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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2

[illegible], N. E., Prof. Mozcow Zoovet. Inst.

"Myopathin of Agricultural Animals"

Bolezni Loshadey, Sbornik Rabot(Equine Diseases, Collection of Work), Ogiz-Sel'khozgiz, 194
TAB CON p 79 of Chap. IV - Surgical Diseases
Compiled by A. Yu. Branzburg and A. Ya. Shapiro, under editorship of A. M, Laktionova, Sta
Press for Agricultural Literature. In majority of cases, articles previously published in
journal Veterinariya or in one of the manuals put out by the Vet. Administration of the
Armed Forces USSR

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2

GERASIMOV, V.Ye., tekhnik; TITOV, N.M., tekhnik

Repair of a compressor drive. Energetik 9 no.6:7-8 Je '61.
(Compressors—Electric driving) (MIRA 16:7)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2

TITOV, N.N.

[Technology of dry biological products] Tekhnologiia sukhikh biopreparatov. Moskva, Sel'khozgiz, 1945. 94 p. (MLRA 7:11)
(Biological products--Drying)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2

TITOV, N. N.

PA 25/49T58

USSR/Medicine -- Bacteria, Lactic Acid Group Dec 48
Medicine -- Milk, Bacteriology

"Desiccation of Lactate and Aromatic Bacteria," N. N. Titov, 1 p

"Priroda" No.12

Describes new method for desiccation of subject substances, which prevents adulteration, preserving their effectiveness. Substances are used mainly in the dairy industry.

25/49T58

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2

TITOV, N.N.

Sanitary and hygienic working conditions in laboratories where biological preparations are desiccated. Gig.i san. no.5:50 My '54. (MLRA 7:5)

1. Iz Moskovskogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok im. Mechnikova Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR. (Biological laboratories--Sanitation) (Mercury--Toxicology)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2

USSR / Virology - Human and Animal Viruses. E

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 38216.

Author : Titov, N. N.
Inst : Not given.
Title : A New Chamber Apparatus for Vacuum Drying of Live Influenza Vaccine and Sera.

Orig Pub: Vopr. virusologii, 1957, No 3, 182-183.

Abstract: A single-chambered vacuum apparatus by V. P. Leonov is described, consisting of a metal vacuum chamber, a freon refrigerating machine, a pump, and regulating appliance. Simultaneous freezing of vaccine in ampules and their vacuum drying can be accomplished in the chamber. The productivity of the apparatus is quite high: in one day up to 50 liters of liquid frozen serum in bottles can be dried, or 15, 000 to 20,000 vaccine ampules. 2 diagrams.

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TITOV, N.N.

TITOV, N.N.; STOL'NIKOV, V.I.

Professor Nikolai Mikhailovich Titov; an obituary. Zhur.mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 28 no.9:156-157 S '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(TITOV, NIKOLAI MIKHAILOVICH, 1881-1947)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2

TITOV, N.M.

Spray apparatus for the drying of vegetable and fruit juices. Kons. i ov. prom. 13 no.1:40-43 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)
(Drying apparatus--Food)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2

TITOV, N.N.

Improving the quality of dried fish prepared by the method of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Maritime Fisheries and Oceanography. Kons. i ov. prom. 14 no.6:40 Je '59. (MIRA 12:8)

(Fish--Drying)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2

TITOV, N.N.

Unit for drying fruit juices by sublimation. Kons. i ov. prom. 14 no.7:36-38 Jl '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1.Leningradskiy institut sovetskoy trogovli imeni Engel'sa.
(Fruit juices--Drying)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2

TITOV, N.N.; SAKHAROVA, T.N.

Comparative evaluation of sea kale dried by [illegible]. Tsp. pit. 24 no.2:87-88 Mr-Ap '65.

(MIRA 18:8)

1. Kafedra tovarovedeniya prodovol'stvennykh tovarov (zav. - prof. A.M.Mulkov) i kafedra tekhnologii p[illegible] (zav. - prof. I.Ye.Sadovyy) Leningradskogo [illegible] torgovli.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2

TITOV, N.N., prof.

Strawberries in January. IUn.tekh. 8 no.11:39-40 N '63. (MIRA 16:12)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2

Titov, N. S. Concerning various forms of convergence of elements or linear operators in Banach spaces. Uspehi Matem. Nauk (N.S.) 1, no. 5-6(15-16), 228-229 (1946). (Russian)

Let E, E', and E'' be Banach spaces and let (E, E') be the space of all linear operators from E into E'. For x_n and x in E say that x_n converges (E') to x if $\lim_n \|u(x_n - x)\| = 0$ for every u in (E, E'); for u_n and u in (E, E') say that u_n converges (E') to u if $u_n x$ converges [illegible] $u x$ for every x in E. This note gives some examples where these differ from the weak and strong [illegible] spaces.

[illegible]

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2

TITOV, N. S.

"On the Question Regarding Different Forms of the Covergece of Elements and Linear Operators in Banach Spaces" Uspekhi Matemat Nauk. 1, Nos. 5-6, 1946

Report U-1493, 27 Sep 1951

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2

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C 4

Ceramic insulating material. K. K. Popov and N. V. Litov. Russ. 54,611, March 31, 1940. From 5 to 50% (by wt.) of high grade plastic clay and from 5 to 25% (by wt.) of $MgCO_3$, Al_2O_3 or SiO_2 are added to pyrophyllite to lower the dielec. loss.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2

TITOV, N.V.

AID Nr. 974-14 22 May

DIFFUSION COATINGS AND REFRACTORY COATINGS (USSR)

Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no. 3, Mar 1963, 59-61.
S/129/63/000/003/009/009

The Second Seminar on Diffusion Coatings of Metals and Refractory Compound Coatings on Metallic and Nonmetallic Materials was held 10-12 October 1962 in Odessa. B. N. Arzamasov (Moscow Higher Technical School imeni Bauman) reported on Si-coatings on Mo, W, and Ta and Al-coatings on Mo and W produced by a circulation method in which Si and Al chlorides and gaseous HCl are circulated, i. e., reused. This method improves the quality of coatings and the efficiency and economy of the process. G. N. Dubinin (Moscow Aviation Institute) spoke on the electrical and magnetic properties of "10" and "40" steels diffusion coated with Cr, Mo, W, Si, and T, and of copper and aluminum diffusion coated with Ti, Cr, Si, and B. A. P. Epik discussed C and B diffusion coatings on Ti, Zr, Nb, and Ta, the kinetics of formation of carbide

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AID Nr. 974-14 22 May

DIFFUSION COATINGS [Cont'd] S/129/63/000/003/009/009

and boride layers, the structure and phase composition of these layers, and some properties for different conditions of coating. V. I. Arkharov spoke on the crystallography of phase transformations and reactions. N. V. Titov (Odessa Marine Academy) suggested a method for the approximate calculation of the deformation of a metal during its impregnation with other metals. N. F. Lashko discussed Si diffusion coatings on Nb and Nb-alloys. M. I. Simonova reported on cation distribution in oxides with spinel structure, which are formed on some alloy steels. These data are of great importance for the investigation of diffusion in oxide systems. [DV]

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2

TITOV, N.V., inzh.; KRAVETS, L.M., inzh.

Constructing intermediate halls of subway stations. Transp.stroi. 9 no.6:32-34 Je '59. (MIRA 12:11)

(Kiev--Subways)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2

TITOV, N.Ye.

894. On the disintegration of potassium by K-capture. E. K. Gerling and N. E. Titov. Izvest. Akad. Nauk. Otdelenie Khimicheskikh, 128-33 (1949) Mar.-Apr. (in Russian).

The existence of a K-capture in radioactive $_{19}K^{40}$, transforming the latter into $_{18}A^{40}$, which is to be expected according to the rules given by Sisco (Physica 4, 467(1937)), has been confirmed by Bleuler and Gabriel (Helv. Phys. Acta 20, 67(1947)) by the x-ray method. The present authors found another confirmation of the existence of this process by analysing, with a mass-spectroscope, the isotopic content of argon occluded in minerals containing potassium. Results are given of measurements made on sylvite from the Solikamsk deposits, 200 x 10^6 years old. The occluded gases were removed from the water solution of the mineral by boiling, then successively separated by sorption on copper oxide, charcoal, and calcium; argon remained free, and its content was found to be 0.507 cm^3 in 1,000 g KCl. The mass-spectrographical investigation showed that, whereas in air A^{36} accounts for 0.30% of the total amount of argon, in sylvite only A^{40} is present. Therefore, air is not the source of A^{40}

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in the mineral; potassium, through a K-capture, is the only demonstarable source. However, its content is about 30 times lower than that expected from the age of the rock and from the value of the disintegration constant of the capture, 1.9×10^{-9} year^{-1}, as determined by Bleuer and Gabriel. If the latter value is true, the discrepancy can be explained by accepting a secondary origin of sylvite from carnallite at a later geological period. According to these views, the total amount of A^{40} in air is formed from K^{40} in less than 10^9 years.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2

TITOV, N. Ye

1834 **Determination of the Decay Constant of the K-Capture in K^{40}.** E. K. Gering, N. E. Titov, and G. M. Ermolin. Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 68, 553-6 (1949)(in Russian). (See also NSA 3-894.)

From the K^{40} and radioactive A^{40} contents in a sylvite of known geologic age, the authors (Izvestiya Akad. Nauk, Otd. Khim. Nauk, No. 3 (1949)) determined the decay constant of the transformation of K^{40} into A^{40} by K-capture; the value found was 30 times smaller than the constant 1.9×10^{-9} $year^{-1}$ determined by Bleuler and Gabriel (Helv. Phys. Acta 20, 67(1947)) from a study of x-rays emitted by K salts. In a new series of analyses the present authors used, besides the same sylvite (age 200×10^6 years), a carnallite of the same deposit, two nephelines (350×10^6 and 280×10^6 years), and a very old microcline ($1,700 \times 10^6$ years). In order to free the A atoms from the crystal lattices, the minerals were either dissolved or melted. By taking into account the small quantities of A^{36} freed along with A^{40}, the mean value for the K-decay constant of K^{40} was found to be $(6.1 \pm 1.2) \times 10^{-11}$ $year^{-1}$. This should be the constant sought if no appreciable leakage of A from the minerals took place during the geologic time. A discussion of this question, which is that on the heat of diffusion of A atoms through crystal lattices, involves considerations on the known values of the heat of diffusion of He, on the relative size of A and He atoms, and on the temperature of melting used in the present work. As a result, the leakage in question must have seldom exceeded 20%.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2

Titov, N.V.

62 First experiment on the application of the argon method of determination of the age of minerals. E. K. Gerling, G. M. Ermolin, N. V. Baranovskaya, and N. R. Titov. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 86, 503-6(1952).—When the *k*-decompn. of K^{40} was completely demonstrated and the *k*-capture const. of K^{40} was detd. by 2 essentially different methods, an attempt could be made to apply this new method of radioactivity to detn. of the age of K minerals from the radiogenic argon accumulating in them during geol. time. A series of K minerals was studied, including microcline, amazonite, and lepidolite. The age of the intrusions with which the minerals were assocd. was known on the basis of the He or Pb methods. This made possible a comparison of data obtained by the argon method with data from the other methods. In order to det. the age by the A method, it was necessary to know the A content and the K content. The K content was detd. by ordinary chem. methods. To measure the A content a weighed sample of the mineral was heated at 1250° in a quartz tube connected to the measuring part of the app. Heating was continued until evolution of A ceased, from which 8 to 20 hrs. were required. Some of the minerals melted at this temp. Preliminary expts. showed that A from the air did not diffuse in appreciable quantities through the quartz glass heated to 1300°. The A was purified and was then measured in a MacLeod manometer. A mass-spectrometric detn. was made of the isotopic compn. of 3 samples of the A. Mass spectrograms are provided for the A from lepidolite and amazonite, and the data from the A detns. are tabulated.

Gladys S. Macy

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Radium Inst. Imeni K. P. Khlopin

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2

TITOV, N. Ye.

"Radioactive Isotopes of Rare Earths Obtained by Means of a Deep Fission Reaction," by G. M. Gorodinskiy, A. N. Murin, V. N. Pokrovskiy, B. K. Preobrazhenskiy, and N. Ye. Titov, Radium Institute imeni V. G. Khlopin, Academy of Sciences USSR, Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, Vol 112, No 3, Jan 57, pp 405-406

The long-lived isotopes of rare earth elements obtained by the bombardment of tantalum with 680 Mev protons on the synchrocyclotron of the Joint Institute of Nuclear Research were separated chromatographically (cf. B. K. Preobrazhenskiy, O. Lilova, et al., Zhurnal Neorganicheskoy Khimii, No 9, 1956). Determination of the half-lives, of the type and energy of radiation, and of the gamma-spectra by means of a scintillation spectrometer employing NaI (Tl) and CsI (Tl) crystals made it possible to identify a number of previously known radioisotopes, to bring more precision into the knowledge of some decay chains, to establish the existence of new gadolinium isotopes, and to find a number of new lines in the spectra of the nuclides investigated. On the basis of the work which was done, the properties of Ce^{134}, Ce^{139}, Nd^{140}, Eu^{145}, Eu^{147}, Gd^{149}, Tb^{151} (or Tb^{154}), Tb^{153} (or Tb^{156}), Dy^{157}, Ho^{160}, Yb^{166}, Yb^{169}, Tu^{160}, Lu^{169}, and Lu^{174} are described. (U)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2

TITOV, N. Ye.: Candidate Master Phys-Math Sci (diss) -- "Mass-spectrometer determination of the lambda-kappa and lambda-beta constants of the decomposition of K^{40} and some problems of the practical application of radioactive potassium to the determination of geological age". Leningrad, 1958. 8 pp (Acad Sci USSR, Radium Inst im V. G. Khlopin), 150 copies (KL, No 5, 1959, 147)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2

3(0)

AUTHORS: Polevaya, N. I., Titov, N. Ye., Belyayev, V. S., Sprintsson, V. D.

SOV/7-58-8-2/8

TITLE: Experimenting the Calcium Method for the Determination of the Absolute Age of Sylvites (Opyt primeneniya kal'tsiyevogo metoda dlya opredeleniya absolyutnogo vozrasta sil'vinov)

PERIODICAL: Geokhimiya, 1958, Nr 8, pp 718 - 726 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The possibility of employing the calcium method for age determinations was investigated in this paper. Two samples of white sylvite from stratum "B", Verkhnekamskoye deposit, Berezniki, and one sample from Polovininskaya skvazhina (Irkutskiy amfiteatr) were examined. Calcium was separated from potassium by ion exchangers. For this purpose a new method was developed by the authors and controlled by means of the radioactive isotope Ca^{45}. An apparatus of the type B was used for the measurements. The separated calcium was determined by isotope dilution with Ca^{42} by the aid of the mass spectrometer MS-2m. The Ca^{44}/Ca^{42} - isotope ratio was determined again (Table 4). The resulting age data are given in table 2. For a comparison, the age was also

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Experimenting the Calcium Method for the Determination of the Absolute Age of Sylvites SOV/7-58-8-2/8

determined by the K/Ar-method. The potassium content was determined by the dipicryl amine method. Argon was measured volumetrically. The isotope analysis of the separated argon was carried through by A. V. Mattes with the mass spectrometer MS-2m. The results are given in table 5, and they are in good agreement with the results of the calcium method provided the investigated sample was not recrystallized (Table 6). The authors thank A. N. Murin and L. M. Krizhanskiy for advice. There are 2 figures, 6 tables, and 14 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut i Radiyevyy institut AN SSSR, Leningrad (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Geology and Radium Institute AS USSR, Leningrad)

SUBMITTED: June 23, 1958

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2

TITOV, A. YE.

AUTHORS: Kalyamin, A. V., Murin, A. N., Preobrazhenskiy, B.K., Titov, N. Ye., 89-2-21/35

TITLE: The Yield of Rare Earths in the Splitting up of Bismuth by 660 MeV-Protons (Vykhody redkozemel'nykh elementov pri rasshcheplenii vismuta protonami s energiyey 660 MeV).

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya Energiya, 1958, vol. 4, Nr 2, pp. 196-197 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: With the aid of chromatographic methods especially rare-earth products were gathered in the splitting up of Bi^{209} by 660 MeV -protons and the following cross sections were determined:

1. Ce^{134} ~0,4 mb
2. Nd^{140} ~0,25 mb
3. Gd^{147} ~0,95 mb
4. Tb^{153} ~0,9 mb
5. Tb^{154} ~1,0 mb
6. Er^{160} ~2,0 mb
7. Tm^{165} ~4,0 mb
8. Yb^{166} ~2,5 mb

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2

The Yield of Rare Earths in the Splitting up of Bismuth by 66o MeV- 89-2-21/35
-Protons.

9. Yb^{169} ~7,o mb
1o. Lu^{17o} ~6,5 mb
11, Lu^{171} ~5,5 mb

There are 2 figures, 5 references, 4 of which are Slavic.

SUBMITTED: September 3o, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

1. Bismuth 209 fission 2. Bismuth 209-Chromatographic analysis
3. Chromatographic analysis-Applications

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2

GERLING, Erik Karlovich. Prinimali uchastiye: YASHCHENKO, M.L., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; YERMOLIN, G.M., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; TITOV, N.Ye., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; AFANAS'YEVA, L.I., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KOL'TSOVA, T.V., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; OVCHINNIKOVA, G.V., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; SHUKOLYUKOV, Yu.A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; LEVSKIY, L.K., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; MOROZOVA, K.M., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; MATVEYEVA, I.I., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; BARKAN, V.G., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; BARANOVSKAYA, N.V., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; VARSHAVSKAYA, E.S., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; SERGEYEV, A.N., starshiy laborant; KURBATOV, V.V., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KRATTS, K.O., kand.geol.-mineral.nauk, otv.red.; ARON, G.M., red.izd-va; BOCHEVER, V.T., tekhn.red.

[Present status of the argon method for age determination and its use in geology] Sovremennoe sostoianie argonovogo metoda opredeleniia vozrasta i ego primeneniia v geologii. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1961. 130 p. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Radiyevyy institut im. V.G.Khlopina (for Kurbatov).
(Geological time) (Radioargon dating)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2

YANOV, E.N.; PREDTECHENSKIY, N.N.; POLEVAYA, N.I.; MURINA, G.A.; MIRKINA, S.L.; ISKANDEROVA, A.D.; YEFIMOV, K.P.; CHEN' YUY-VEY [Ch'ên Yü-wei]; TITOV, N.Ye.; PANTELEYEV, A.I.; KOCHEGURA, V.V.; GIRFANOVA, O.M.; ZUYEV, A.V.; NIKOL'SKIY, Yu.I.; BURE, G.N.

Problems of the methods of geological investigations. [Trudy] VSEGEI 92:91-98 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2

POLEVAYA, N.I.; CHEN' YUY-VEY [Ch'ên Yü-wei]; TITOV, N.Ye.; PANTELEYEV, A.I.

Use of the calcium method for the determination of the age of micas and glauconites. Inform.sbor. VSEGEI no.54:53-61 '62. (MIRA 17:1)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2

DOBRONRAVOVA, A.N.; LEVSKIY, L.K.; MURIN, A.N.; TITOV, N.Ye.

Cross sections of the formation of krypton and xenon isotopes in uranium fission by 680 Mev. protons. Atom. energ. 14 no.5:484-487 My '63. (MIRA 16:6)
(Krypton isotopes) (Xenon isotopes) (Nuclear fission)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2

L 11053-63 EPF(n)-2/EWT(m)/BDS--AFFTC/ASD/AFWL/SSD--Pu-4--DM

ACCESSION NR: AP3001179 S/0089/63/014/005/0484/0487

67
64

AUTHOR: Dobronravova, A. N.; Levskiy, L. K.; Murin, A. N.; Titov, N. Ye.

19

TITLE: Cross section for formation of krypton and xenon isotopes during uranium fission by protons of 680 Mev energy

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 14, no. 5, 1963, 484-487

TOPIC TAGS: krypton, xenon, isotope formation, uranium fission by protons

ABSTRACT: In continuation of the previous work (Geokhimiya, v. 6, 540, 1962) on the relative yield of xenon and krypton isotopes which are fragments of uranium fission by protons of 680 Mev energy, the authors have irradiated two more uranium targets in the inner beam of the synchrocyclotron of the laboratory for nuclear problems of the Consolidated Institute for nuclear studies. After heating the specimens, the gases were collected by activated charcoal at -183C, and, after purification, were analyzed in a MV-23-02 mass spectrometer. To avoid wasting gases, an electric scheme was developed for a speedy tuning for recording each isotope. Description of this scheme is given. The relative yield for the krypton (masses 78 to 86), xenon (124 to 136), and rubidium (83, 84) isotopes is summarized in a table. Effective cross sections are computed using the usual formulas.

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ACCESSION NR: AP3001179

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Theoretical estimation is made for the distribution of nuclear fragments as a function of A and Z. "The authors are grateful to V. P. Dzhelepov and E. K. Gerling for their kindness in giving us the opportunity to work with the synchrocyclotron and the MV-23-02 mass spectrometer and also to V. I. Baranovskiy for discussion of results." Orig. art. has: 5 references, 1 figure, 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 27Jul62	DATE ACQD: 21Jun63	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: 00	NO REF SOV: 003	OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2

TITOV, M.B.

Antitoxic function of the liver in acute dysentery. Vrach.delo no.7:129 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Kafedra infektsionnykh bolezney (zav. - dotsent B.N. Kotlyarenko) L'vovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(DYSENTERY) (LIVER)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2

TITOV, O. [Tytov, O.]

New address of a blast furnace. Znan.ta pratsia no.7:4-5 Jl '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Nachal'nik tekhnicheskogo otdela Ministerstva stroitel'stva USSR.

(Zaporozh'ye--Blast furnaces)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2

ALEKSEYEV, F.K.; ANDRIYUTS, G.L.; ARSENT'YEV, A.I.; ASTAF'YEV, Yu.P.; BEVZ, N.D.; BEREZOVSKIY, A.I.; GENERALOV, G.S.; DOROSHENKO, V.I.; YESHCHENKO, A.A.; ZAPARA, S.A.; KALINICHENKO, V.F.; KARNAUSHENKO, I.K.; KIKOVKA, Ye.I.; KOBOZEV, V.N.; KUPIN, V.Ye.; LOTOUS, V.K.; LYAKHOV, N.I.; MALYUTA, D.I.; METS, Yu.S.; OVODENKO, B.K.; OKSANICH, I.F.; PANOV, V.A.; POVZNER, Z.B.; PODORVANOV, A.Z.; POLISHCHUK, A.K.; POLYAKOV, V.G.; POTAPOV, A.I.; SAVITSKIY, I.I.; SERBIN, V.I.; SERGEYEV, N.N.; SOVETOV, G.A.; STATKEVICH, A.A.; TERESHCHENKO, A.A.; TITOV, O.S.; FEDIN, A.F.; KHOMYAKOV, N.P.; SHEYKO, V.G.; SHEKUN, O.G.; SESTAKOV, M.M.; SHTAN'KO, V.I.

Practice of construction and exploitation of open pits of Krivoy Rog Basin mining and ore dressing combines. Gor. zhur. no.6: 8-56 Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Krivoy Rog Basin—Strip mining)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2

TITOV, P.

New features in organizing the schools of progressive work methods. Prof.-tekh.obr. 19 no.1:26-27 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Direktor uchebnogo kombinata stroitel'nogo tresta No.3, Ufa.

(Building trades--Study and teaching)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2

TITOV, P.

We help teachers and instructors. Prof.-tekh. obr. 20 no.8:28 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Direktor uchebnogo kombinata ufimskogo stroitel'no-montazhnogo tresta No.3.
(Vocational education) (Teachers, Training of)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2

IDEL'SON, E., gvardii general-mayor; TITOV, P., podpolkovnik; ALEKSANDROV, G., polkovnik.

Methodical training of officer cadets; discussion of an article by Major V. Lutskov, Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences, in "Voennyi vestnik," no. 9, 1955. Voen.vest. 36 no.1:44-52 Ja '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Russia--Army--Officers) (Military education) (Lutskov, V.)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2

TITOV, P., gornyy tekhnik

Multiple purpose work organization in long walls. Mast. ugl. 7 no.3:8 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:3)

(Coal mines and mining)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2

1. TITOV, P.

2. USSR (600)

4. Housing

7. Housing construction under mass control. V pom. proaktivu 14 no. 1 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2

1. TITOV P.

2. USSR (600)

4. Trade-unions

7. Housing construction under mass control, Vpom.profaktivu 14 no.1, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2

TITOV, P.A.

A new method of terminal anastomosis employing demucosation of the intestines. Vest.khir:76 no.10:101-105 N '55.(MLRA 9:1)

1. Iz otd. instituta eksperim.patologii i terapii raka AMN SSSR pri gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy klinike Tomskogo medinstituta (nauchn.rukov.--prof. A.G.Savinykh)

(INTESTINES, surg.
anatomosis with removed mucous membrane, method)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2

L 47758-65 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/FA/FA(b)/T-2/EWP(h)/EWA(w)

ACCESSION NR: AP5013223

UR/0375/65/000/005/0077/0081

AUTHOR: Panfilov, A. N. (Lieutenant Colonel); Smirnov, N. N. (Engineer, Lieutenant Colonel); Titov, P. A. (Engineer, Major); Torovinov, I. M. (Lieutenant Colonel)

TITLE: Peculiarities of helicopter flights from ships

SOURCE: Morskoy sbornik, no. 5, 1965, 77-81

TOPIC TAGS: aerodynamic lift, helicopter rotor, helicopter pad, naval installation, Ka-15 helicopter, Mi-4 helicopter, helicopter

ABSTRACT: Helicopters which operate from shipborne heliports, of a certain size and raised appreciably above the water, behave differently than when they fly over land. This article discusses the problems thus created by referring to experience gained in combat training involving the Ka-15 helicopter, which has a takeoff weight of 1360 kg.

It must always be kept in mind that the helicopter under discussion takes off or lands on a platform of limited size which is considerably elevated above the water's surface and that the underhelical area could be displaced from the platform's center while landing. Experience has shown that the effect of the air cushion is limited to a height not exceeding the diameter of the supporting rotor.

Card 1/6

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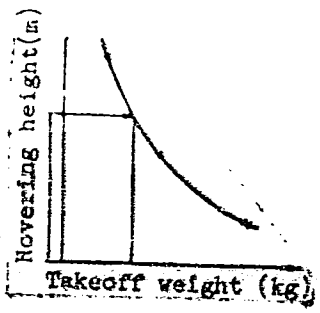
"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2

L 47758-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5013223

Fig. 1. Maximum payload while hovering



Depending on the type of ship, the elevation of the helicopter platform above the water's surface is between 3 and 10 m. The spreading of the rotor's air stream during landing and sometimes during takeoff does not take place in the same plane.

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ACCESSION NR: AP5013223

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Generally, the thrust developed by a helicopter's rotor just above a platform is less than it would be over the ground under similar conditions. For instance, it would be nearly 2.5% less for a helicopter which is 2 to 4 m above a platform located 10 m above the water's surface and having an area three times greater than the rotor disk area. Therefore, the maximum weight of a helicopter taking off from a ship's platform must be less than the maximum weight would be for a helicopter taking off on land.

It has also been proved in combat training that the thrust of helicopters of the same type varies up to 6—7% under similar atmospheric conditions. This amounts to 80—90 kg for the Ka-15 helicopter and 400—500 kg for the Mi-4 helicopter. This variation is attributed chiefly to the quality of the rotor blades, the blades' actual condition, the accuracy with which the supporting system is tuned, and the engine's output, which varies during its lifetime. The above makes it necessary to determine each helicopter's exact maximum payload over land and its maximum hovering height with any given payload. It is recommended that three

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L 47758-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5013223

hovering tests be made with three different payloads and that the results be plotted on a curve (see Fig. 1) which will show the maximum possible payload with which the helicopter can hover without being affected by an "air cushion."

In a discussion of the peculiarities of using helicopters in marine applications, it is emphasized that starting the engine and overspeeding and stopping the rotors must take place when the helicopter is located opposite to the direction of the resulting air stream. When the ship is rolling the engine must not be tested above half of its maximum output.

Card 4/6

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2

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ACCESSION NR: AP5013223

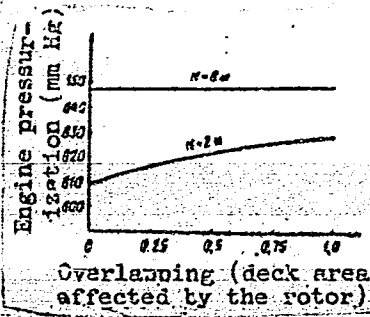

Fig. 2. Pressurization measurements made during transition flight

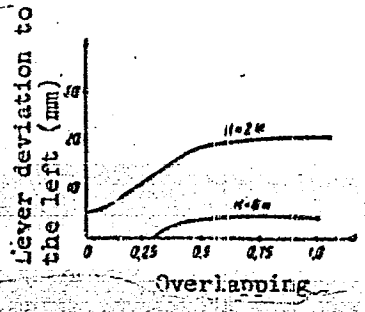

Fig. 3. Pitch-lever position relative to overlapping

Overlapping = 0 when the helicopter is located above the platform and the rotor disk projection is over the ship; overlapping = 1 when the helicopter is not over the ship and the rotor disk projection is above the ship.

Card 5/6

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2

L 47758-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5013223

Pressurization measurements made during transition flight over a ship's side at 2- and 8-m heights during takeoff and landing (see Fig. 2) and the declination of the pitch lever at these heights (see Fig. 3) are shown. It is recommended that landing approaches be made within port or starboard course-angle sectors of 120—150°. Experience shows that a landing can be made with a ship heeling up to 5°. The platform, however, must be coated with a special gum mastic and covered with a network of hemp ropes in order to avoid skidding. A takeoff from a rolling ship must be accomplished at the moment the platform is in a nearly horizontal plane and it must be taken into consideration which side of the ship will be inclined when the helicopter passes over the ship's side. Orig. art. has 3 graphs.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: AC, MS

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000 ATD PRESS: 3252-F

Card 6/6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2

PANFILOV, A.N., podpolkovnik; SMIRNOV, N.N., inzhener-podpolkovnik; TITOV, P.A., inzhener-mayor; TOROVINOV, I.M., podpolkovnik

Characteristics of helicopter flights from ships. Mor. sbor. 48 no.5:77-81 My '65. (MIRA 18:6)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2

TITOV, P. A. Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "The external secretion of the pancreas after total gastrectomy (Experimental studies)." Tomsk, 1958. 7 pp (Tomsk State Med Inst), 200 copies (KL, 13-58, 101)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2

TITOV, P.A. EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 9 Vol 13/2 Surgery Feb 59

1167. EXTERNAL PANCREATIC SECRETION AFTER TOTAL RESECTION OF THE STOMACH (Russian text) - Titov P. A. - EKSPER. KHIR. 1957, 157/3 (33-39) Graphs 4

Total gastrectomy in the dog was found to lead to a marked decrease of the external pancreatic secretion. The overall quantity of juice decreases by 65.3% on the average. Its alkalinity drops by 8.7%. Concentration of enzymes (trypsin, lipase and amylase) decreases by 23%. The latent secretory period increases over 4 times. Following total gastrectomy the pancreas loses its adaptive capacity to all the 3 food stimulants (bread, meat and milk).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2

TITOV, P.A

TITOV, P.A.

External secretion of the pancreas following total gastrectomy [with summary in English]. Eksper.khir. 2 no.3:33-39 My-Je '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Iz otdeleniya Instituta eksperimental'noy patologii i terapii raka AMN SSSR pri gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy klinike Tomskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni V.M.Molotova (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.G.Savinykh)

(GASTRECTOMY, exper.
total, eff. on quantity & composition of pancreatic secretion)
(PANCREAS, physiol.
secretion, eff. of total gastrectomy of quantity & composition in dogs)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2

TITOV, P.A.

Foreign bodies in the stomach. Khirurgiia Supplement:53-54 '57.
(MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki Tomskogo meditsinskogo instituta i gorodskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy.
(STOMACH--FOREIGN BODIES)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological). T-7
Digestion.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 11, 1958, 50902

Author : Titov, P.A.
Inst : -
Title : External Secretion of the Pancreas after a Total Resection of the Stomach.

Orig Pub : Ekperim. khirurgiya, 1957, No 3, 33-39.

Abstract : Dogs with a fistula of the pancreatic duct were examined as to the external secretory functions of the pancreas before gastrectomy and 4-7 days after gastrectomy (G). After G, the total secretion volume decreased by an average of 65.3 percent, alkalinity (which was determined by titration with NaOH) decreased by 8.7 percent, the concentration of secretory ferments diminished by 13 percent, and the latent period of secretion was prolonged by more than 4 times. After G, the external secretory apparatus of the

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological). Digestion. T-7

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 11, 1958, 50902

pancreas lost its adaptation ability for various food stimulants (meat, bread, milk). These disturbances are the results of vagotomia and of secreta absence after G. -- V.Ya. Zolotarevskiy.

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2

TITOV, P.D.

Study of the possibility of separating tungsten from other elements by extraction with aniline. Izv. SO AN SSSR no.7 Ser. khim. nauk no.2:94-100 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Omskiy mashinostroitel'nyy institut.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2

L 25677-65 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/JG

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9
E

ACCESSION NR: AP4047786 S/0289/64/000/002/0094/0100

AUTHOR: Titov, P.D.

TITLE: A study of the possibility of separating tungsten from other elements by extraction with aniline

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskikh nauk, no. 2, 1964, 94-100

TOPIC TAGS: tungsten determination, tungsten ore refining, tungsten extraction, aniline, quantitative analysis, organic acid

ABSTRACT: Calibrated centrifuge tubes with ground-in stoppers and freshly distilled aniline as the extracting agent were used in a series of experiments aimed at developing a method for determining small amounts of tungsten in the presence of Li, Na, K, Be, Mg, Ca, Sr, Ba, Al, Cr, Mn, Co, Ni, Fe, Bi, Sb, Sn, Ti, Cu, Ag, Zn, Cd, Hg, Pb, Th, the rare earths, Zr, Sc, Ga, In, and Tl. In the first series, 4 ml of aniline was added to 1 ml of a 46 mg/ml solution of [illegible] shaken vigorously for 3 min., centrifuged and allowed to settle, after which the element concentration in both layers was determined by photometric or conventional volumetric and gravimetric methods. In the [illegible]

Card 1/2

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L 25677-65

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ACCESSION NR: AP4047786

other elements which interfere with the extraction of small amounts of tungsten by aniline, the tungsten, added in a generally similar procedure, was determined in both layers radiometrically by using W^{185}. In the third series oxalic, tartaric, citric, [illegible] sulfosalicylic, chromotropic, ascorbic and pyrocatechol disulfonic acids and trilon B were added in an attempt to facilitate tungsten separation. The experiments showed that 1) chlorides of Zn, Cd, Hg, In (III), Tl (III), Pb, W, Mo, Ta, Cu, and Ag were readily extracted by aniline; 2) chlorides of Li, Na, K, Be, Mg, Ca, Sr, Ba, Mn (II), Co, and Ni, in concentrations [illegible] mg/ml and [illegible] mg/ml in some cases, did not adversely affect extraction of tungsten in [illegible] amounts, and 3) chlorides of Sc, Fe, Al, Ga, Sn, Ti, Zr, Cr (III), and Fe (III), [illegible] extraction of tungsten in mg amounts, which could be avoided by adding ascorbic acid (10 and 50 mg/ml). "The author thanks Prof. V. I. Kuznetsov for his valuable advice and A. Kotraps, who participated in the analytical procedure." Orig. art. has: 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Omskiy mashinostroitel'nyy institut (Omsk Machine Design Institute)

SUBMITTED: 26Mar63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: IC, GC

NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 009

Card 2/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2

KUZNETSOV, V.I.; TITOV, P.D.

Aniline extraction of elements in the form of salts from anions containing oxygen. Izv.Sib.otd.AN SSSR no.3:58-64 '60.
(MIRA 13:10)

1. Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii imeni V.I.Vernadskogo.
(Tungsten) (Molybdenum) (Aniline)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2

Tilov, P.D.

Ginzburg, F.L.

21 (0), 5 (0)

AUTHOR: Shchebetkovskiy, V. N. SOV/89-7-2-17/24

TITLE: All-Union Symposium on Radiochemistry (Vsesoyuznyy simposium po radiokhimii)

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1959, Vol 7, Nr 2, pp 175-176 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A symposium was held in Leningrad from 3 to 5 March 1959. More than 200 participants from different institutes in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiyev, Novosibirsk, Tbilisi and Gor'kiy attended it. Twentyeight papers were read. The following are mentioned: I. Ye. Starik: On the problem of the molecular state of micromasses of radioactive elements in solutions; I. Ye. Starik, N. I. Ampelogova, F. L. Ginzburg, L. I. Yl'menkova, I. A. Shul'skiy, L. D. Sheydin: Condition of radioactive elements occurring in microconcentrations of solutions (Zr, Am, Pa, Po). M. N. Yakovleva, M. A. Shurshalina: Application of the dialysis method for examination of uranium carriers in natural bodies of water; Z. I. Paramonova, Ye. F. Latyshev: Complex formation of the multivalent ruthenium with chlorine ions. K. B. Zaborenko, A. V. Yavel'skaya, V. V. Fomin: Determination of the composition and the instability constants by ion exchange of the cerium oxalate complexes. A. I. Moskvin: Complex formation of plutonium and americium with the anions of ethylene diamine tetra acetic acid (EDTA) and oxalic and phosphoric acid. A. M. Trofimov, L. N. Stepanova: A new method for the determination of ion charges of radioactive elements in solutions by application of ion exchanging resins of different swelling capacities. N. B. Vysokoostrovskaya, A. M. Trofimov, B. N. Nikol'skiy: Confirmation of the non-existence of complex formation between potassium and EDTA by application of the ion exchange and the potentiometric methods. V. M. Vdovenko, Ye. A. Smirnova: Determination of the conditions of compounds to be extracted in the organic phase (hydration of uranyl nitrate with ester). V. M. Vdovenko, N. F. Alekseyeva: Degree of hydration of nitric acid in dibutyl ether of the diethylene glycol. M. M. Vdovenko, A. S. Krivokhatskiy: Degree of solvation of the nitric acid in the dibutyl ether of the diethylene glycol. A. K. Lavrukhina: Determination of the dependency of the distribution coefficients between the organic and the watery phases in order to determine the condition of the substance in the solution and to fixate the concentration range at which complex formation starts. V. I. Kuznetsov, P. [illegible] lectured on extraction of hexavalent tungsten with aniline from hydrochloric media. An. N. Nesmeyanov on substitution of hydrogen in benzol by the recoil atoms P^{32}, As^{76} and Sb^{124}. B. G. Dzantiyev lectured on the recoil atoms from the reactions of $Li^{6}(n,\alpha)T$, $N^{14}(n,p)C^{14}$ in a medium of cyclic hydrocarbons. P. I. Artyukhin lectured on the influence of the NO_3 and H^+ ions on the reduction velocity of hexavalent plutonium under the influence of its own α-radiation. In the course of thorough discussions it was established that the comprehension of the condition of radioactive elements in solution are of eminent importance for the whole range of radio chemistry. More studies have to be made in this field as were made before. A better coordination of all the institutes which are occupied with this problem will yield good results in the future.

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Card 2/3

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2

L 27274-65 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pi-4 IJP(c) JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP4047789 S/0289/64/000/002/0143/0145

AUTHOR: Kuznetsov, V.I.; Titov, P.D.

TITLE: Concentration of tungsten by coextraction

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskikh nauk, no. 2, 1964, 143-145

TOPIC TAGS: tungsten refining, tungsten ore concentration, molybdenum refining, tungsten coextraction, aniline tungstate

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the possibility of extracting tungsten from highly dilute solutions in the presence of molybdenum, utilizing the observation that, in contrast to normal aniline tungstate, tungsten in the form of isopolyanions is readily extracted with analine from aqueous solutions. Ammonium molybdate, to a concentration of 50 mg/liter in the resulting solution, was added to a slightly alkaline tungstate solution with tungsten concentrations which could be as low as [illegible] but should yield no less than 2 μg of W in the whole solution. Concentrated hydrochloric acid was added (1/20 to 1/25 of the volume), and the solution repeatedly extracted with a 30:1 mixture of aniline and CCl_4 (1/10 of the volume). CCl_4 was added (1/3 of the volume) to the combined organic extracts, the mixture was reextracted with an equal volume of ammonia, and the molybdenum was removed

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2

L 27254-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4047789

from the reextract by adding hydrochloric acid, leaving tungsten in the aqueous phase. The method, although rapid, is assessed as being generally less reliable than coprecipitation. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii im. V.N. Vernadskogo AN SSSR, Moscow(Geochemistry and analytical chemistry institute, AN SSSR)

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

NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2

TITOV, P.I., professor; MOISEYEV, A.A., redaktor; KRUGOVA, Ye.A., redaktor; KONTOROVICH, A.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Marine engines; analysis and theory] Sudovye silovye ustanovki; analiz i teoriia. [Leningrad] Gos.izd-vo sudostroitel'noi lit-ry, 1951. 399 p. (MIRA 9:3)

(Marine engines) (Boilers, Marine) [Microfilm]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2

TITOV, P. I.

N, 5
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Sudovyye silovyye ustanovki (Marine power plants) Leningrad, sudpromgiz, 1951.
399 p. diagrs., tables.
Cataloged from abstract.
FB 520085

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2

TITOV, P. I.

Technology

Sudovye silovye ustanovki (Ship Power units.) Moskva, Sudpromgiz. 1951. 399 p.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress. November 1952. UNCLASSIFIED

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2

Titov, P.I.

AKIMOV, Pavel Petrovich; TITOV, P.I., redaktor; NELIDOVA, E.S., redaktor izdatel'stva; TIKHONOVA, Ye.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Marine engines] Sudovye silovye ustanovki. Izd. 3-e. Moskva, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1956. 498 p. (MLRA 10:2)
(Marine engines)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2

VIL'CHITSKIY, Vladimir Vladimirovich; KONONCHUK, Geniy Ivanovich; TITOV, Pavel Il'ich; KHMELEV, Anatoliy Yakovlevich; KOCHETKOV, Nikolay Georgiyevich; RAD'KO, L.I., red.

[Practices of leading workers for all miners] Opyt peredovikov - vsem shakhteram. [By] V.V.Vil'chitskii i dr. Kemerovo, Kemerovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1963. 35 p. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika kombinata Kuzbassugol' (for Vil'chitskiy). 2. Brigadir kompleksnoy brigady shakhty "Berezovskaya-1" kombinata Kuzbass (for Kononchuk). 3. Brigadir kompleksnoy brigady shakhty "Chertinskaya-1" kombinata Kuzbass (for Titov). 4.Brigadir prokhodcheskoy brigady shakhty "Polysayevskaya-2" kombinata Kuzbass (for Khmelev). 5. Brigadir prokhodcheskoy brigady No.3-3-bis tresta Prokop'yevskugol'(for Kochetkov).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2

VORONKOVSKAYA, A.P., inzh.; VORONKOVSKIY, V.P., kand.tekh.nauk; KOZLOV, V.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; TITOV, P.I. prof.; YUDITSKIY, F.L., kand.tekhn.nauk

Temperature of heated surfaces and livability conditions of engine rooms in seagoing motorships. Sudostroenie 29 no.2:18-22 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)

(Ships—Heating and ventilation)
(Insulation (Heat))

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2

GRIBANOV, Vasiliy Ustinovich; TITOV, Petr Ivanovich; GOL'DBERG, V.V., red.

[Exercises in the theory of numbers] Sbornik uprazhnenii po teorii chisel. Moskva, Prosveshchenie, 1964. 143 p. (MIRA 18:9)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2

TITOV, Petr Nikolayevich; IVANCHUKOV, A.F., red.; KOVAL'ZON, F.P., red.; NESMYSLOVA, L.M., tekhn. red.

[Increasing the qualifications of workers in integrated crews] Povyshenie kvalifikatsii rabochikh kompleksnykh brigad. Moskva, Proftekhizdat, 1962. 76 o. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Direktor uchebnogo kombinata Ufimskogo stroitel'no-montazhnogo tresta No.3 (for Titov).
(Construction workers)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2

AUTHOR: Titov, P.N., Member of the Party Bureau 3-58-6-11/34

TITLE: Communists - Organizers of Educational Work at a Vuz (Kommunisty - organizatory vospitatel'noy raboty v vuze)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Vysshey Shkoly, 1958, Nr 6, p 51-53 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This article stresses the importance of vocational guidance and lauds the role the communist party plays in education.

ASSOCIATION: Partiynoye byuro Turkmenskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni A.M. Gor'kogo (Party Bureau, Turkmen State University imeni A.M. Gor'kiy)

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

TITOV, P. P.

Experimental concentration of 20 samples of the iron ore from the Blagodat Mountain district. P. P. Titov. *Inst. Mekhanicheskoi Obrabotki Poleznuikh Iskopaemuikh Mekhanobr (Inst. Mech. Treatment Ores). Concn. and Agglomeration of Iron Ores in U. S. S. R.* 1932, 105-12.—This ore is found in the form of pebbles and also as ordinary ore. The av. compn. of 20 samples was Fe 18.21-60.44, SiO_2 2.70-35.00, Fe_2O_3 18.00-75.04, FeO 2.70-25.85, Al_2O_3 1.57-13.19, MnO 0.52-1.44, CaO 0.67-22.02, MgO 0.37-3.62, loss on heat treating 0.54-7.78, P 0.003-0.075, S traces to 0.55 and TiO_2 0.37-0.90%. The ordinary ores yield high concentrates with 57-62% Fe and tailings with 8-18% Fe. In crushing of the intermediate products followed by electromagnetic sepn. the concn. of the Fe in concentrates decreases and it increases in the tailings. All pebble ores produce high concentrates contg. 56.43-65.05% Fe, while the tailings contain 23.63-28.69%. The oxidized ore passed through electromagnetic separators has a higher extn. factor. A. A. Boehtlingk

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2

L 3413-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(t)/EWP(b) JD/GG/GS

ACCESSION NR: AT5023814 UR/0000/62/000/000/0329/0331

23
B+1

AUTHOR: Titov, P. P.; Kikoin, A. K.; Buzynov, A. Ye.

TITLE: Stimulating effect of x ray and gamma irradiation on the flotation process 18 19

SOURCE: Soveshchaniye po probleme Deystviye yadernykh izlucheniy na materialy. Moscow, 1960. Deystviye yadernykh izlucheniy na materialy (The effect of nuclear radiation on materials); doklady soveshchaniya. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 329-331

TOPIC TAGS: gamma irradiation, flotation, irradiation effect, x ray irradiation, pyrite, quartz, mineral coal

ABSTRACT: In the last few years, the authors have conducted experiments on flotation of monominerals (rutile, quartz, feldspar, scheelite, malachite, pyrochlore, etc.), ores, and coals irradiated with x rays, Co^{60} γ rays, and betatron radiation with 22 MEV maximum energy of γ quanta. The ground material prepared for flotation was irradiated for various periods of time, after which flotation was carried out. In almost all cases, the irradiation had a stimulating effect on the flotation process, increasing its rate and improving its characteristics. Among the few substances whose flotation was adversely

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L 3413-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5023814

affected were quartz and feldspar. During the flotation Co^{60} radiation was very effective in increasing the rate of the process even though the dose was very low. The radiation may change the adsorption of gas on the solid-gas interface as a result of a change in the surface charge on the solid particles of the floated material. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 18Aug62 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: NP, MT

NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2

TITOV, P. P.

90

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/6176

Konobeyevskiy, S. T., Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences USSR, Resp. Ed.

Deystviye yadernykh izlucheniy na materialy (The Effect of Nuclear Radiation on Materials). Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962. 383 p. Errata slip inserted. 4000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk; Otdeleniye fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk.

Resp. Ed.: S. T. Konobeyevskiy; Deputy Resp. Ed.: S. A. Adasinskiy; Editorial Board: P. L. Gruzin, G. V. Kurdyumov, B. M. Levitskiy, V. S. Lyashenko (Deceased), Yu. A. Martynyuk, Yu. I. Pokrovskiy, and N. F. Pravdyuk; Ed. of Publishing House: M. G. Makarenko; Tech. Eds: T. V. Polyakova and I. N. Dorokhina.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2

90

SOV/6176

The Effect of Nuclear Radiation (Cont.)

PURPOSE: This book is intended for personnel concerned with nuclear materials.

COVERAGE: This is a collection of papers presented at the Moscow Conference on the Effect of Nuclear Radiation on Materials, held December 6-10, 1960. The material reflects certain trends in the work being conducted in the Soviet scientific research orginization. Some of the papers are devoted to the experimental study of the effect of neutron irradiation on reactor materials (steel, ferrous alloys, molybdenum, avial, graphite, and nichromes). Others deal with the theory of neutron irradiation effects (physico-chemical transformations, relaxation of internal stresses, internal friction) and changes in the structure and properties of various crystals. Special attention is given to the effect of intense γ-radiation on the electrical, magnetic, and optical properties of metals, dielectrics, and semiconductors.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2

Konozenko, I. D., and V. I. Ust'yanov. Effect of γ-Rays on Properties of CdS Single Crystals 318

Titov, P. P., A. K. Kikoin, and A. Ye Buzynov. Stimulating Action of X- and γ-Rays on Flotation Process 329

Byalobzheskiy, A. V., V. D. Val'kov, and V. N. Lukinskaya. Effect of Radiation on Corrosion Properties of Metals and Alloys 332

Galushka, A. P., P. G. Litovchenko, and V. I. Ust'yanov. Methods of Investigating Properties of Semiconductors Irradiated by γ-Quanta 341

Starodubtsev, S. V., S. A. Azizov, I. A. Domsryad, Ye. V. Peshikov, and L. P. Khiznichenko. Change in Mechanical Properties of Some Solids Subjected to γ-Radiation 347

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2

YAKOBSON, A.N., inzh.; TITOV, P.P., inzh.; VERNER, Ye.V., inzh.; KEL'MAN, M.M., inzh.

Automatic unit for molding ornamental ceramic tiles. Stroi.i dor. mashinostr. 5 no.3:25-28 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Tiles)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2

TITOV, P. P.

"The use of radiant energy to improve the flotability of minerals"

report presented at the 4th Scientific and Technical Session of the Mekhanobr Inst, Leningrad, 15-18 July 1958

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2

TITOV, P.P.

Practices in sealing joints in large-panel construction. Stroi. ind., stroi. mash. i mekh. no.1:26-31 '62. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Spetsial'noye konstruktorskoye byuro Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta novykh stroitel'nykh materialov.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2

L 13600-66 EWT(m)

ACC NR: AP6001016 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/022/0101/0102

AUTHORS: Isidorov, V. V.; Akunov, V. I.; Dubinskiy, M. G.; Zavadskiy, G. V.; Insnakov, Yu. T.; Lur'ye, N. Yu.; Myasin, N. I.; Nosenko, N. Ye.; Plevako, A. N.; Rybin, V. R.; Sidochenko, I. M.; Sominskiy, D. S.; Titov, P. P.; Khalov, G. G.; Shchevel', A. S.; Zavgorodniy, N. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: A reactor for combined pulverizing and burning of a material, such as cement, in a high temperature gas stream. Class 80, No. 145469

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 22, 1965, 101

TOPIC TAGS: cement, thermal reactor

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a reactor for combined pulverizing and burning of a material, such as cement, in a high temperature gas stream. To provide automatic regulation of the burning and calcification time for the material in the reactor, the latter is made in the shape of a flat, lenticular chamber. Nozzles of the combustion chambers are built into the peripheral circle of the lenticular chamber and at an angle to its radii. An opening in the center of the chamber bottom is used to discharge the finished burned product.

SUB CODE: 18, 13/ SUBM DATE: 24May61

Card 1/1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2

S/153/62/005/005/011/011
E071/E133

AUTHORS: Zaytsev, Yu.V., and Titov, P.S.

TITLE: Tartarate electrolytes for the production of lead and indium coatings

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, v.5, no.5, 1962, 852-853

TEXT: The object of the work was to develop a tartarate electrolyte for lead plating which would produce a good quality coating at a high current density. Assuming that the formation of lead tartarate complex ion takes place according to the equation

$$PbCl_2 + NaK[C_4H_4O_6] + 2NaOH \rightarrow KNa[Pb(C_4H_2O_6)] + 2NaCl + 2H_2O$$

the authors proposed an electrolyte of the composition: metallic Pb (in chloride or acetate form) 97 g/litre; Seignette salt 200 g/litre; NaOH 120 g/litre; colophony 6 g/litre; operating at 60-70 °C; cathode current density less than 4 A/dm^2; cathode current yield 90-95%; dispersing ability (Fink's method) 70-75%. The electrolyte tested under laboratory conditions gave satisfactory results. Since it is intended to develop an

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electrolyte for a lead-indium alloy, the authors tried a tartarate electrolyte for indium. It was found that good quality indium coatings can be obtained using an electrolyte of the following composition: metallic indium in the form of $InCl_3$ - 20-25 g/litre; acid sodium tartarate - 300-350 g/litre; sodium chloride - 80-100 g/litre; pH 10-10.5. Electrolysis was carried out under the following conditions: temperature 60-70 °C; cathode current density without stirring 1-8 A/dm^2; anode current density 2-30 A/dm^2; cathode current yield 87-98%.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov, Kafedra korrozii i zashchity metallov
(Moscow Institute of Steels and Alloys, Department of Corrosion and Protection of Metals)

SUBMITTED: June 4, 1962

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Stability of Lead Alloy Anodes in the Electrolytic Production of Zinc. P. S. Titov and I. N. Nikonov (*Tsvetnye Metally* (*Non-Ferrous Metals*), **1934**, (6), 53–62; C. *Abs.*, 1935, **29**, 4269). [In Russian.] A study was made of the stability of anodes made of binary lead alloys containing various amounts of bismuth, antimony, arsenic, and silver, in the electrolysis of zinc, in ordinary conditions of operation, and the results were compared with those obtained from experiments with pure lead anodes. Lead-bismuth anodes containing 0·5–10% bismuth were less stable than pure lead anodes. Alloys containing 0·5–10% antimony were somewhat more stable than pure lead at 400 and less stable at 1000 and 1200 amp./m.². The amount of arsenic added to the lead varied from 0·5 to 3·0%. At 400 amp./m.² the stability increased for the 0·5 and 1·0% arsenic alloys, decreased for the 2·0% and increased again for the 3·0% alloy. At 1000 and 1200 amp./m.² the stability of all the arsenic alloys was less than that for pure lead. Addition of silver, 0·5–3·0%, to the lead anodes increased the stability considerably (cf. Agrenkov and Sosunov, following abstract). The stability curve reaches a maximum at 2·5% silver, where the anodes last 20–25 times as long as in the case of pure lead. Small additions of antimony up to 0·5% of arsenic up to 0·5%, of bismuth up to 0·2%, or of bismuth and arsenic together, 0·1 and 0·4%, respectively, produced no deleterious effect on the lead silver anodes. The presence in the sulphuric acid bath of zinc sulphate, manganese sulphate and glue had no appreciable effect on the stability of the anodes. S. G.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2"

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Ca

Carbonates in copper cyanide bath. P. S. Titov and E. N. Timokhina. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 11, 35-41 (in German 42)(1938).—Six solns. were prepd. contg. CuCN (as $Na_2Cu(CN)_3$) 89.57, NaCN (free) 8.7 and Na_2CO_3 14.3-147.7 g./l. All expts. were carried out at 25°. The elec. cond. of the soln. increased with increase of the carbonate concn. and then after passing through a max. gradually diminished. The soln. contg. 50-100 g./l. of Na_2CO_3 had the highest elec. cond. (0.1-[illegible] mhos). The cathode current efficiency in all solns. decreased with the increase of the c. d. However, in the solns. contg. carbonate 50-100 g./l., the decrease of the yield was relatively slight, and at a c. d. of 1 amp./sq. in. the yield was around 96%. For practical purposes the cathode polarization is independent of the carbonate concn. The passivity of the anode was not removed with the increase of Na_2CO_3 concn. but the nature of film covering the anode and rendering it passive changed; thus at the concn. of carbonate equal to 70 g./l. the film was transparent. The bath, recommended by Pan (*C. A.* 30, 8037[4]), but contg. 10 g./l. more of free NaCN, yielded a good metal deposit with a current efficiency of 90% at a c. d. 1.0-1.5 amp./sq. in. The velocity of carbonization of the bath with CO_2 of the air decreased with the increase of Na_2CO_3 concn. Three references.

A. A. Podgorny

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2"

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Electrode Processes in Rapid Copper Cyanide Electrolytes. P. S. Titov and N. D. Lukashina (*Trudy Soveshchaniya po Elektrokhimii 1950*, 1953, 442–445).—[In Russian]. T. and L. studied six Cu-plating baths with a free cyanide content of 0·08*N*. At a cathodic c.d. of 10 amp./dm.^{2} and a stirring rate of 600 r.p.m., the cathodic current efficiency at 75° C. increased from 43·7% to 100% as the CuCN concentration increased from 0·25*N* to 1·50*N*; at 35° C. the increase was from 19·6 to 69·2% resp. The effect of addn. of KCNS and alkali to the bath on the anodic passivation was also investigated.—G. V. E. T.

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TURCHUK, Anatoliy Artem'yevich; TITOV, Petr Savvat'yevich; YEGOROV, Mikhail Sergeyevich; ORLOV, Lev Nikolayevich; MEDVEDEV, Nikolay Vasil'yevich; BUBNOV, Ye.S., redaktor; SERGEYEVA, N.A., redaktor; GUROVA, O.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[ZIF-300 core drilling unit] Burovoi agregat ZIF-300. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po geol.i okhrane nedr, 1955. 197 p. [Microfilm] (Boring machinery) (MLRA 9:3)

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VENBRIN, A.Z.; TITOV, P.S., prof.

Investigating the cathodic process during the electrodeposition of copper-lead alloys from pyrophosphate electrolytes. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. 8 no.4:140-144 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Kafedra korrozii metallov Moskovskogo instituta stali i splavov.

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VINBRIN, A.Z.; TITOV, P.S.

Cyanide-tartrate electrolyte for the preparation of [illegible] lead alloys. Izv. vys. uchebn. zav.; tsvet. met. 8 no. [illegible] 157 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov, kafedra [illegible] zashchity metallov.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2

ZAYTSEV, Yu.V.; TITOV, P.S.

Investigating the precipitation process of indium-lead alloys from tartrate electrolytes. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. 5 no.6:136-139 '62. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov, kafedra korrozii i zashchity metallov.
(Electroforming)
(Indium-lead alloys—Electrometallurgy)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2

ZAYTSEV, Yu. V.; TITOV, P. S.

Tartrate electrolytes for obtaining lead and indium platings. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; khim. i khim. tekh. 5 no.5:852-853 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov, kafedra korrozii i zashchity metallov.

(Lead plating) (Indium plating)
(Tartrates)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2

S/149/62/000/006/008/008
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Zaytsev, Yu. V., Titov, P. S.

TITLE: Investigating the process of indium-lead alloy deposition from tartrate electrolyte

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Tsvetnaya metallurgiya, no. 6, 1962, 136 - 139

TEXT: To improve methods of the electrolytical production of high-quality In-Pb coatings, the authors used a tartrate electrolyte containing 2.16 - 3.1 n or 250 - 300 g/l $Na_2C_4H_4O_6 \cdot 2H_2O$; 1.37 - 1.71 n. or 80 - 100 g/l NaCl; 0.18 n. or 13.5 g/l $InCl_3$; 7 - 10 g/l peptone; 2 - 3 g/l gelatin. The operational temperature was 70 $\pm$ 2°C; cathodic current density was 1 amp/dm^2, and the hydrogen pH indicator of the solution 10.1 - 10.3. It was found that the Pb and In concentration in the electrolyte affected considerably the composition of the deposited alloy. By varying the relative In and Pb concentration, alloys with a wide range of component contents can be obtained from the tartrate electrolyte.

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Investigating the process of... S/149/62/000/006/008/008
A006/A101

At increasing current density, the In content in the alloy rises. It decreases with higher electrolyte temperature if the value of the hydrogen index is 10 - 11 and current density as high as 1 amp/dm^2. The developed method yielded high-quality coatings up to 0.03 mm thick containing from 1 to 60 weight % In. A method was developed to control the composition of the proposed electrolyte. There are 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov (Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys) Kafedra korrozii i zashchity metallov (Department of Corrosion and Metal Protection)

SUBMITTED: May 30, 1960

Card 2/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2

FEDOTOVA, N. Ya.; TITOV, P.S.

Electrodeposition of cooper-nickel alloys from pyrophosphate electrolites. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. 3 no.3:151-154 '60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Krasnoyarskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov, Kafedra elektrokhimii i korrozii.
(Copper-nickel alloys--Electrometallurgy)
(Pyrophosphates)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755910001-2

FEDOTOVA, N.Ya.; TITOV, P.S.

Cathode polarization in the deposition of copper-nickel alloys from pyrophosphate electrolytes. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. 3 no.5:126-131 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Krasnoyarskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov. Kafedra elektrokhimii i korrozii.
(Copper-nickel alloys—Electrometallurgy)

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