"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2

L 10873-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T/ETC(m) RPL WW/RM

ACC NR: AP5025864 SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/65/164/004/0822/0825

AUTHOR: Nefedov, O. M.; Garzo, G.; Sekey, T.; Shiryayev, V. I.

ORG: Institute of Organic Chemistry im. N. D. Zelinskiy (Institut organicheskoy khimii); Inorganic Chemistry Research Group, Academy of Sciences, VNR, Budapest (Issledovatel'skaya gruppa po neorganicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk VNR)

TITLE: Structure and thermal degradation of cyclic and linear polymers of dimethylsilylene and dimethylgermylene

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 164, no. 4, 1965, 822-825

TOPIC TAGS: organosilicon compound, organogermanium compound, pyrolysis

ABSTRACT: An IR, NMR, and mass-spectrometric study of the soluble part of the products resulting from the reaction of $(CH_3)_2SiCl_2$ with lithium in tetrahydrofuran showed that it consists mainly (95—97%) of crystals melting at 228—231C and forming the cyclic polymer $[(CH_3)_2Si<]_6$. Similarly, a mass-spectrometric analysis confirmed that the germanium polymer, melting at 207—209C, also forms the cyclohexamer $[(CH_3)_2Ge<]_6$. Pyrolysis of dimethylsilylene and dimethylgermylene at moderate temperatures (up to 350—400C) leads mainly to the rupture of M-M bonds to the formation of monomeric, dimeric, and polymeric biradicals:

Card 1/2

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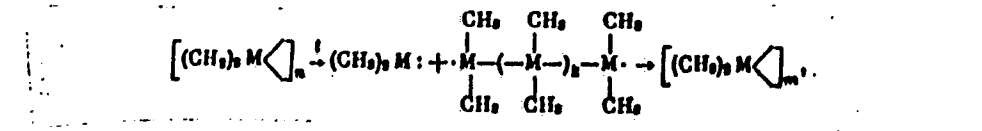
L 10873-66

ACC NR: AP5025864

9



where M = Si or Ge; k = 0—4 or more; m = 3(?), 4—6 and more. In the absence of special acceptors, these biradicals recombine chiefly with one another, forming the cyclic polymers $/(CH_3)_2M<\!\!/_m$. The data obtained indicate that pyrolysis of the polymers $/(CH_3)_2M<\!\!/_n$, where M = Si, Ge, Sn, or Pb, can be used as a general method of generating the corresponding carbenoids $(CH_3)_2M$:. The paper was presented by B. A. Kazanskiy, Member of AN SSSR, 26 Mar 65. Authors thank M. I. Gorfinkel', A. S. Khachaturov, and L. A. Leytes for carrying out the spectroscopic determinations. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 11Mar65 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 007

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2

L 42293-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(1) IJP(c) JD/WW/JG

ACC NR: AP6019828 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0370/66/000/001/0073/0079

AUTHOR: Korobochkin, Yu. M. (Moscow); Pautov, V. D. (Moscow); Shiryayev, V. I. (Moscow)

43
41
B

ORG: none

16

TITLE: Some characteristics of electron beam zone refining of metals

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Metally, no. 1, 1966, 73-79

TOPIC TAGS: electron beam, metal zone refining

14

ABSTRACT: The basic units of the electric part of the apparatus were: a Type FRS ferroresonance stabilizer, a high voltage transformer, a Type RNO-250-2 regulating autotransformer, and two Typr TRI-6/15 thyratrons fed by heating transformers. A high voltage was applied to the sample which formed the anode. The emission current could be uniformly regulated from 0 to 300 ma. As a result of the evolution of gases and the vaporization of impurities, the emission current varies within wide limits and makes the melting process difficult, sometimes even leading to an electrical discharge and to fracture of the sample. The article gives a diagram of the electric circuit. The mechanical part of the apparatus (illustrated) made possible movement of the

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L 48293-66

ACC NR: AP6019828

2

annular irradiation unit at the required rate, as well as rotation of the sample. A Type D-104 motor (33 rpm) was used to displace the cathode. A reducer permitted varying the rate from 0.04 to 1.2 rpm, which corresponded to a change in the rate of movement of the cathode from 10 to 300 mm/hour. The annular electron irradiation unit was made of tungsten filament and surrounded the sample. The optimum diameter of the annulus was 25-30 mm. With the above described apparatus, zone melting experiments were carried out on a number of metals: iron, nickel, copper, molybdenum, tungsten, vanadium, niobium, and titanium, as well as on iron-nickel, iron-nickel-chromium, and other alloys. It was impossible to use this apparatus for melting metals such as chromium, manganese, and others, which have a high vapor pressure, because of discharges between the anode and the cathode. The results of the experiments are shown in curves and microphotographs. Orig. art. has: 8 figures.

SUB CODE: 13,11/ SUBM DATE: 04Jan65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2

L 31887-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T IJP(c) RM

ACC NR: AP6012537 SOURCE CODE: UR/0062/66/000/003/0584/0584

AUTHOR: Kolesnikov, S. P.; Shiryayev, V. I.; Nefedov, O. M.

40
39
B

ORG: Institute of Organic Chemistry im. N. D. Zelinskogo, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Institut organicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Germanium dichloride complex compound

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 3, 1966, 584

TOPIC TAGS: germanium compound, complex compound, chemical decomposition

ABSTRACT: During the study of the reaction of $HGeCl_3$ with diethers it was discovered (that contrary to the report of a previous communication [*Angew. Chem.*, *76*, 498, (1964)] 1,4-dioxane does not produce trichlorogermane ether with $HGeCl_4$, but that they react upon the liberation of HCl. According to data obtained from elemental analysis, IR, NMR and molecular weight, they produce a crystalline complex compound of germanium dichloride $C_4H_8O_2 \cdot GeCl_2$. Formation of $C_4H_8O_2 \cdot GeCl_2$ from $HGeCl_3$ and dioxane is a direct proof of the ability of $HGeCl_3$ to dissociate easily upon the formation of $GeCl_2$. The complex is stable in air and upon aqueous hydrolysis

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L 31887-66

ACC NR: AP6012537

produces $Ge(OH)_2$, is insoluble in hydrocarbons, and reacts with ethanol and acetone. Upon heating, it decomposes at 140-210°C. With unsaturated compounds, the complex produces germanium organic monomers and polymers.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 27Dec65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2

TEBYAKINA, A.Ye.; SHIRYAYEVA, V.L.; KIVMAN, G.Ya.

Comparative study of methods of determining the activity of penicillin. Trudy VNIIA no.1:97-104 '53. (MLRA 8:1)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo gosudarstvennogo nauchnogo kontrol'nogo instituta im. Tarasevicha (direktor S.I.Didenko).
(Penicillin)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2

SHIRYAYEVA, V. L.

"The Effect of Penicillin on the Property of Staphylococcus Which Determines Its Pathogenicity." Cand Biol Sci, Acad Med Sci USSR, Moscow, 1954. (KL, No 1, Jan 55)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12)
SO: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2

SHIRYAEVA, V. L.

1413 Vliyaniye Pentsilina Na Svoistva Stafilokokka, opredelya, Yushchie Yego Patogennost'. M. 1954. 11 s. 19 sm. (Akad. Med. Nauk SSSR.). 100 ekz. B. Ts.- (54-54861)

SO: Knizhaya Letopis', Vol. 1, 1955

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2

USSR/Medicine - Antibiotics FD-557

Card 1/1 Pub. 148 - 20/23

Author : Shiryayeva, V.L.

Title : The effect of penicillin and gramicidin on certain characteristics of staphylococci

Periodical : Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. t, 64, Jun 54

Abstract : A brief discussion is given of the morphological and tinctorial changes in the characteristics of strain 209 and 1623 staphylococci due to the action of penicillin and gramicidin. The effect of these antibiotics on the hyaluronidase activity strains 209, 75a, 114a, 0^3, and 1623 is also mentioned. No references are cited.

Institution : State Control Institute of Serums and Vaccines imeni Tarasevich (Director-S.I. Didenko)

Submitted : January 27, 1954

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2

SHIRYAYEVA, A. L.

SHIRYAYEVA, A.L.

Effect of penicillin on the spreading factor of staphylococcus filtrates in vitro. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. no.6:68 1954 (MLRA 7:7)

1. Iz Gosudarstvennogo kontrol'nogo instituta syvorotok i vaktsin im. Tarasevicha.
(STAPHYLOCOCCUS) (PENICILLIN)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2

USSR/Microbiology, Antibiosis and Symbiosis. Antibiotics

Abs Jour: Ref hur - Biol., No 6, 1958, 24138

Author : Yakobson, L.M., Shiryaeva, V.L., Svirskaya, S.I., Svintsova, E.M.

Inst : Not given

Title : Modification of Dysentery Stimulant Under the Influence of Antibiotics.

Orig Pub: V sb.: Antibiotiki. Eksperim.-klinich. izuch. M., 1956, 148-159

Abstract: It was established that the least sensitivity to antibiotics exists in Bacterium dysenteriae Flexneri, the greatest in Bact. Newcastle, and intermediate in Bact. Sonne. The most effective of the antibiotics studies-- streptomycin, biomycin, terramycin and levomycetin-- was biomycin (bacteriostatic dose-- 1.6 γ/ml); the least effective is streptomycin.

Card 1/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2

USSR/ Microbiology, Antibiosis and Symbiosis. F-2
Antibiotics

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur - Biol., No 6, 1958, 24138

Abstract: testifies to the necessity of using combined chemotherapy.

Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2

SHIRYAYEVA, V.L.

Stability of streptomycin in solutions containing sulfates and calcium chloride complexes [with summary in English]. Antibiotiki 2 no.3:56-57 My-Je '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Gosudarstvennyy kontrol'nyy institut syvorotok i vaktsii imeni L.A.Tarasevicha
(STREPTOMYCIN,
stability in solutions containing sulfates & colcium chloride (Rus))

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2

SHIRYAYEVA, V.L.; BACHURINA, V.G.

Stability of streptomycin sulfate during prolonged storage under different conditions. Antibiotiki 6 no.1:76-78 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Otdel antibiotikov (zav. - prof. L.M.Yakobson) Gosudarstvennogo kontrol'nogo instituta meditsinskikh biologicheskikh preparatov imeni L.A.Tarasevicha.

(STREPTOMYCIN)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2

SHIRYAYEVA, V.L.

Stabilization of suspensions of spores and vegetative forms of microbes and their use in research on the activity of antibiotics. Antibiotiki 7 no.1:76-80 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Gosudarstvennyy kontrol'nyy institut meditsinskikh biologicheskikh preparatov imeni L.A.Tarasevicha.
(ANTIBIOTICS) (BACTERIA, SPOREFORMING)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2

FIKHMAN, B.A.; SHIRYAYEVA, V.L.

Siliconization of metallic cylinders used for determining the activity of antibiotics. Med. prom. 15 no.6:50-52 Je '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Gosudarstvennyy kontrol'nyy institut meditsinskikh biologicheskikh preparatov, imeni Tarasevicha.
(ANTIBIOTICS)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2

FIKHMAN, B.A.; SHIRYAYEVA, V.L.

Numerical equivalent of turbidity for suspensions of cells of yeast test cultures used for determining the activity of antibiotics. Antibiotiki 7 no.8:742-744 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Gosudarstvennyy kontrol'nyy institut meditsinskikh biologicheskikh preparatov imeni L.A.Tarasevicha.
(ANTIBIOTICS) (YEAST)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2

CHIRYATNIKOV, V.I., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; LEVINA, L.I., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; BUSHKOVA, L.A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; STEFANOV, A.V., starshiy veterinarnyy vrach-bakteriolog; SHIRYAYEVA, V.M., starshiy veterinarnyy vrach-bakteriolog; SOLOV'YEVA, O.T., veterinarnyy vrach-bakteriolog; BOLDOVA, A.K., inzh.

Aging of cured meat in large containers. Trudy VNIIMP no.12:58-70 '62. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut myasnoy promyshlennosti (for Chiryatnikov, Levina, Bushkova).
2. Moskovskiy myasokombinat (for Stefanov, Shiryayeva, Solov'yeva, Boldova).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2

GRINZAYD, M.I.; SHIRYAYEVA, V.N.

Bacteriological evaluation of the efficacy of synthomycetin therapy of dysentery in children; authors' abstract. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. no.6:29-30 Je '54. (MLRA 7:7)

1. Iz Kuybyshevskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny (dir. K.P.Vasil'yeva, nauchnyy rukovoditel' dotsent L.A.Belikov)

(DYSENTERY, BACILLARY, in infant and child, *ther., chloramphenicol)
(CHLORAMPHENICOL, therapeutic use, *dysentery, bacillary, in child.)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2

SHIRYAYEVA, V.N.; PONOMAREVA, V.M.; RUSAKEVICH, L.D.

Bacteriological evaluation of the effectiveness of synthomycin therapy for dysentery in children. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. no.3:67-70 Mr '55. (MLRA8:7)

1. Iz Kuybyshevskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny (dir. K.P.Vasil'yev) i iz 7-go lechebnogo ob'yedineniya (glavnyy vrach A.I.Ryabova)

(CHLORAMPHENICOL, therapeutic use, dysentery in child.)

(DYSENTERY, BACILLARY, in infant and child, ther., chloromphenicol)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2

SHIRYAYEVA, V. N.

"Bacteriological evalution of the effectiveness of syntomycin treatment of children ill with dysentery."

report submitted at the 13th. All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemiologists and Infectionists, 1959.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2

LEVIN, Iosif Yakovlevich; ARKIV, A.G., kand. tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; YERMAKOV, S.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; SHIRYAYEVA, V.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; RODZEVICH, S.S., red.; ORESHKINA, V.I., tekhn. red.

[Handbook for the designer of precision instruments]Spravochnik konstruktora tochnykh priborov. 2. izd. Moskva, Oborongiz, 1962. 727 p. (MIRA 16:4)
(Mechanical engineering--Instrument manufacture)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2

BEREZKIN, V. [illegible], V.[illegible], [illegible]YEVA, V.Ye.

Chromatographic method of studying the kinetics of chemical reactions in the steady-state phase. Kin. i kat. 6 no.4:758-760 Jl-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza imeni A.V. Topchiyeva AN SSSR.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2

SHIRYAYEVA, V.N.; KASHIROVA, A.K.

Seawater vibrios in the harbor of Odessa. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 41 no.10:145 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Odesskaya portovaya protivochumnaya latoratoriya.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2

ALEKSANDROV, S.N.; SHIRYAYEVA, Ye.I.

Determination of aromatic hydrocarbons using the method of specific and relative dispersions. Trudy Inst."Khimgaz" no.6:115-123 '51.
(Aromatic compounds) (Dispersion) (MLRA 7:8)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2

SILINA, N.P.; POKORSKIY, V.N.; SHIRYAYEVA, Ye.I.; USTRAYKH, M.A.

Vapor - liquid equilibrium in the systems toluene - diethylene glycol and o-xylene - diethylene glycol. Trudy VNIIneftekhim no.5:124-132 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

(Toluene) (Xylene)
(Diethylene glycol)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2

KISLYAKOVA, Ye.N.; SHIRYAYEVA, Ye.M.

Magnetic saturation as a method of study of steel tempering. Zav. lav.21 no.8:960-962 '55. (MLRA 8:11)
(Tempering)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2

ACC NR: AR6028

SOURCE CODE: UR/0269/66/000/005/0070/0070

AUTHOR: Shiryayeva, Ye. P.

30
B

TITLE: Determination of atmospheric density on the basis of meteors photographed at the Odessa Astronomical Observatory for the period of International Geophysical Cooperation

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Astronomiya, Abs. 5.51.560

REF SOURCE: Byul. Komis. po kometam i meteoram Astron. soveta AN SSSR, no. 12, 1965, 38-43

TOPIC TAGS: atmospheric density, meteor observation

ABSTRACT: Results are presented of density calculations of the upper layers of the earth's atmosphere made on the basis of photographic observations of meteors in Odessa. The results are compared with data from rocket measurements. [Translation of abstract]

[NT]

SUB CODE: 03/

Card 1/1 hs

UDC: 523.58

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2

ASHBEL', S.I.; VOLOVIK, E.M.; SHIRYAYEVA, Ye.S. (Gor'kiy)

Invalidism as a consequence of certain occupational diseases.
Gig. truda i prof. zab. 4 no.4:55-56 Ap '60. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Institut gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolevaniy.
(OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES) (DISABLED)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2

SAKHAROV, G.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; KOLPASHNIKOV, A.I., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; PAISOV, A.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHIRYAYEV, Ye.V., inzh.

Forging and hot die stamping of SAP [sintered aluminum powder]. Trudy MATI no.62:5-19 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2

SHIRYAYEVA, Ye. V.

"Some Properties of Monotonic Operators in Abstract Spaces." Cand Phys-Math Sci, Kazan' State U, Kazan', 1954. (RZhMat, Jan 55)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Disseratations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12)
SO: Sum. No. 556, Jun 55

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2

SUSLINA, O.I.; SHIRYAYEVA, Yu.D.

Joining the warm interfacing, the lining, and the garment. Shvein.prom. no.3:12-15 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Laboratoriya tekhnologii i organizatsii proizvodstva TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta shveynoy promyshlennosti. (Tailoring)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2

PANKOVA, L.N.; SHIRYAYEVA, Yu.D.

Assembling the rise of trousers on the SVB-4 machine.
Shvein.prom. no.1:23-25 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shveynoy promyshlennosti, Moskva.
(Trousers)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2

BOBYLEVA, L.I.; PANKOVA, L.N.; SHIRYAYEVA, Yu.D. (Moskva)

Use of nonwoven fabrics in the manufacture of women's dresses. Shvein. prom. no.3:21-23 Je-Jl [i.e. My-Je] '61. (MIRA 16:11)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2

SHIRYAYEV, Yu.Kh.

Efficient measures for improving the development of the Yarinskaya area of the Yarino-Kamennyy oil field. Nefteprom. delo no.7:3-5 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Neftepromyslovoye upravleniye "Polaznaneft'".

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2

BERNSHTEYN, S.A., prof. Prinimali uchastiye: KRAVCHENKO, P.Ye., dots.; SHIKYAYEVA, Z.S.; KHRUSTALEVA, N.I., red.; GOROKHOVA, S.S., tekhn. red.

[Strength of materials] Soprotivlenie materialov. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo "Vysshaia shkola," 1961. 463 p. (MIRA 15:4)
(Strength of materials)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2

Shiryayeva, S. V. - "On determining the translocation of the pile in cascade key-board stone shakers," Trudy Azov-Chernomor. in-ta [illegible], Issue 6, [illegible], p. 5-[illegible].

SO: [illegible], 16 June 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 5, [illegible]).

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2

[illegible]

Chiryapova, [illegible] V. - "Research on the dependence of cutting efficiency on a series of factors," Trudy Azovo-Chernomor. [illegible] sel. Khoz-va, Issue 6, 1948, p. 11-19.

SO: [illegible], 16 June 52, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 5, 1949).

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IVANOVA, M.N.; SHIRYAYEVSKIY, A.G.

Raw material constituents of textile goods in the United States (from "Textile Organon," Jan, Apr., 1959). Tekst.prom. 20 no.4: 86-87 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(United States--Textile fabrics)

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S/123/60/000/008/002/017
A004/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mashinostroyeniye, 1960, No. 8, p. 21, # 37462

AUTHORS: Krasnichenko, L.V., Shirzhetskiy, M.N.

TITLE: Structure and Antifriction Properties of Heat-Treated Steel Pseudo-Alloys

PERIODICAL: Tr. Kafedry "Tekhnol. metallov". Rostovsk.-n/D. in-t s.-kh. mashinostr. Rostov-na-Donu, 1958, pp. 102-105

TEXT: The authors investigated the effect of heat treatment on the antifriction properties of metallized pseudo-alloys which are used as bearing materials. The preliminarily heat-treated specimens of steel pseudo-alloy were tested on a friction machine at sliding speeds of 1.33 m/sec over a hardened steel bushing with flood lubrication. The tests showed that, as a result of tempering, cementation and normalization, the antifriction properties of steel pseudo-alloys are increased, and that, according to their physical and mechanical properties, they can be used as antifriction bearing bushings. It was found that the friction

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S/123/60/000/008/002/017
A004/A001

Structure and Antifriction Properties of Heat-Treated Steel Pseudo-Alloys

coefficient for heat-treated specimens possesses its minimum magnitude at a specific load of 125 kg/cm^2, and that it grows comparatively slow if the specific load is increased. Practically, the friction coefficient is the same for all specimens. All the specimens operated up to a maximum load of 594 kg/cm^2, which could be obtained under test conditions, without galling. In all tests, the product of sliding speed by specific load reached approximately 800 kgm/sec.cm^2. There are 3 figures.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

M.G.N.

Card 2/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2

SHIRZHETSKIY, M. N. Cand Tech Sci -- "Formation, structure, and properties of steel metal-plating layers." Khar'kov, 1961 (Min of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education. Khar'kov Polytechnic Inst. Chair of "Metal Studies and Heat Treatment").(KL, 4-61, 202)

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-[redacted]-

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2

SHISGAL, S.

Gypsum

Dry plastering with fibrous gypsum. Zhil. kom. khoz. 2 No. 1, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, July 1952. Unclassified

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2

SHISGAL, S., nauchnyy sotrudnik.

Organization of fibrous gypsum plaster production. Zhil.-kom.khoz. 3 no. 8:29 Ag '53. (MLRA 6:8)

1. RNIIAKKh. (Plaster)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2

SHISGAL, Yu., inzh.

Offices and personnel facilities for mines. Mast. ugl. 7 no. 7:24 Jl '58. (MIRA 11:8)

(Mine buildings)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2

DAVYDOV, N.N., inzh.; SHISGAL, Yu.M.

Tashkent large-panel housing construction combine. Mekh.stroi. 18 no.4:19-20 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Institut Giprostroyindustriya.
(Tashkent--Precast concrete)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2

SHISH, D.Z., gornyy inzh.; SHKREBKO, G.S., gornyy inzh.

Results of mining a block under complex mining and geological conditions. Gor. zhur. no.5:27-29 My '64.
(MIRA 17:6)

1. Shakhta "Yuzhnaya" tresta Leninruda, g. Krivoy Rog.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2

SHISH, V.N., gornyy inzh.; SHEFIR, N.M.

Pneumatic portable winch with a load capacity of 150 kg. Gor.zhur. no.5:73 My '60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Institut Giprorudmash, Krivoy Rog.
(Winches)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2

BUGAYENKO, S.N., gornyy inzh.; KOLYREV, N.T., gornyy inzh.; SHISH, V.N., gornyy inzh.

New unified UVG-4.0 and UVB-4.0 cars. Gor. zhur. no. 12:48 D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut Giprorudmash, Krivoy Rog.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2

SHISHAGIN, B., zasluzhennyy trener SSSR.

With new targets. Voen.znan. 33 no.9:21 S '57. (MIRA 10:10)
(Shooting contests)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2

SHISHAGIN, B., zasluzhennyy trener SSSR.

International shooting contests by mail. Voen.znan. 34 no.3:28 Mr '58.
(Shooting contests) (MIRA 11:4)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2

SHISHAGIN, B., zasluzhennyy trener SSSR.

We should better prepare our marksmen for competition.
Voen. znan. 35 no.10:30-31 O '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(Target practice)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2

SHISHAKINA, A.I.; SHVARTSMAN, Ye.M.; ABDYUSHEVA, S.Kh., red.; DAVLETOV, Kh., tekhn. red.

[Concise English-Russian dictionary for chemists] Kratkii anglo-russkii slovar' dlia khimikov. Alma-Ata, Kazakhskoe gos. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo, 1960. 97 p. (MIRA 14:11)
(English language—Dictionaries—Russian)
(Chemistry—Dictionaries)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2

ACC NR: AP6025661 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/013/0126/0127

INVENTOR: Venediktov, V. A.; Vasil'yev, Yu. A.; Popov, N. I.; Markelov, Ye. V.; Veynblat, M. Kh.; D'yakov, A. P.; Shishakov, K. I.; Yusim, L. Ya.; Skvortsov, A. M.; Kireyev, Yu. A.; Guzanov, G. N.; Gerasimovich, S. G.

ORG: None

TITLE: A fluid device for damping torsional vibrations. Class 47, No. 183539 [announced by the Turbine Motor Plant (Turbomotornyy zavod)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 13, 1966, 126-127

TOPIC TAGS: vibration damping, hydraulic device, torsional vibration

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a fluid device for damping torsional vibrations. The unit consists of a housing with a hole for fluid delivery and a movable annular disc with a compensating cavity set inside the housing. The installation is designed for more reliable and simpler filling of the unit with fluid by providing the faces of the disc or the internal surface of the housing opposite the hole for fluid delivery with at least one annular groove connected to the compensating cavity by channels in the disc body.

UDC: 621-752.2

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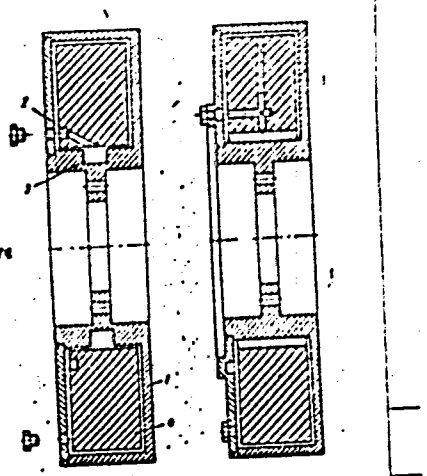
ACC NR: AP6025661



1—housing
2—annular groove
3—compensating cavity
4—disc

SUB CODE: 13,2c/SUBM DATE: 28Apr65

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CA

Distillation in vacuo. N. A. Shishakov. *Uspekhi Fiz. Nauk.* 10, 781-7(1930).— 1
Description of app . F. H. Rathmann

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2

Electrometric titration and some properties of iron sulfate. N. A. Shishakov. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 1, 1012-25(1931).—As a practical method for titrating $FeSO_4$ potentiometrically with $K_2Cr_2O_7$ a revolving electrode is recommended, the initial high speed of revolution is gradually reduced as the reaction proceeds.

Chas. Blanc

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SHISHAKOV, N.

3

*On the Determination of Crystal Lattice Constants by Electron Diffraction. N. Shishakov and L. Tatarinova (*Doklady Akademii Nauk S.S.S.R.* (*Comptes rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S.*), 1934, 2, (3), 164–168).—[In Russian, with English summary.] The new method of investigation of electronic diffraction by means of reflection from convex specimens has proved to be much simpler than the method introduced by G. P. Thomson. Not only a sharply outlined diffraction is obtained on the photographic plate, but also a spot from the primary cathode beam. The cathode beam passes between 2 convex specimens and the double diffraction pattern is obtained on the photographic plate. Therefore, taking as the first specimen a substance the lattice constants of which are known, the lattice constants of the second specimen can be obtained by determining the wave-length from the diffraction pattern corresponding to the first specimen. The method suggested, being very simple, enables the main source of errors of the old method, which were due to the impossibility of determining high voltages with sufficient accuracy, to be avoided.—N. A.

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Cr

3

Structure of the surface of oxidized iron. N.—A.—Shishakov. *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U. R. S. S.* 1, 458 (1) (in English 460) (1935).—A defence of the double-specimen method of obtaining electron diagrams. G. M. F.

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Ca

3

Powder method in electronography. N. A. Shishakov. (*Compt. rend. acad. sci. U. R. S. S.* 1, 461-3(in English 463)(1935).—The powder method is satisfactory if sufficiently fine particles are employed. Air sedimentation through about 1 m. is sufficiently accurate. Thin cellulod films serve as collectors for the transmission method, and convex metallic surfaces for the reflection method.
Gregg M. Evans

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2

Diffraction of electrons by quartz glass. N. A. Shishakov. *J. Tech. Phys.* (U. S. S. R.) 5, 1634-41 (1935). A drop of a suspension in water of finely powdered quartz glass was set on a celluloid film from which the structure of the quartz glass was studied by electronic diffraction. The quartz glass was found not to be amorphous but to consist of crystals of tetragonal crystobalite, apparently the size of colloidal particles. F. H. R

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2

Electron diffraction by vitreous silica powder. S. A. Shishakov. *Nature* 136, 514(1935); cf. C. A. 29, 1667[1]. Methods of collecting dusts for electron diffraction expts. are described. By using vitreous SiO2 powder (which does not give sharp rings when exposed to x-rays), 11 rings were obtained with intervals in good agreement with the Bragg spacings. The scattering is due to tetragonal cristobalite crystallites. The axial ratio is 1.00; $a = 6.87$, $c = 7.28$. The size of the crystallite is 15-20 A. The electron wave lengths are about 0.06 A.

G. M. Petty

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2

Shishakov, N. A. ANOMALOUS STRUCTURES OF FINE CRYSTALLINE SILICA. *Comptes rendus (Doklady) de l'Academie des Sciences de l'U.R.S.S.*, 1, 19-22 (1936) (In English).—Pumice, like vitreous SiO_2, is a tetragonal cristobalite with parameters, a 6.82, c 7.23 and c/a 1.06. While the differences in the sets of values may be experimental errors, differences in the electronographs suggest that the two cristobalites are not the same. The sand was found to be α-quartz with all parameters contracted from the normal of a 4.903, c 5.393 and c/a 1.10 to a 4.735, c 5.210 and c/a 1.10.

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

Ca

20

The composition of brownmillerite in portland cement clinker. N. A. Toropov, N. A. Shishakov and L. D. Merkov. *Tsement* 5, No. 1, 28-34(1937).—Crystal-optical and x-ray investigations of the binary system brownmillerite-pentacalcium trialuminate showed that in the clinker celite can be obtained brownmillerite contg. in the form of a solid soln. a considerable amount (up to 35%) of $5CaO.3Al_2O_3$. The presence of solid solns. was observed in brownmillerite contg. different amounts of $5CaO.3Al_2O_3$. It is concluded that brownmillerite has a variable compn. and that considerable alumina over that equiv. to the Fe_2O_3 of brownmillerite can also be absorbed by its crystals in portland cement clinker. H. R. S.

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

X

20

The crystal structure of pozzuolanic materials. N. A. Shishakov. *Tsement* 5, No. 5/6, 22-8(1937); cf. C. A. 29, 4667[1], 7787[1].—X-ray examn. of the structure of several modifications of amorphous silica (clay and kaolin minerals) suggests that the amorphous pozzuolanic materials are built up of flat Si_2O_3 crystals. K. E. Stefanowsky

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

SA

A 6 38

425. Two-Dimensional Crystals of Silica. N. A. Shishacow. *Acta Physicochimica*, 6, 5, pp. 727–736, 1937. *In English.*—Experiments are described which negative the suggestion that the electronic diffraction rings of vitreous silica and pumice which indicate a structure similar to that of high temperature cristobalite, are really due either to organic impurity, or to a film of hydrous silica. Most puzzolanas give a diagram similar to that of vitreous silica, as also do (save for absence of some extra rings, probably due to the presence of the third dimension, in the crystals of vitreous silica) several clay minerals. These diagrams are best explained on the assumption of a hexagonal lattice ($a = 5 \cdot 161$), the crystal being either oriented so that their basic planes are parallel to the supporting celluloid film, or two-dimensional. Arguments in support of the latter view are then adduced. The reasons for the similarity of the diagrams is probably that the clay minerals are decomposed by the kathode rays with separation of Al_2O_3 and of two-dimensional crystals of composition Si_2O_3.

C. A. S.

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES

Standard substances for accurate measurements in electronography. N. A. Shishakov. *J. Exptl. Theoret. Phys.* (U. S. S. R.) 7, 1166-7(1937); cf. *C. A.* 32, 4201. Thin gold foil gives errors up to 0.8%, due to irregularities of the lattice. NaCl crystals obtained on celluloid films by evapn. are irregular. Drops of fine suspensions of kaolin or clays free of iron on celluloid films can be dried to give crystals of Si_2O_3 which have a hexagonal structure, $a = 5.161$ A., $\pm 0.3\%$. Only the *hk* indexes (10), (11), (12), (20), (22) and (31) are of significance. The monoclinic structure of the minerals is destroyed by even a very short exposure and does not interfere.

F. H. Rathmann

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CA

3

Standard substances for exact measurements with the electron diffraction method. N. A. Shishakov. *Physik. Z. Sowjetunion* 12, 20 2(1937)(in English); cf. C. A. 31, 5355. C. D. West

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES

2

Ca

Investigation of structures of silica glass, pozzuolanas and clays by means of electron diffraction. N. A. Shishakov. *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U. R. S. S.* 15, 127-30 (1937) (in English).—Patterns of thin prominent rings were obtained. They are attributed to two-dimensional crystals with the following lattice coördinates: Si (0, 0), (2/3, 2/3); O(0, 0), (2/3, 2/3), (2/6, 5/6), (5/6, 2/6), (5/6, 5/6).

Harold Gershinowitz

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SHISHAKOV, N.A.

A 53

L

4693. Standard Substances for Exact Measurements by Electron Diffraction. N. A. Shishakov. *Comptes Rendus (Doklady) de l'Acad. des Sciences, U.S.S.R.* 15. 8. pp. 461–462, 1937. *In English.*—Different methods for employing standard specimens to eliminate the uncertainty with regard to wave-length in electron diffraction are reviewed and the requirements to be fulfilled by a suitable reference material are discussed. The lattice parameters of Au, Ag and Ni are not constant in thin films, whilst a great variation in crystal size is observed in the case of NaCl. It is claimed that these difficulties may be overcome by using as reference substance the "two-dimensional crystals" of Si_2O_3 discovered by the author. Such specimens are easily prepared and the lattice parameters have been shown to be constant to within 0·2%, corresponding to a hexagonal network with $a = 5{\cdot}161$ Å.

A. G. Q.

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

9

Oxide films on metals. I. P. D. Dankov and N. A. Shishakov. *Bull. acad. sci. U. R. S. S., Classe sci. math. nat., Sér. chim.* 1938, 1225-48 (in English, 1248). The nature of oxide films of Fe was investigated by means of electron diffraction; a metal electronograph with a hot cathode and 3 diaphragms is used. Fe films were obtained by condensing Armco Fe in vacuum. The films were then oxidized at various temps. at 500-620°; only α-Fe_2O_3 was observed on the surface, at 250-350° the forms α-Fe_2O_3 and FeO_2 (or γ-Fe_2O_3) were observed, and at lower temp. the oxide film corresponded to α-Fe_2O_3. At room temp. the oxide film has a cryst. structure. It is shown that when O penetrates into the metal lattice there is only a min. change in the form and parameters of the initial crystal lattice. As a result of this, the cryst. structure of the oxide which forms on the metal surface is similar to the metal. Fifty-eight references. B. Z. Kamsch

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2

SHISHAKOV, N.

Mosaic blocks of silicate glasses. N. Shishakov. *Tech. Phys. U. S. S. R.* 5, 606-75(in English); *J. Tech. Phys. (U. S. S. R.)* 8, 1347-55(1938).—The author endeavors to show that silicate glasses have a mosaic structure and that the presence of empty spaces between the mosaic blocks is responsible for such properties as low mech. strength, brittleness, sorption properties, etc. Approx. calcns. show that the linear dimensions of the elementary mosaic blocks in glasses are about 700 A. and the thickness of the empty spaces between them is about 12 A.

C. B. Jenni

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CA 9

Orientation of crystals on the surface of brass during polishing. N. A. Shishakov and V. I. Kamtorchkin (*Izvest. Phys.* (U. S. S. R.) 3, 1215-17(1939); *Chem. Zentr.* 1939, II, 4430.—In the polishing of brass with emery an orientation of the crystals of emery on the surface of the brass was observed, the (1 1 0) axis of the crystal lying in the direction of polishing. M. G. M.

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

*Orientation of Surface Crystals of Brass by Abrasion. N. A. Shishakov and V. I. Kasatochkin (*Dokl. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* (*Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S.*), 1938, 20, (4), 277-278 (in Russian); and *Compt. rend.* (*Doklady*) *Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S.*, 1938, [N.S.], 20, (4), 277 (in English)).—Brass which has been ground in one direction only gives an electron-diffraction diagram which indicates almost complete orientation of a number of the crystals. When the photograph is taken with the incident beam perpendicular to the direction of the scratches, the axis along which crystals are oriented is the [110] direction. No such effect is observed in the unidirectional abrasion of clean copper, iron, or steel.—N. A.

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2

Binary system sodium ferrite–sodium aluminate. N. A. Toropov and N. A. [illegible]. *Acta Physicochim. U. R. S. S.* 11, 277-[illegible] (in English).—Microscopic detns. of the n and Debye x-ray photographs show that the system $Na_2O.Al_2O_3$–$Na_2O.Fe_2O_3$ forms a continuous series of solid solns. The mp. components have very similar patterns, and both are thermally stable at 1300°. Data obtained for $Na_2O.Al_2O_3$ agree with those of Brownmiller and Bogue (*C. A.* 26, 4233) but those for $Na_2O.Fe_2O_3$ do not agree with those of Goldstaub (*C. A.* 27, 2860).

F. H. Rathmann

Cement Inst., Leningrad.

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A.C.S

Glass

Crystals of quartz glass. N. A. Shishakov. *Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S.*, 23, 788-91 (1939) (in English); *Chem. Abs.*, 34, 2669 (1940).—Zachariasen (*Ceram. Abs.*, 12 [4] 145 (1933)) and others, on the basis of X-ray diagrams, concluded that quartz glasses, SiO_2 or many-component glasses, are amorphous. S., using the electronographical method, believes quartz glasses to be crystal. The X-ray and the electronographical methods are discussed critically. The developed theory of two-dimensional or "scaly" crystals, consisting of sheets of SiO_2 with a periodicity of 7 to 8 a.u., is in agreement with Hartleif's value of 8.33 a.u.

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

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2

The mosaic blocks of crystalline quartz. N. A. Shishakov. *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U. R. S. S.* 23, 792-3 (1939)(in English).—The paper deals with expts. and calcns. of the d. and the peptization effects of quartz powder in water. Cryst. quartz has a d. of 2.649. The lattice parameters are $a = 4.90$ A., $c = 5.38$ A.; the crystal cell vol. is: $v = (\sqrt{3}/2)a^2c$. The formula wt. being $M = 60.06$, the no. of mols. in the unit cell $N = 3$ and the mass of the hydrogen atom $m_H = 1.662 \times 10^{24}$, S. calcs. the d. ρ according to the formula: $\rho = 2NMm_H/\sqrt{3}\,a^2c$ and obtains a value $\rho = 2.688$, i. e., 1.5% higher than the measured d. The cavities or pores in the quartz responsible for this effect seem to be regularly distributed cracks and lead to the conclusion of a "mosaic structure" for quartz. From sedimentation expts., the thickness of the cracks d is calcd. (The mean value λ for a particle is ≈ 1300 A.) $d = (v/3V)\lambda = 0.5$ A., where v/V is the pore vol. equal to 1.5%. Several properties of quartz, such as the ability to retain many regularly distributed inclusions (e. g., amethyst) and the penetration of cations through the mineral in an elec. field, help to establish the suggested theory. Frederic C. Nachod

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

2

Surface structure of passive iron. P. D. Dankov and N. A. Shishakov. *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U. R. S. S.* 24, 583-5(1939)(in English); cf. *C. A.* 33, 6214[4].—Electronograms of passive Fe films (prepd. by condensing Fe vapor on mica or glass in vacuo, exposing to air, then submerging immediately in satd. aq. $K_2Cr_2O_7$, 0.05 *N* aq. K_2CrO_4 or strong HNO_3, washing the sepd. films with H_2O and drying) indicate (1) the presence of a thin layer of extremely small crystals of cubic Fe_2O_3 (γ-Fe_2O_3) having the oxide lattice const., *a*, equal to 8.29 ± 0.05 A., and (2) that the Fe lattice is approx. 1.5% greater than that of α-iron (shown by comparison of Fe lines with kaolin lines). The above data do not agree with the work of Finch (*C. A.* 33, 4100[8]) unless a possible amorphous oxide component is assumed to be present in the film. George Ayers

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

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2

Electronographic investigation of thin films of copper. N. A. Shishakov. *J. Exptl. Theoret. Phys.* (U. S. S. R.) 10, 1240-4(1940).—From electronograms of Cu films deposited on gelatin, the Cu lattice const. is 3.673 A. or 1.8% greater than the x-ray lattice const. Similar results are found for other metals. F. H. Rathmann

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SHISHAKOV, N. A.

"A Contribution to the Problem of the Structure of Golden and Silver Amalgams," Iz. Ak. Nauk SSSR, Otdel. Khim. Nauk, No. 6, 1941. Acad. Sci. USSR, Colloid-Electrochemical Inst., -1941-.

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SHISHAKOV, N. A.

"A Contribution to the Problem of the Structure of Silicate Glasses," Iz. Ak. Nauk SSSR, Otdel. Khim. Nauk, No. 6, 1941. Acad. Sci. USSR, Colloid-Electrochemical Inst., -1941-.

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9

Electron-diffraction and x-ray investigation of the products formed in the corrosion of iron. N. A. Shishakov and P. S. Moiseev. *J. Phys. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 15, 401-8(1941). When pure metallic iron slowly oxidizes in the presence of water, the first product is cryst. γ-FeOOH with the lattice consts. $a = 2.180$, $b = 1.935$, $c = 1.530$ A. On aging, γ-FeOOH is converted to the anhyd. oxide γ-Fe_2O_3, lattice consts. $a = 8.31$ A. Exptl. data on the electron diffraction and x-ray patterns are shown in 6 tables.

F. H. Rathmann

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2

SHISHAKOV, N. A.

"Oxide Films on Metals II. Initial Oxide Films on Aluminium." Iz. Ak. Nauk SSSR, Otdel. Khim. Nauk, No. 5, 1942. Colloid-Electrochemical Institute. -1942-. Acad. of Sci.

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9

The texture of the γ-$Fe_2O_3.H_2O$ crystals which are formed during corrosion of iron. N. A. Shishakov. *Zhur. Fiz. Khim.* (*J. Phys. Chem.*) 22, 969-8(1948).—A drop of water was placed on a celluloid film, an Fe wire was immersed in the drop for several hrs., and the drop allowed to evap. An invisible film of rust remained on the celluloid. Electron-diffraction study of it showed that the flakes of γ-$Fe_2O_3.H_2O$ were parallel to the support.

I. J. Bikerman

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9

Electronographic study of the size of iron crystals and of the thickness of the oxide film formed on these. P. D. Dankov and N. A. Shishakov. *Zhur. Fiz. Khim.* (J. Phys. Chem.) 22, 966-80(1948).—Fe was evapd. in a vacuum onto a celluloid film (cf. *C.A.* 33, 6214[4]) the electron-diffraction pattern of the deposit was detd., air was allowed to oxidize Fe throughout, and the pattern of the oxide was obtained. The dimensions of the crystals were calcd. by using Brill's equations (*C.A.* 28, 3977[8]). Fe crystals were 13 A., and γ-Fe_2O_3 crystals were 17-18 A. long. It is probable also that Fe_2O_3 films on Fe are about 17 A. (2 unit cells) thick. The results of Winkel and Haul (*C.A.* 22, 8870[6]), when corrected for a numerical error, are in agreement with this. J. J. Bikerman

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SHISHAKOV, N. A.

25564 O mekhanizme plavleniya kremnezema i o genezice silikatnogo stekla. Zhurnal fiz. khimii, 1949, VYP. 8, S.889-96. Bibliogr: 7 nazv.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 34, Moskva, 1949

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SHISHAKOV, N. A.

[redacted]

USSR/Physics
X-Ray Diffractions
Crystals

May 49

"Displacement of Interference Maxima During Changes in Size and Form of Very Small Crystals," N. A. Shishakov, Inst Physicochem, Acad Sci USSR, 7 pp

"Zhur Eksper i Teoret Fiz" Vol XIX, No 5

Calculations with the aid of Debye's equation show that dispersion by crystals of infinitely small size is peculiarly anomalous. Maxima for three-dimensional crystals are found with Bragg angles but have anomalous relative intensities. Two- and one-

46/49T98

USSR/Physics (Contd)

May 49

dimensional crystals also exhibit displacement of maxima with respect to Bragg's positions. Explains this phenomena and introduces several examples applying law of displacement. Submitted 19 Nov 48.

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Crystal-Chemical Mechanism of an Oxide Film on Iron at Room Temperature (original text in Russian), P. D. Dankov and N. A. Shishakov; J. Phys. Chem. (USSR) Sep '49 (23-9 Mthly); pp 1031-1039; 7 illus.

It can now be explained that the cause for chemical passiveness of iron is due to the fact that its surface is covered with a protective oxide film of crystalline nature. It was shown that, in the case of very small ferro-crystals (12-15 A), oxygen completely transforms these crystals into oxide with crystal dimensions of 16-20 A. The next problem was to investigate the separate stages of the formation of oxide. This was expected to throw light on the mechanism of the oxidizing process. The electrographic investigations, as before, were conducted mainly on ferric films, created by the condensation of its vapor in vacuum in the electrograph itself. The innovations in these problems were the determination of the oxygen effects of aqueous vapor and nature of the substratum. It was con-

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cluded that condensed iron produces, also at very careful condensations, electrograms with comparatively wide lines. In some cases the electrograms disclose magnetite oxide instead of iron, even when oxygen is inducted into the instrument. Because in most cases the vacuum in the electrograph was completely satisfactory (approx. $3 \cdot 10^{-4}$ mm mercury column) and the life of the iron deposit was sometimes measured to within a fraction of a minute, the formation of oxide was found to be caused by the effect of gases adsorbed by the surface of the substratum. The accuracy of this statement was verified by the case in which iron was condensed over a celluloid film preheated up to 60°-80°C. In such cases the graphs are composed of unusually thin lines. Iron condensed over a highly precooled celluloid film produces a graph showing an unknown hydroxide instead of metallic iron.

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Electronography as a method for the physical chemistry of surface films. N. A. Shishakov (Inst. Phys. Chem., Moscow). Zhur. Fiz. Khim. 24, 1026-9(1950). An annotated bibliography. Paul W. Howerton

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SHISHAKOV, N. A.

USSR/Chemistry - Electrolytic Deposition Aug 51

"Structure of Bright Electrolytic Deposits and Mechanism of Their Formation. Electron-Microscopic and Electronographic Investigation of Bright Nickel and Zinc Coatings," K. M. Gorbunova, T. V. Ivanovskaya, N. A. Shishakov, Inst Phys Chem, Moscow, Acad Sci USSR

"Zhur Fiz Khim" Vol XXV, No 8, pp 981-987

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549530011-2

SHISHAKOV, N. A.

In memory of P. D. Dankov. D. V. Ignatov and N. A. Shishakov. *Uspekhi Khim.* 21, 383-5(1952).—Obituary with portrait (1902-1952) of D., a specialist in chemistry of metals.
G. M. Kosolapoff

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SHISHAKOV, N. A.

62

Anomalous lattice constants of very small crystals of certain metals. N. A. Shishakov. *Zhur. Eksptl. i Teoret. Fiz.* 22, 241-[illegible]. An exacting investigation of thin Al films by electron diffraction reveals no deviations from the normal lattice const. (a = 4.04 A.) with standards such as NaCl and paraffin. Finch and Quarrel (*C.A.* 27, 4978) have stated that Al sublimed on Pt has a tetragonal lattice (a = 3.90A., c = 4.02 A.) while the lattice consts. of Pt remain normal. However, careful analysis of the original pattern reveals a combination of 2 face-centered cubic lattices with consts. 3.94 and 3.86 A. The smaller lattice (by 2%) is considered to be that of Pt. On assumption that the Al lattice is normal (a = 4.04 A.), the other parameter indicates a slightly lower accelerating voltage than 45 kv., not unlikely, since F. and Q. did not specify the degree of precision. Consequently, the Pt lattice const. was 1.5% above normal. An exptl. analysis was made by sputtering Pt on Al foil in air at 10^{-4} mm. of Hg with 3000 v. After dissolving all but a trace of Al in alk. soln., a pattern of rings was obtained from the Pt and a Laue pattern from the Al (coarse grains). For the Pt, a = 3.97 ± 1%, close to the value derived from the data of Finch and Quarrel. Based on a normal lattice for thin Al films, the degree of expansion of the lattice of metals in the form of thin films (compiled from 4 sources) is: Fe 2-5%; Cu 1.8%; Ni 1.2%; Ag 1.0%; Au 0.8%; γ-Cr 1.0%; Pt 1.5%; Al 0.0%. Dissolved gases may be responsible for lattice widening, but, more probably, the effects are typical of pure metals.

R. D. Mi[illegible]

Inst. Phys. Chem., AS USSR

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SHISHAKOV, N.A.

Electronographic study of hydroxide films on metals (magnesium, aluminum, iron, and copper). Zhur. Fiz. Khim. 26, 106-11 '52. (MLRA 5:6) (CA 47 no.13:6207 '53)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii, Akademiya nauk S.S.S.R., Moscow.

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DANKOV, P.D.; IGNATOV, D.V.; SHISHAKOV, N.A.; AGEYEV, N.V., redaktor.

[Electronographic study of oxide and hydroxide films on metals] Elektronograficheskie issledovaniia okisnykh i gidrookisnykh plenok na metallakh. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1953. 199 p. (MLRA 6:12)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Ageyev).
(Electronograph) (Metallic oxides)

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Dankov, P. D., Ignatov, D. V., and Shishakov, N. A.: EL
Elektronograficheskie issledovaniya okisnykh i gidrookisnykh plenok na metallakh. (Electronographic Examination of Oxide and Hydroxide Coatings on Metals). Moscow: Izdatel'stvo Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 1953. 900 pp. R. 11,K. 10.

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GORBUNOVA, K.M.; SHISHAKOV, N.A.

Electronographic investigation of the electrolytic depositions of nickel. Izv.AN SSSR Ser.fiz. 17 no.2:242-245 '53. (MLRA 6:8)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Electroplating) (Electronograph)

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