEVA, V.A.

Further improvement of shaper-vulcanizers for t re casings.
Kauch. i rez. 23 no.4:32-37 Ap'64 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4

L 39954-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T/EWA(c) Pc-4/Pr-4 RPL JW/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5004317 S/0191/65/000/002/0068/0069

AUTHOR: Valgin, V.D.; Vasil'yeva, E.A.; Shamov, I.V.; Sergeyeva, V.A. 24 B

TITLE: Study of the resistance of epoxy foams to petroleum products

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 2, 1965, 68-69

TOPIC TAGS: epoxy resin, epoxy foam, foam plastic, petroleum, gasoline, phenylenediamine polymer

ABSTRACT: The resistance of epoxy foam PE-1 to various petroleum products was measured to determine its service properties. The foam has a closed cellular structure and is produced from m-phenylenediamine. Compression resistance, resistance to static bending, impact strength, weight loss, and adsorption were measured before and after 1-10 days immersion in aviation gasoline, leaded gasoline, residual fuel, petroleum, and fuel oil TC-1; the weight loss after 30 hrs. immersion in 80C petroleum or 10 hrs. immersion in petroleum at 90C, and the weight loss in sulfonate solutions used for the cleaning of tanks, were also measured. Mechanical properties were not affected under any of the conditions studied, detected losses of weight were negligible, the adsorption of petroleum products was small and restricted to the surface area, and the body of the foam

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4

L 39954-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5004317

remained dry and unaffected. Orig. art. has 3 tables, 1 figure and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MT, FP

NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4

L 40992-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T Pc-4/Pr-4 RM
ACCESSION NR: AP5006566 S/0191/65/000/003/0057/0059

22
B

AUTHOR: Valgin, V. D.; Vasil'yeva, E. N.; Sergeyeva, V. A.

TITLE: Preparation of foamed plastics as an example of the hardening of epoxy resins by KhED-anhydride (anhydride of 1,4,5,6,7,7-hexachlorobicyclo-(2,2,1)-hepto-5-en-2,3-dicarboxylic acid)

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 3, 1965, 57-59

TOPIC TAGS: foam plastic, penoplast, hardening agent, toluylene diisocyanate, epoxy resin, emulsifier, resin hardening, dicarboxylic acid anhydride / KhED anhydride

ABSTRACT: In an attempt at utilizing the foaming effect of CO_2 evolution in the reaction of 2,4-toluylenediisocyanate (1) with KhED-anhydride (2) for the preparation of foamed plastics, the authors treated a mixture of ED-6 epoxy resin with azodiisobutyrodinitrile and VNIIZh emulsifier at 60-70C for 10-15 min., adding (1), (2), and glycerol. The pasty product, poured into a mold, was heated for 10-20 min. at 80±5C in a constant temperature bath and allowed to solidify at 130 ± 5C for 1-2 hrs. Laboratory samples of the product, having a density of 0.11, 0.20, and 0.28 g/cm^3, exhibited a compressive strength of 9.0, 26.5, and

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4

L 40992-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5006566

40 kg/cm^2, respectively, a static bending strength of 17.0, 22.9, and 25.0 kg/cm^2, an impact toughness of 0.25, 0.5 and 0.5 kg·cm/cm^2, a coefficient of heat conductivity of 0.030, 0.037 and 0.038 Kcal/m x hr/C, and a softening temperature of 130, 132, and 136C. Positive results could not, however, be achieved on a larger scale using available industrial (2) due to the presence in it of KhED acid, causing premature foaming. Orig. art. has: 2 tables, 1 figure and 4 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OC, MT

NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4

L 32406-65 EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/EWP(j)/T Pc-4/Pr-4/Ps-4/Pt-10 RPL
WW/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5007190 S/0286/65/000/003/0062/0062

48
B

AUTHOR: Valgin, V. D.; Vasil'yeva, E. A.; Sergeyeva, V. A.; Kuchina, F. G.; Demin, G. G.; Prokhorov, Ye. F.

TITLE: A method for producing heat resistant epoxy plastic foam. Class 39, No. 168011

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 3, 1965, 62

TOPIC TAGS: epoxy plastic, foam plastic, heat resistant plastic, surface active agent

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a method for producing heat resistant epoxy plastic foam by mixing epoxy resin, a gasifier, a surface active agent and a hardener. The mixture is then foamed and hardened. The thermal stability of the product is improved by modifying the epoxy resin with 2,4-toluylene diisocyanate and by using polymethylene polyphenylene polyamine as the hardener.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 03Dec62 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MT

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4

L 35523-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T Pc-4/Pr-4 RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5008202 S/0286/65/000/005/0071/0071

AUTHORS: Valgin, V. D.; Vasil'yeva, E. A.; Sergeyeva, [illegible] A.; Gefter, Ye. L.; Yuldashev, A.

TITLE: A method for producing foam plastic. Class 39, No. 163881

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 5, 1965, 71

TOPIC TAGS: foam plastic, epoxy resin, surface active substance, polycondensation

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for producing foam plastic from epoxy resins, hardener, porophor, and surface-active substance. In order to obtain a fireproof, self-quenching product, the homopolycondensation product of β, β'-dichlordiethyl ester of vinyl phosphonic acid in the amount of 25-28% of the quantity of epoxy resin is introduced into the mixture.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 10Apr62 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MT, OC

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 1/1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4

L 15340-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T/ETC(m)-6 WW/JWD/RM

ACC NR: AP6000973 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/022/0057/0057

AUTHORS: Valgin, V. D.; Vasil'yeva, E. A.; Sergeyeva, V. A.; Demin, G. G; Kozlova, R. I.; Prokhorov, Ye. F.; Kuchina, F. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: A method for obtaining foam plastic. Class 39, No. 176391 [announced by Vladimir Scientific Research Institute for Synthetic Resins (Vladimirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh smol)]

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 22, 1965, 57

TOPIC TAGS: plastic, foam plastic, polymer, resin, epoxy, catalyst

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining a foam plastic on the basis of epoxide resins and aromatic polyamides in the presence of an emulsifier with the aid of a gas generator. The reagents are thoroughly mixed, foamed, and hardened by heating. To lower the foaming and hardening temperature, organic and inorganic acid catalysts are added to the reaction mixture. The organic catalysts are formic and acetic acid and the inorganic catalysts are phosphoric acid and perchloric acid. The catalysts are used in proportion of 0.2 to 3 wt parts per 100 wt part of resin. Freons are used as foaming agents.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 31Oct63

Card 1/1 UDC: 678.643'42'5.076.044.8

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4

SERGEYEV, K.F.; SERGEYEVA, V.B.

Intrusive rocks of Vernadskii's Range on Paramushir Island (Kurile Islands). Dokl. AN SSSR 153 no.4:916-919 D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Sakhalinskiy kompleksnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom V.S. Sobolevym.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4

SERGEYEVA, V B.

Stratigraphy of the Neogene sediments of Iturup Island (Kurile Islands). Dokl. AN SSSR 156 no. 4:834-837 Je '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Sakhalinskiy kompleksnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut. Predstavleno akademikom A.L.Yanshinym.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4

SERGEYEVA, V.D.; TERMINASOV, Yu.S.

X-ray investigation of block structure and microdeformations in steel exposed to rolling friction. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; fiz. no.3:128-134 '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Leningradskiy pedagogicheskiy institut im. A.I. Gertsena.
(Steel--Metallography)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4

SOV/16-58-5-1/35

AUTHORS: Sergeyeva V. D. and Terminasov, Yu. S.

TITLE: X-ray Diffraction Study of Properties of Surface Layers of Steel Subjected to Friction Rolling as a Function of Duration of the Rolling Process (Rentgenograficheskoye issledovaniye poverkhnostnykh sloyev stali pri trenii kacheniya v zavisimosti ot prodolzhitel'nosti obkatki)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, fizika, 1958, Nr 5, pp 3-7 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This paper reports X-ray diffraction study of the deformation of the crystal lattice and the grain structure in the surface layers of "Steel 45" subjected to friction rolling without lubrication. The authors determinedalso the change of microhardness and the amount of wear as a function of the duration of the rolling process. The samples and the apparatus used were described by the authors in earlier work (Ref.1). Samples were rolled at the rate of 1 m/sec under a load of 60 kg for 1, 3, 5, 6, 8 and 11 hours. Microhardness was measured using a PMT apparatus with a 100 g load, and the weight of samples before rolling and after 1, 3, 5, 9 and 11 hours of rolling was determined. X-ray diffraction patterns were recorded using ionisation and photographic methods. In the ionisation method, the interference lines [110] and [220] ob-

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4

SOV/139-58-5-1/35

X-ray Diffraction Study of Properties of Surface Layers of Steel Subjected to Friction Rolling as a Function of Duration of the Rolling Process

tained from K_α-radiation of iron were recorded. In the photographic method the [310] interference line of the cobalt K_α-radiation was recorded using a KROS-1 camera. Each experimental point obtained from the X-ray data represented an average of 24 measurements. To separate the effects which cause broadening of the interference lines, the harmonic analysis method (Refs.2-4) was used. It was found that the surface layers of "Steel 45" are plastically deformed by friction rolling and that this deformation is accompanied by breaking-up and deformation of crystal grains (Figs.1-5). The process of deformation and breaking of crystal grains is most intense during the first three hours of rolling (Fig.3); after this initial stage the process of deformation occurs at a constant rate. Microhardness increases rapidly during the first three

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SOV/139-58-5-1/35

X-ray Diffraction Study of Properties of Surface Layers of Steel Subjected to Friction Rolling as a Function of Duration of the Rolling Process

hours of rolling and then settles to a steady rate of change (Fig.6). The amount of wear increases linearly with the duration of rolling (Fig.6). There are 6 figures and 9 references, 4 of which are Soviet, 4 English and 1 international.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy pedinstitut imeni A. I. Gertsena (Leningrad Pedagogical Institute imeni A. I. Gertsen)

SUBMITTED: January 16, 1958.

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4

SERGEYEVA, V. D., Cand of Phys-Math Sci — (diss) "Roentgenographic Investigation of the Curvature of Crystal Structure of Steel During Agitation and Occilation," Leningrad, 1959, 13 pp (Leningrad State Pedagogical Institute im A. I. Gertsen) (KL, 4-60, 114)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4

SERGEYEVA, V.D.

X-ray investigation of the surface layers of metal under the effect of swinging friction. Trudy LIEI no.28:75-77 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

(Metallography) (Friction)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4

SERGEYEVA, V.D.

X-ray investigation of distortions in the structure of 45 steel under the effect of 45 steel. Trudy LIEI no.28:78-82 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

(Steel--Metallography) (Friction)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4

SERGEYEVA, V. D., TERMINASOV, I.

~~410 X-2~~. X-Ray Study of Distortions in Steel Structure Due to Wear and Tear."

Inst. of Economic Engineers, Marot Street 27, Leningrad, USSR.

paper submitted for 5th Gen. Assembly, Symposium on Lattice Defects, Intl. Union of Crystallography, Cambridge U.K. Aug 1960.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4

82507

S/070/60/005/004/007/012
E132/E360

18.9200

AUTHORS: Sergeyeva, V.D. and Terminasov, Yu.S.

TITLE: X-ray Studies of the Distortion of the Structure of Steel on Working

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, 1960, Vol. 5, No. 4, pp. 580 - 584

TEXT: Changes of block size and the microstrains produced by rolling friction were investigated using Fourier analyses of the loading of the specimen, the friction path and the initial state. In addition the influence of the above mentioned parameters on the distortion of the crystal structure in the deformed surface layers at different depths was studied. It was shown that the process of plastic deformation of the surface layers under rolling friction is accompanied by the fragmentation of the crystalline blocks and by the increase of microstrains; development of these effects takes place simultaneously with the alteration in microhardness. The most developed of these structural characteristics were observed on the surfaces of the specimens in the first stage of testing. The intensity changes of some diffraction lines were studied and it was shown

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82507
S/070/60/005/004/007/012
E132/E360

X-ray Studies of the Distortion of the Structure of Steel on Working

that part of these changes is due to the presence of texture (preferred orientation).
Fragmentation of crystalline blocks in annealed specimens grows with changing load up to 60 kg/mm^2 with later stabilisation. In specimens preliminarily cold-worked fragmentation also increases but stabilisation begins at less than 40 kg. Micro-strains in the crystal structure grow with increasing load both for annealed and for cold-worked specimens with the difference that for cold-worked specimens the growth of micro-strains ceases for less rigorous testing.
Fragmentation of the crystal blocks and the growth of micro-strains as a function of the duration of working is slight in the first hour and prolonged treatment produces little change. The greatest distortion of the structure is observed at the surface of the specimen and extends about 200 microns into the material. The changes in microhardness have the same character as the changes in the microstrains. The changes in the

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E132/E360

X-ray Studies of the Distortion of the Structure of Steel on Working

intensities of the X-ray lines cannot be fully ascribed to the development of third-order strains but depends also on the presence of textures in the surface layers of the specimen. There are 3 figures and 4 references: 1 Soviet, 2 international and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy inzhenerno-ekonomicheskiy institut (Leningrad Institute of Technology and Economics)

SUBMITTED: February 18, 1960

Card 3/3

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4

SMIRNOVA, T.N.; SERGEYEVA, V.D.; DOLBIN, V.V.

X-ray diffraction study of the effect of organosulfur compounds in oil on the surface treatment and initial wear of metal specimens. Trudy LIEI no.29:33-38 [i.e. 39] '62. (MIRA 16:6)

(X-ray diffraction examination) (Metals--Testing) (Mechanical wear)

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ALEKHIN, S.V., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; SERGEYEVA, V.D., kand.fiziko-matem.nauk; SYSOYEV, P.V., aspirant

Investigating the work hardening along the tread section of car wheels in connection with the lengthening of their service life. Sbor.trud. LIIZHT no.197:38-57 '62. (MIRA 16:8)
(Car wheels--Testing)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4

GALANTSEVA, M.L.; SERGEYEVA, V.D., kand. fiziko-matem. nauk, nauchnyy rukovoditel' raboty; IZVOZCHIKOV, V.A., assistent, nauchnyy rukovoditel' raboty

X-ray diffraction methods of investigation of lead oxide. Uch. zap. Ped. inst. Gerts. 239:57-64 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4

[illegible] T.N., [illegible]

[illegible] diffraction examination of the surface layers of car wheels. Trudy LIEI no.50:133-140 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4

BABIY, L.T., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; KAYLOV, V.A., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; KRIKUN, A.A., Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda, kand. sel'khoz. nauk; STOLIYAR, T.A., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; KARYUKINA, K.I., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; PLAUNOV, P.A., kand. ekon. nauk; IVANOVA, A., red.; SERGEYEVA, V., red.

[The economics and organization of poultry raising] Ekonomika i organizatsiia ptitsevodstva. Moskva, Izd-vo "Kolos," 1964. 357 p. (MIRA 18:2)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4

NEVEROV, Yu.L.; SERGEIEVA, V.B.; SERGEYEV, K.F.

Igneous rock formations in the Main Chain of the Kurile Islands. Trudy Sakh. kompl. nauch.-issl. inst. AN SSSR no.15:22-35 '63. (MIRA 17:10)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4

SERGEYEVA, V.S.; SERGEYEV, A.S.

Gaburo-anorthosite of the intrusive massif of Cape Fersman on Paramushir Island (Kurile Islands) and some problems of their genesis. Trudy Sakh. kompl. nauch.-issl. inst. AN SSSR no.15:36-45 '63. (MIRA 17:10)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4

SERGEYEVA, V.F.; STENDER, V.V.; YAKUNINA, M.N.

Extraction of copper from ores oxidized with sulfur dioxide in sodium chloride solutions ("Sulfite-chloride process"). Izv.AN Kazakh.SSR Ser.khim. no.1:7-21 '47. (MLRA 9:8)
(Copper--Metallurgy) (Sulfur dioxide)

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

10

CA

Alkylation of aromatic compounds in the presence of zinc chloride. I. Syntheses of alkylbenzenes and alkylchlorobenzenes. I. P. Tsukervanik. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U.S.S.R.) 17, 1005-8(1947).—C_6H_6, MePh, $C_{10}H_8$, and PhCl can be readily alkylated by alcs. in the presence of $ZnCl_2$ and HCl at 140-90° at atm. pressure. The reactions do not proceed at all at room temp., unlike the conventional condensations with $AlCl_3$. The mixt. of the hydrocarbon and alc. was added to molten $ZnCl_2$ and kept at the desired temp. in a stream of dry HCl 1 hr. (expts. with benzene required 5-6 hrs.); on cooling the org. layer was sepd., washed, and distd. The reaction is easiest for high-boiling hydrocarbons and iso alcs. which lose H_2O readily. Iso alcs. give tertiary alkyl derivs. The mechanism remains unexplained. Polyalkylation also takes place, but the products were not characterized. $C_{10}H_8$ (40 g.), 22 g. iso-AmOH, and 40 g. $ZnCl_2$ at 190° gave 60% *2-tert-AmC₁₀H₇*, b_{750} 287-92°, d_{20}^{20} 0.9743, n_D^{20} 1.5763; *picrate*, m. 83°. Repetition using 19 g. BuOH gave 60% *BuPh*, b_6 110-12°, d_{20}^{20} 0.9730, n_D^{20} 1.5681. PhMe (40 g.), iso-AmOH (22 g.), and 40 g. $ZnCl_2$ at 150-60° gave 70% *p-tert-AmC₆H₄Me*, b_{750} 208-10°, d_{20}^{20} 0.8611, n_D^{20} 1.4939. Repetition at 170-80° using 19 g. BuOH gave 62% *p-tert-BuC₆H₄Me*, b_{750} 183-5°, d_{20}^{20} 0.8634, n_D^{20} 1.4928. Benzene (30 g.), 20 g. iso-AmOH, and 40 g. $ZnCl_2$ at 140-60° gave 51% *tert-AmPh*, b_{750} 188-90°, d_{20}^{20} 0.8653, n_D^{20} 1.4914. Benzene (60 g.), 30 g. iso-PrOH, and 80 g. $ZnCl_2$ at 140-60° gave 50% *cumene*, b_{750} 151-3°, d_{20}^{20} 0.8724, n_D^{20} 1.4930. PhCl (30 g.), 20 g. iso-BuOH, and 50 g. $ZnCl_2$ at 170° gave 63% *p-tert-BuC₆H₄Cl*, b_{750} 210-12°, d_{20}^{20} 1.0035, n_D^{20} 1.5119 (*di-NO₂ deriv.*, m. 94°). PhCl (30 g.), 22 g. iso-AmOH, and 50 g. $ZnCl_2$ at 170° gave 55% *p-tert-AmC₆H₄Cl*, b_{750} 226-8°, d_{20}^{20} 1.0070, n_D^{20} 1.5137 (*di-NO₂ deriv.*, m. 79°). II. **Syntheses of alkylguaiacols.** I. P. Tsukervanik and V. Sergeeva. *Ibid.* 1009-14.—*o*-MeOC₆H₄OH (31 g.) and 50.0 g. $ZnCl_2$ at 195° were treated with 34.5 g. EtOH added dropwise under a stream of dry HCl, the temp. kept at 168°, and 53 g. $ZnCl_2$ added, after which the mixt. was kept 0.5 hr. at 180°, to give *2,6-(MeO)EtC₆H₃OH* (I), b_{750} 222-4°, d_4^{20} 1.0917, n_D^{20} 1.5334 (*picrate*, m. 87°), *2,4-(MeO)EtC₆H₃OH* (II), b_{750} 232-3°, d_4^{20} 1.0931, d_4^{20} 1.0968, n_D^{20} 1.5351 (*picrate*, m. 91-2°), *2,6-(MeO)EtC₆H₃OEt*, b_{750} 235-40°, d_4^{20} 1.0061, n_D^{20} 1.5240, and *2,4-(MeO)EtC₆H₃OEt*, b_{750} 255-60°, d_4^{20} 1.0128, n_D^{20} 1.5268; the alkylguaiacols were obtained in a total yield of 60%, the ethers in 10% total yield; there were also obtained 0.5 g. pyrocatechol and 15% unreacted guaiacol. Guaiacol (62 g.), 45 g. PrOH, and 102 g.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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$ZnCl_2$, 1 hr. at 180°, gave 60% propylguaiacols, 18% Pr ethers of propylguaiacols, 18% guaiacol, 3 g. propylpyrocatechol, and 2 g. polyalkylguaiacols: *6-propylguaiacol* (III), b_{760} 230–2°, d_4^{15} 1.5070, n_D^{15} 1.5228 (*picrate*, m. 84°); *4-propylguaiacol* (IV), b_{760} 244–6°, d_4^{15} 1.0482, d_4^{15} 1.0405, n_D^{15} 1.5215; *dipropylguaiacol*, b_{760} 258–68°, d_4^{15} 1.0477, n_D^{15} 1.5291 (*picrate*, m. 99–101°); *6-propylguaiacol Pr ether* (V), b_{760} 252–4°, d_4^{15} 0.9837, n_D^{15} 1.5141; *4-propylguaiacol Pr ether* (VI), b_{760} 261–5°, d_D^{15} 0.9863, n_D^{15} 1.5138. Heating 62 g. guaiacol, 38 g. BuOH, and 105 g. $ZnCl_2$ 2.5 hrs. to 180° gave 60% butylguaiacols, 12% butylguaiacol Bu ethers, and 20% unreacted guaiacol: *6-butylguaiacol* (VII), b_{760} 251–4°, d_4^{15} 1.0196, n_D^{15} 1.5140 (*picrate*, m. 61°); *4-butylguaiacol* (VIII), b_{760} 264–8°, d_4^{15} 1.0185, n_D^{15} 1.5132; *6-butylguaiacol Bu ether*, b_{760} 256–8°, d_4^{15} 0.9791, n_D^{15} 1.5111; *4-butylguaiacol Bu ether*, b_{760} 268–70°, d_4^{15} 0.9879, n_D^{15} 1.5075. Heating 31 g. guaiacol, 22 g. iso-AmOH, and 51 g. $ZnCl_2$ 3 hrs. to 180° gave 66% *amylguaiacols* (b_7 160–2°, b_{760} 260–2°, d_4^{15} 1.0193, n_D^{15} 1.5228), 0.5 g. amylguaiacol ethers, and 10% unreacted guaiacol. I heated 20 hrs. with 2 parts Ac_2O gave the *acetate*, b_{760} 245–8°, d_4^{15} 1.0964, n_D^{15} 1.5121, which with $KMnO_4$ at 80°, followed by hydrolysis, gave *6-guaiacolcarboxylic acid*, m. 151–2°. Hydrolysis of II by 3 parts concd. HCl 10 hrs. at 140° gave *4-ethylpyrocatechol*, m. 41–2°. III boiled with Ac_2O gave the *acetate*, b_{760} 247–51°, d_4^{15} 1.0730, n_D^{15} 1.5071. Hydrolysis of IV by concd. HCl gave *p-propylpyrocatechol*, m. 58–60°. Hydrolysis of V with concd. HCl gave *3-propylcatechol*, m. 92°; hydrolysis of VI gave 4-propylpyrocatechol. Boiling VII with Ac_2O gave the *acetate*, b_{760} 270–2°, d_4^{15} 1.0379, n_D^{15} 1.5018; VIII gives the corresponding *acetate*, b_{760} 283–5°, d_D^{15} 1.0289, n_D^{15} 1.4991 (oxidation by $KMnO_4$ gave vanillic acid, m. 207°). G. M. Kosolapoff

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SERGEEVA, V.

Zuckervanik, I., and Sergeeva, V.- "Alkylation of Arommatic Compounds in the presence of Zinc Chloride. II. Syntheses of alkylguaiacols" (p. 1014)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry, (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii), 1947, Vol. 17, No. 5

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SERGEYEVA, V.

3

Solubility and absorption spectra of cobalt chloride in water-alcohol solutions. V. Sergeeva. *Uchenye Zapiski Kazakh. Univ.* 16, 13-20(1954); *Referat. Zhur., Khim.* 1955, No. 1853.—The soly. of $CoCl_2$ in H_2O-MeOH mixts. was studied at 20, 40, and 50°, and in H_2O-iso-PrOH at 20 and 40°. In H_2O-MeOH the soly. had a max. at a MeOH content of 63.4% (49.5 g. $CoCl_2$ per 100 g. soln. at 20°). This max. levelled out as the temp. rose. In mixts. with iso-PrOH the soly. decreased as the concn. of alc. increased. Spectrophotometric detn. of H_2O-MeOH solns. show 2 absorption maxima: in the red region at 605 mμ and in the blue region at 495 mμ. These maxima correspond to the blue and red solvated forms of $CoCl_2$. As the concn. of alc. increased, the amt. of the blue form in soln. rose.

M. Hosch

Chem 1

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USANOVICH, M.I., SERGEYEVA, V.F., KHAYRULINA, K.K.

Vapor tension for systems: water -- ethyl alcohol -- benzophenone, and water -- ethyl alcohol -- triphenylcarbinol. Zhur.ob.khim. 25 no.13:2427-2430 D '55. (MLRA 9:3)

1. Kazakhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Systems (Chemistry)) (Vapor pressure)

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SERGEYEVA, V.F.

Vapor pressures of the systems water-ethanol-benzo-d phenone and water-ethanol-triphenylcarbinol. M. I. Usanovich, V. F. Sergeeva, and F. K. Khalfullin. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R. 25, 2307-10(1955)(English translation).—See C.A. 50, 4574d. B. M. R.

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SERGEYEVA, V. F.

4

Vapor pressure of the systems: water-ethanol-benzophenone and water-ethanol-triphenylcarbinol. M. I. Usanovich, V. F. Sergeeva, and K. K. Khafrulina. *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* 25, 2427-30(1955).—The effect was studied of adding a 3rd component, which is sol. in EtOH but not in H_2O, on the vapor pressure of the EtOH-H_2O system. Benzophenone (I) and triphenylcarbinol (II) were used as the 3rd component. The vapor pressure was measured at 20, 40, 55, and 75°, and the values were plotted *vs.* compn. of the binary mixt. The addn. of I and II decreased the partial pressure of the EtOH and increased that of the H_2O. These effects became more pronounced as the concn. of I and II were increased. J. Rovtar Leach

GH

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SERGEYEVA, V.F.

Mikhail Il'ich Usanovich. Izv.AN Kazakh.SSR.Ser.khim.no.9: 3-7 '56. (MLRA 9:7)
(Usanovich, Mikhail Il'ich, 1894-)

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5 (3,4)

AUTHORS: Sergeyeva, V. F., Usanovich, M. I. SOV/79-29-4-74/77

TITLE: The Influence of Some Electrolytes on the Solubility of Benzoic Acid in Water (Vliyaniye nekotorykh elektrolitov na rastvorimost' benzoynoy kisloty v vode)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 4, pp 1393 - 1397 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The solubility of benzoic acid was the object of the investigation of some research workers (Refs 1-5). The data on their solubility in aqueous solutions of sodium- and lithium chloride, potassium-, tetramethyl ammonium-, tetraethyl ammonium-, and ethyl pyridinium iodide are given here. Sodium- and lithium chlorides as well as potassium iodide reduce the solubility of benzoic acid in water, tetramethyl ammonium, tetraethyl ammonium- and ethyl pyridinium iodide increase it. The solubility of the benzoic acid in tetraethyl ammonium iodide-, ethyl pyridinium iodide was investigated and it was found that these electrolytes are good solvents for this acid. An interpretation of the effect of "salting" in the case of this solution process is suggested. The solubility of the nonelectrolytes is in the case of an addition of the electrolytes in-

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The Influence of Some Electrolytes on the Solubility SOV/79-29-4-74/77
of Benzoic Acid in Water

creased if the electrolyte to be added is a better solvent than water for the nonelectrolyte concerned. The solubility of benzoic acid in ethyl alcohol and in the alcohol solution of the ethyl pyridinium iodide was investigated. Ethyl pyridinium iodide reduces the solubility of the benzoic acid in alcohol. The effect of the "salting out" is equally interpreted as that of "salting". The tables illustrate in numbers, the figure by means of curves the solubility of benzoic acid in water and in the given compounds. There are 1 figure, 4 tables, and 13 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Kazakhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Kazakh State University)

SUBMITTED: February 10, 1958

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SERGEYEVA, V.F.; USANOVICH, M.I.

Effect of tetraethylammonium iodide on the solubility of benzoic acid in water, ethyl alcohol, and their mixtures. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav; khim. i khim. tekh. 3 no. 5:834-835 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

(Benzoic acid) (Ammonium compounds)

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SERGEYEVA, V.F.; CHUMACHENKO, T.G.

Effect of tetraethylammonium iodide on the solubility of benzoic acid in water, methyl alcohol, and their mixtures. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav; khim. i khim. tekh. 3 no. 5:836 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

(Benzoic acid) (Ammonium compounds)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4

SERGEYEVA, V.F.; DEMENT'YEV, V.S.

Spectrophotometric investigation of cupric chloride solutions. Zhur.neorg.khim. 5 no.7:1601-1604 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Kazakhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. S.M.Kirova. (Copper chloride--Spectra)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4

SERGEYEVA, V.F.; KALUZHINOVA, G.P.

Effect of certain substances on the solubility of benzoic acid in ethyl alcohol and a 50% mixture of ethyl alcohol and water Zhur.ob.khim. 31 no.8:2245-2248 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Kazakhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni S.M. Kirova.
(Benzoic acid) (Ethyl alcohol) (Solubility)

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SERGEYEVA, V.; KRUPNIKOVA, A.

Effect of certain substances on the solubility of naphthalene in methanol. Zhur.ob.khim. 31 no.8:2448-2450 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Kazakhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni S.M. Kirova. (Naphthalene) (Methanol) (Solubility)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4

SERGEYEVA, V.F.; MISHCHENKO, M.A.

Vapor pressure of the systems KCl - C_2H_5OH - H_2O, $CaCl_2$ - C_2H_5OH - H_2O and $CH_3OC_{10}H_7$ - C_2H_5OH - H_2O. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.3:676-683 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Kazakhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni S.M.Kirova.
(Systems (Chemistry)) (Vapor pressure)

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SERGEYEVA, V.F.; MOISEYEVA, Ye.S.

Vapor pressure of the system $LiClO_4 - CH_3OH - H_2O$. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.8:2402-2405 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Kazakhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. S.M. Kirova.
(Lithium perchlorate) (Methanol)
(Vapor pressure)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548120006-4

SERGEYEVA, V.F.; YESKARAYEVA, L.

Effect of alkyl pyridinium iodides and lithium perchlorate on the solubility of benzoic acid in water, ethyl alcohol, and their mixtures. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.9:2958-2960 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Kazakhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni S.M. Kirova.
(Benzoic acid) (Pyridinium compounds)
(Solubility)

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SERGEYEVA, V.F.; PLYUSCHEVA, S.V.

Effect of some solvents on the absorption spectra of bivalent copper. Zhur.neorg.khim. 7 no.10:2357-2360 O '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Kazakhskiy gosudarstvennyy universetet imeni S.M.Kirova.
(Copper—Spectra) (Solvents)

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