"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3

VASIL'YEVA, Ye.I.; KEDA, B.I.; FREYDLINA, R.Kh.

Interaction of cyanogen chloride with vinyl ethyl ether in the presence of the initiators of radical processes. Dokl. AN SSSR 154 no.1:129-131 Ja'64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR.
2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Freydlina).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3

NESMEYANOV, A.N., akademik; FREYDLINA, R.Kh.; BELOV, V.N., prof.; KARAPETYAN, Sh.A.; SMOL'YANINOVA, Ye.K.; SOLOV'YEVA, N.P.; OGORODNIKOVA, Ye.A.; VASIL'YEVA, Ye.I.; ZAKHARKIN, L.I.; SHEVYAKOVA, N.N.

Synthesis of macrocyclic lactones and oxalactones based on ethylene and carbon tetrachloride. Zhur. VKHO 5 no.4:371-376 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Freydlina).
(Lactones)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3

FUNSHTEYN, Lev Vladimirovich; VASILIYEVA, Ye.I.; GRACHEVA, N.D.; OCHINSKAYA, G.V.; PROTAS, L.R.[deceased]; RABINOVICH, R.M.; SHCHERBAN', E.I.; SIPOVSKIY, P.V., red.; KULEVA, M.S., tekhn. red.

[Atlas of the pathological anatomy of acute experimental radiation sickness] Atlas patologicheskoi anatomii ostroi luchevoi bolezni v eksperimente. Leningrad, Medgiz, 1961. 216 p. (MIRA 15:2)

(RADIATION SICKNESS) (ANATOMY, PATHOLOGICAL—ATLASES)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3

VASIL'YEVA, Ye.I.; FREYDLINA, R.Kh.

Chemical transformations of 1, 1-dichloroalkanes. Izv.AN SSSR.Otd. khim.nauk no.6:1049-1052 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR.
(Paraffins)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3

VASIL'YEVA, Ye.I.; KUCHEROVA, I.D.

Clinical and electrocardiographic changes in patients with thyrotoxicosis after treatment with radioactive iodine. Med. rad. 5 no.7:26-32 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(HYPERTHYROIDISM) (IODINE—ISOTOPES) (ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3

VASIL'YEVA, Ye.I.

Radiation injuries resulting from the faulty use of x rays for diagnostic purposes. Vest. rent. i rad. 35 no. 5:59-60 My-Je '60. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Iz terapevticheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - doktor med.nauk L.R. Protas) TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta meditsinskoy radiologii (direktor - prof. M.N. Pobedinskiy) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.
(X RAYS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3"

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3

L 53969-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5011231

radiation lesions were dismissed as a factor. The changes noted in the cardiovascular system are regarded as the result of secondary radiation effects following disruption of endocrine-nervous mechanisms and impairment of hematopoiesis. Orig. art. has: 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Radioginekologicheskoye otdeleniye Tsentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogo instituta, Ministerstvo zdravoookhraneniya SSSR (Radiation-Gynecology Department, Central Scientific Research Institute of Roentgenology and Radiology, Ministry of Health SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 28Oct64 [illegible]

NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: [illegible]

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3

LUR'YE, M.S.; VASIL'YEVA, Ye.I.; IGNAT'YEVA, I.V.

Seignettoelectric films with rectangular hysteresis loops. Izv. AN SSSR Ser. fiz. 24 no.11:1376-1379 N '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Ferroelectric substances—Magnetic properties)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3

S/844/62/000/000/119/129
D207/D307

AUTHORS: Starodubtsev, S. V., Ablyayev, Sh. A., Vasil'yeva, Ye. K. and Yermatov, S. Ye.

TITLE: Effect of γ radiation on adsorption properties of silica gels

SOURCE: Trudy II Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniy po radiatsionnoy khimii. Ed. by L. S. Polak. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 689-692

TEXT: Factory-made silica gel of КСК (KSK) grade was heat-treated in evacuated ampoules and then subjected to γ rays at dose rates up to 340,000 r/hour. Adsorption was then investigated by admitting a gas or vapor to the ampoules held at temperatures from +20°C to liquid-nitrogen temperature. On cooling, the adsorption ability of silica gel increased even without irradiation, but γ rays intensified this increase. The amount of oxygen adsorbed rose linearly with pressure of the admitted gas or vapor in unirradiated and irradiated silica gel, indicating the same nature of adsorption cen-

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3

ters in both cases. The silica gel surface became saturated with adsorption centers at doses of 2 - 3 x 10^6 r. Gamma irradiation raised the amount of heptane vapor that could be adsorbed on silica gel (this effect was smaller than for the majority of gases) but made no difference to the adsorption of benzene vapor. Irradiation of aqueous solutions of ammines of the $[Co(NH_3)_6]Cl_3$ type in direct contact with silica gel raised the amount of liquid adsorbed because of radiation-induced chemical reactions in the solutions rather than due to changes on the silica gel surface. Gamma-irradiation raised also the amounts of oxygen and hydrogen that could be adsorbed by aluminosilica gel. A practical application of these observations consisted of placing γ activated silica gel between the walls of a thermos flask. This improved the vacuum between these walls, by adsorbing more gas than unirradiated silica gel, and thus reduced heat transmsiion through the walls. Such thermos flasks were prepared at the Ashkhabadskiy stekol'nyy kombinat im. V. I. Lenina (Ashkhabad Glass Combine im. V. I. Lenin). There are 7 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN UzbSSR (Physico-Technical Institute AS UzSSR)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : General Biology. B
Genetics. Plant Genetics.
ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 5, 1959, No. 19153

AUTHOR : Vasil'yeva, Ye. K.
INST. : Voronezh Institute of Agriculture.
TITLE : Remote Sexual and Vegetative Hybridization in the Selection of Hard Wheats.

ORIG. PUB. : Zap. Voronezhsk. s.-kh. in-ta, 1957, 27, No 2, 137-140

ABSTRACT : Standard strains of Gordeiforme 10 and Melanopus 69 were crossed with T. persicum, T. timopheevi and T. dicoccum which are wheat strains with a well developed root system and are immune to fungi diseases, as well as with T. polonicum which has a large grain. A great variety of forms was observed in F_2. The more indicators of wildness there were in wheat strains which were crossed with standard strains, the lower was the fertility of crossbreeds. Thus, for instance,

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1959, No.

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : the fertility percentage decreased to 18 when combinations with T. timopheevi were used, while in crossings with T. polonicum it reached 92-98. In their viltreosity the hybrids exceeded both parental strains. Hybrids obtained with the highly immune T. timopheevi are affected least by fungus diseases. Strains obtained by combinations of Melanopus 69 x T. persicum and Melanopus 69 x T. timopheevi proved to be the most promising. Comparative tests carried out on 30 m^2 lots have shown that the hybrid strains

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1959, No.

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : exceed standard Melanopus 69 in their yield. Vegetative hybridization gave uncertain results. S. Ya. Krayevoy

CARD: 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3

VASIL'YEVA, Ye.K.; STARODUBTSEV, S.V.

Simultaneous adsorption of hydrogen and oxygen on silica gel. Izv. AN Uz. SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. nauk 6 no.5:66-68 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN UzSSR.
(Silica) (Hydrogen) (Oxygen)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3

ACCESSION NR: AP4031647 S/0203/64/004/002/0409/0411

AUTHORS: Ovezgel'dy*yev, O.; Vasil'yeva, Ye. K.

TITLE: A theory of the formation of E_s in the middle latitudes

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 4, no. 2, 1964, 409-411

TOPIC TAGS: ionosphere, E zone, meteor trail, magnetic field E_s layer

ABSTRACT: The authors believe the problem of how the sporadic E_s layer forms to be one of the most urgent and complicated in the physics of the ionosphere. They state that no good theory is yet available, but point out two suggested possibilities. N. M. Yerofeyev (Dissertatsiya. MGU, 1951) ascribes the mechanism to dynamic properties of the environment (ion concentration and wind). J. D. Whitehead (J. Atmos. and Terr. Phys., 1961, 20, No. 1, 49) thinks the cause to be shifting in horizontal movements of ionized gas in the E zone. To test the latter hypothesis, the authors made a detailed analysis of the probability of E_s appearance in its dependence on the H component of the magnetic field. They used data from 23 stations in the middle latitudes of the northern hemisphere. Results show

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ACCESSION NR: AP4031647

that a linear dependence of E_s probability (greater than 5 megacycles) on H holds only during daylight and only for these values (greater than 5 megacycles). For values greater than 7 megacycles no linear dependence could be detected, day or night. On the other hand, as observations on drift of meteor trails have shown, shifts in horizontal winds are observed day and night. According to Whitehead, the linear dependence should hold day and night for values above both 5 and 7 megacycles. It thus appears that Whitehead's view is not supported by this analysis. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Otdel geofiziki i seismologii AN TurkmSSR (Department of Geophysics and Seismology AN TurkmSSR)

SUBMITTED: 12Sep63 DATE ACQ: 30Apr64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES. NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3

33118
S/638/61/001/000/045/056
B116/B138

54600

AUTHORS: Vasil'yeva, Ye. K., Starodubtsev, S. V

TITLE: Effect of gamma rays on adsorption of complex cobalt compounds on silica gel

SOURCE: Tashkentskaya konferentsiya po mirnomy ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii. Tashkent, 1959. Trudy. v. 1. Tashkent, 1961, 277 - 279

TEXT: The authors studied the effect of gamma rays on the adsorption of cobalt ammoniates on silica gel, using tagged $CoCl_2$. To produce complex compounds, the $CoCl_2 \cdot 6H_2O$ solution was oxidized in the presence of ammonia According to A. A. Grinberg (Vvedeniye v khimiyu kompleksnykh sovedineniy (Introduction to the chemistry of complex compounds), L.-M., Goskhimizdat 1951) it is mainly the complex compounds $[Co(NH_3)_6]Cl_3$ and $[Co(NH_3)_5Cl]Cl_2$ which are formed under such conditions. The water : ammonia ratio in the solution was 3 : 1. The silica gel was dried at 200°C, and, together with the solution, sealed into ampules (5 g of silica gel per 20 ml of solution). Half the samples were irradiated by a gamma source ($3 \cdot 10^3$ r/hr) with doses of

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Effect of gamma rays on ...

20 - 80·10^6 r. The other half was used for control. Adsorption time was 120 hr. Activity was measured c a Б-2(B-2) apparatus. The adsorption of complex cobalt ions on silica gel s found to increase with concentration of the solution during irradiation. There was a tendency for the same state of equilibrium to be established in irradiated samples after irradiation as in those which had not been irradiated. The color change of silica gel during irradiation indicates that the ions here adsorbed during irradiation are of a different composition than under usual conditions. This is attributed to the establishment of new ion equilibrium during irradiation. The absorption spectra of the irradiated solutions shift toward the long wave side. It is suggested that the ions absorbed by the silica gel during irradiation contain no structurally bound water. The ion composition also changes when the silica gel is irradiated after adsorption. The stability of cobalt ammoniate solutions decreases during irradiation. Processes were observed, similar to those in a thermal treatment (formation of cobalt hydrates). When dry silica gel is irradiated without an adsorbent, the adsorption of complex compounds does not change. There are 3 figures and 6 references: 3 Soviet and 3 non-Soviet. The three references to English-language publications read as follows: Taylor, E. H., Wethington, I. A.,

Card 2/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3

33118

S/638/61/001/000/045/056
B116/B138

Effect of gamma rays on ...

J. Am. Chem. Soc., 76, 4, 971, 1954, Taylor, E. H., Kohn, H. W., J. Am. Chem. Soc., 79, 1, 252, 1957; Smith, G. W. Jacobson, H. W., J. Phys. Chem., 60, 7, 1956.

Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3

ARIFOV, U.A., akademik; KLEYN, G.A.; ABLYAYEV, Sh.A.; VASIL'YEVA, Ye.K.; FILIPPOV, A.N.; SLEPAKOVA, S.I.; GETSONOK, B.I.; ZAUROV, R.I.

Effect of gamma rays on the properties and structure of natural silk. Dokl. AN Uz. SSR no.6:5-9 '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1.AN UzSSR (for Arifov). 2.Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN UzSSR, Institut yadernoy fiziki AN UzSSR i Uzbekskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shelkovoy promyshlennosti.
(Gamma rays) (Silk)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3

OVEZGEL'DYYEV, O.; VASIL'YEVA, Ye.K.

Theory of the formation of an E-layer at medium latitudes. Geomag. i aer. 4 no.2:409-411 Mr-Ap '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Otdel geofiziki i seysmologii AN Turkmenskoy SSR.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3

ARIFOV, U.A.; KLEYN, G.A.; ABLYAYEV, Sh.A.; VASIL'YEVA, Ye.K.; FILIPPOV, A.N.; SLEPAKOVA, S.I.; GETSONOK, B.I.; ZAUROV, R.I.

Studying gamma-ray effects in natural silk. Izv. AN Uz. SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat.nauk no.4:5-11 '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN Uz. SSR.
(Silk) (Gamma rays)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3

VASIL'YEVA, Ye K.

VASIL'YEVA, Ye K.--"Investigation of the Effect of the Fuel Supply to the Cylinders of a Carburetor Engine of the Parameters of Its Thermal Processes." Min Higher Education USSR. Baku, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences.)

So.: Knizhnaya Litopis', No. 7, 1956.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3

84727

S/057/60/030/010/007/019
B013/B063

9.6150
21.5300

AUTHORS: Kel'man, V. M., Knyaz'kov, L. G., and Vasil'yeva, Ye. K.

TITLE: A Magnetic System With Double Deflection Used in Mass Spectrometers With Strong Dispersion

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, 1960, Vol. 30, No. 10, pp. 1193 - 1198

TEXT: Two schemes of mass spectrometers with double focusing are described, for which a magnetic system consisting of two oppositely directed magnetic fields generated by round poles is used. The basic scheme of one of these spectrometers is shown in Fig. 1. It is shown that the dispersion of this spectrometer may be increased arbitrarily by enlarging the distances l_1' and l_2''. The optical magnification of the spectrometer remains equal to unity. The second scheme is shown in Fig. 2. For the purpose of repeated acceleration of the ion beam, this spectrometer is complemented by a telescopic system shown in Fig. 3, which consists of two immersion lenses. The formulas derived indicate that also the

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3

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A Magnetic System With Double Deflection Used in Mass Spectrometers With Strong Dispersion

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B013/B063

dispersion of this spectrometer may be increased arbitrarily. However, to prevent an excessive increase, it is necessary to use a large cylindrical capacitor. A spectrometer designed according to the first scheme is now being adjusted at the Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut (Institute of Physics and Technology). There are 3 figures and 2 references: 1 Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Leningrad (Institute of Physics and Technology AS USSR, Leningrad)

SUBMITTED: March 14, 1960

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3"

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B013/B063

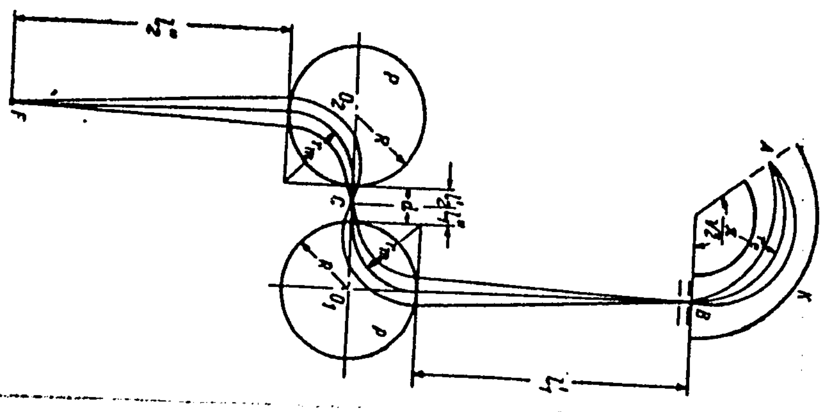

Рис. 1.

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3

VASIL'YEVA, Ye.K. [Vasyl'ieva, IE.K.]

Let's expand the competitions for the rank of communist labor brigade. Farmatsev. zhur. 16 no.4:58-61 '61. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Aptechnoye upravleniye Zhitomirskogo oblastnogo zdravootdela.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3

KEL'MAN, V.M.; KNYAZ'KOV, L.G.; VASIL'YEVA, Ye.K.

Using the magnetic system with double deflection in mass spectrometers with large dispersion. Zhur. tekhn. no.10:1193-1198 O '60.

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Leningrad.
(Mass spectrometry)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3

VASIL'YEVA, Ye. M.

VASIL'YEVA, Ye. M.: "Graphic work in the algebra course in the sixth and seventh classes." Academy of Pedagogical Sciences RSFSR. Sci Res Inst of Teaching Methods. Moscow, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Pedagogical Sciences).

SO: Knizhnaya letopis', No 23, 1956

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3

Country : USSR

Category : CULTIVATED PLANTS, FRUIT, Berries.

Abs. Jour. : REF ZHUR-BIOL., 21, 1956, NO-96111

Author : Kocharga, P.K.; Vasil'yeva, Ye.M.

Institut. : --

Title : Non-Irrigated Horticulture

Orig. Pr. : Sots. s. kh. Uzbekistana, 1957, No.7, 54-58

Abstract : The condition of the non-irrigated garden at Chatkal'skaya Mountain Melioration Experimental Station in Tashkentskaya Oblast' is described, planted in 1942 at a height of 1100 meters above sealevel. Frost during the 1954-55 winter badly damaged the orchards in Tashkentskaya Oblast', although this had but little effect on the non-irrigated plot. The varieties of the different species are reported which had to some extent been injured through the frost. The data on the productivity of a number

Card: 1/2

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3

Country : M

Category : CULTIVATED PLANTS.FRUITS

Abs. Jour. : REF ZHUR-BIOL.,21,1958,NO-96111

Author :

Institut. :

Title :

Orig. Pub. :

Abstract : of species and varieties indicate the high effectiveness of unirrigated horticulture. Wide-scale introduction of non-irrigated horticulture will help to improve the water regime of rivers and cut soil erosion. It is pointed out how to lay out different trees. Laying out the orchards is done in autumn when the soil is drenched to a depth of 25-30 cm and during spring after the snow has thawed.--L.V. Kotlents

Card: 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3

VASIL'YEVA, Ye.M.

Dynamics of lignin and cellulose during the growth of corn; preliminary communication. Uch. zap. Kras. gos. ped. inst. 15:105-116 '59. (MIRA 14:12)
(Corn (Maize)) (Lignin)
(Cellulose)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3

VASIL'YEVA, Ye.N., kand.biologicheskikh nauk; OKUNEVA, LA., kand.med.nauk; KUKEL', Yu.P., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Hygienic evaluation of grain irradiated with radiocobalt. Trudy VNIIZ no.38:115-121 '60. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Institut pitaniya Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR.
(Wheat) (Gamma rays)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3

VASIL'YEVA, Ye.M.

Dynamics of lignin and cellulose during the growth of corn. Fiziol. rast. 7 no.4:453-458 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Department of Botany of the Krasnoyarsk State Pedagogical Institute.
(Corn (Maize)) (Lignin) (Cellulose)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3

VASIL'YEVA, Ye.M.

Dynamics of lignin and cellulose in the process of corn growth. Uch. zap. Kras. gos. ped. inst. 20 no.1:73-87 '61. (MIRA 16:7)
(Corn (Maize)) (Lignin) (Cellulose)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3

VASIL'YEVA, Ye.M.

Dynamics of lignin and cellulose in the organs of corn during growth. Uch.zap.Kras.gos.ped.inst. 24 no.6:3-12 '63.

Dynamics of lignin in the organs of wheat during growth. Ibid.:13-19 (MIRA 18:10)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3

L 35346-66 EWT(m) DS/RM

ACC NR: AP6012717 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0190/66/008/004/0713/0717

AUTHOR: Vasil'yeva, Ye. M.; Gavurina, R. K.

ORG: Leningrad Institute of Technology im. Lensovet (Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Amphoteric ion exchange resins from copolymers of 2-methyl-5-vinyl-pyridine and from stereoisomeric ethylene-1,2-dicarboxylic acids

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 8, no. 4, 1966, 713-717

TOPIC TAGS: ion exchange resin, copolymer, fumaric acid, maleic acid, cation, polymerization

ABSTRACT: A study has been made of amphoteric ion-exchange resins from copolymers of 2-methyl-5-vinylpyridine and stereoisomeric dicarboxylic acids: fumaric and maleic acids. Comparison of two types of resins (fumaric and maleic acids) indicated that they differ considerably in polymerization behavior of comonomers, in potentiometric properties, in swelling capacity in an aqueous solution, and in sorption of cations. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 3 tables. [NT]

SUB CODE: 11, 07/ SUBM DATE: 29Apr65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 006

Card 1/1 UDC: 678.13+678.744+678.746

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3

L 10073-67 EWT(m)/EWP(j) DS/RM

ACC NR: AP6029927 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/015/0090/0090

INVENTORS: Vasil'yeva, Ye. M.; Gavurina, R. K.; Kolomoytsev, O. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: /Method for obtaining a chelate-forming ion-exchange resin. Class 39, No. 184451 /announced by Technological Institute im. Lensovet (Tekhnologicheskiy institut)/

SOURCE: Izobret prom obraz tov zn, no. 15, 1966, 90

TOPIC TAGS: ion exchange resin, pyridine, chelation, resin

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining a chelate-forming ion-exchange resin from aromatic ethylene derivatives, dihydrazide, 1,2-ethylenedicarboxylic acid, and divinyl benzene. To improve the complex-forming properties of the pyridine groups of the resin, 2-methyl-5-vinylpyridine is used as the aromatic ethylene derivative.

SUB CODE: 07,11/ SUBM DATE: 09Apr65

Card 1/1 UDC: 661.183.123:678.766.5-139

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3

SHILOVA, Ye.I.; NIKITAYEVA, O.G.; KOZLOVSKAYA, V.P.; VASIL'YEVA, Ye.N.;
Prinimali uchastiye: AKINFIYEVA, M.F.; ZHURAVLEVA, V.N.;
GOLOKHMATOVA, T.N.

Heat-resistant D19 alloy. Alium. splavy no.3:237-250 '64.
(MIRA 17:6)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3

ACCESSION NR: AT4014061 S/3072/63/000/000/0066/0069

AUTHOR: Veyler, S. Ya.; Likhtman, V. I.; Petrova, N. V.; Vasil'yeva, Ye. N.; Basova, I. G.; Kuznetsov, K. I.; Livanov, V. A.

TITLE: Effect of cooling and lubricating fluids upon the quality of the sheet surface during rolling of aluminum alloys

SOURCE: Fiz.-khim. zakonomernosti deystviya smazok pri obrabotke metallov davleniyem. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1963, 66-69

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum, aluminum alloy, aluminum sheet, aluminum rolling, sheet rolling, cooling fluid, lubricating fluid, emulsol

ABSTRACT: The normal water-emulsion lubricants used during the rolling of aluminum alloys prove unsatisfactory under technological conditions because they produce water stains on the surface of the rolled metal and become impure after a few days of service. Therefore,

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ACCESSION NR: AT4014061

in the present work, a new improved type of lubricant has been developed to prevent the formation of surface failures. Also, a procedure for regenerating the emulsion has been worked out. Emulsol, containing 84% kerosene, 10% oleic acid and 6% triethanolamine, was tested and proved satisfactory as a lubricant. Especially good results were obtained with a lubricant emulsion containing 30-40% of the above-mentioned emulsol. Using this lubricant, the surface of the rolled aluminum sheet became smooth, brighter and free of surface defects, and rolling was simplified. This lubricant was also used successfully in the cold extrusion of aluminum tubes as well as in the cutting of aluminum and its alloys. The service life of the emulsion was prolonged up to six months. Desalting with sodium chloride, calcium chloride and karnalit and separating the sedimented emulsion was found to be an effective method for regenerating the emulsion. Orig. art. has: 1 chemical equation.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00	DATE ACQ: 19Dec63	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: MM	NO REF SOV: 002	OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3

ACCESSION NR: AT4037665 S/2981/64/000/003/0237/0250

AUTHOR: Shilova, Ye. I.; Nikitayeva, O. G.; Kozlovskaya, V. P., Vasil'yeva, Ye. N.

TITLE: Heat resistant alloy D 19

SOURCE: Alyuminiyevy*ye splavy*, no. 3, 1964. Deformiruyemy*ye splavy* (Malleable alloys), 237-250

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum, aluminum alloy, alloy D 19, heat resistant aluminum alloy, copper admixture, manganese admixture, magnesium admixture, duraluminum, duraluminum mechanical property, duraluminum corrosion resistance

ABSTRACT: According to its composition, the heat-resistant aluminum alloy D 19 of the Al-Cu-Mg-Mn system is an intermediate alloy between D 16 and D17, and is intended for sheets, pressed semifinished products, and rivet wire. The alloy contains 3.2-4.3% Cu, 1.8-2.6% Mn, 0.03-0.15% Ti, 0.0005-0.005% Be and no more than 0.3-0.5% Fe or Si, and 0.1% Zn. In the present paper, the authors report the results of a general investigation of the mechanical properties of D 19 alloy semifinished products. Initial studies concerned the influence of natural aging time (0-30 days) on the mechanical properties of quenched sheet specimens having various compositions, i.e.: Cu and Mg at the lower limit; Cu and Mg at the higher limit; Cu at the higher limit and Mg at the lower limit; Cu at the lower

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ACCESSION NR: AT4037665

limit and Mg at the higher limit. Before quenching, the specimens were in the annealed or cold rolled condition. Other tests were made to determine the effect of heating to 200 and 250 C on the mechanical properties at room temperature of sheet specimens with different histories of heat-treatment and strain hardening. The mechanical properties of sheet and wire specimens were also determined at elevated temperatures (up to 300 C). Furthermore, creep rupture tests were performed on sheet specimens at 175-300 C, and zero-to-tension fatigue tests on specimens previously subjected to various heat treatments or strain hardening operations. Rivets of D 19 P and V 95 were tested at repeated zero-to-maximum shear loads at room temperature and at 175 C. Finally, specimens of D 19 and D 16 alloys under various conditions were tested for corrosion resistance in 3% NaCl or or 3% NaCl + 0.1% H_2O_2. On the basis of the results obtained, it was concluded that: the duraluminum type alloy D 19 is a heat-resistant alloy; at temperatures of 20 - 150 C its strength is equal to the strength of D 16 alloy, while at 170-250 C its strength is higher than that of D 16 alloy by approximately 8-10%. Under a repeated static load, the strength of D 19 alloy is similar to that of D 16. Alloy D 19 has a reduced rate of strengthening during natural aging; therefore, cold working operations can be performed with this alloy during a longer period of time (6-8 hours) than with alloy D 16; this property is particularly desirable for riveting material. Products made of alloy D 19, in contrast to D 16, do not exhibit a tendency to intergranular corrosion during heating in the temperature range

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3

ACCESSION NR: AT4037665

150-250 C because of a more favorable phase composition. In this connection, semifinished products of D 19 alloy can be used in the naturally aged condition in structures working at 20-250 C. "The corrosion resistance was determined by Eng. S. M. Ambartsumyan, the tests with repeated shear loads were carried out by Eng. B. F. Bogdanov under the direction of Doct. Tech. Sci. N. I. Marin, and M. F. Akinfiyeva, V. N. Zhuravleva and T. N. Golokhmatova also took part in the experimental work." Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 8 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 04Jun64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3

BC VASIL'YEVA YE. N

A-4

Influence of mineral feed on stimulation of the blood-forming process in suckling pigs. V. A. ALIKANV and E. N. VASILIEVA (Probl. of Animal Husbandry, U.S.S.R., 1936, No. 8, 72—79).—Anæmia and other alimentary diseases of suckling pigs were corr. by the administration of 25 mg. of $FeSO_4$ daily. Substitution of 5 mg. of $CuSO_4$ for the Fe prevented the inception of anæmia but did not increase the no. of erythrocytes or the hæmoglobin. Cu. Abs. (P)

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Farm Animals. Q
Cattle.
ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 6, 1959, No. 25789

AUTHOR : Vasil'yeva, Ye. N.
INST. : Odessa Institute of Agriculture.
TITLE : The Influence of the Microclimate upon Growth and Development of Calves under the Conditions of Southern UkSSR [Ukrainian SSR].
ORIG. PUB. : Tr. Odessk., s.-kh. in-ta, 1957, 12, 17-23

ABSTRACT : Side by side with clarifying the microclimate's influence upon the growing organism under the conditions of the usual type premises constructed with Odessa limestone, the experiment's task consisted in determining the effectiveness of rearing calves in unheated premises during the various months of the year. The experiment which was carried out on 57 calves in the course of 3 months, showed that the smallest gains were obtained for the months

CARD: 1/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1959, No.

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : with the most unsatisfactory microclimate (March, air temperature +2.8-4.8° [C], relative humidity 81-83 percent). When the air temperature increases to 15° [C], skin temperature increases by 3° [C]. The method of rearing calves in unheated premises may be adapted for Odesskaya oblast , but only if the air's humidity is not higher than 70 percent and a favorable microclimate had been created. -- K. V. Tatariyskaya

Card: 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3

VASIL'YEVA, Ye.N.

Dynamics of blood glycogen in experimental silicosis. Izv.AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser.med. i fiziol. no.1:50-54 '59. (MIRA 13:1)
(LUNGS--DUST DISEASES) (GLYCOGEN)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3

VASIL'CHENKO, R.S.;BULEKBAYEVA, L.E.;KAIPOVA, Z.N.;VASIL'YEVA, Ye.N.

Lymph circulation changes and some biochemical ingredients of lymph in passive movement of animal extremities. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. med. i fiziol. no.2:6-10 '59 (MIRA 13:3)
(LYMPH) (EXERCISE)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3

VASIL'YEVA, Ye.N.

Change in blood sugar and lymph in hypothermia in dogs. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. med. i fiziol. no. 1:3-6 '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(BLOOD SUGAR) (LYMPH) (COLD--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3

VASIL'YEVA, Ye.N.; OKUNEVA, L.A.; KUKEL', Yu.P.

Hygienic study of grain irradiated with radioactive cobalt. Vop. pit. 19 no. 5:59-61 S-O '60. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Iz otdela gigiyeny pitaniya (zav. - dotsent B.D. Vladimirov) Instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(GRAIN) (COBALT—ISOTOPES)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3

VASIL'YEVA, Ye.N.; DYUBYUK, N.Ye.; LYCHNIKOVA, T.D.

Hygienic study of polymethyl methacrylate and its possible use in the dairy industry. Vop. pit. 22 no.2:76-79 Mr-Ap '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz otdela gigiyeny pitaniya (zav. - dotsent B.D. Vladimirov) Instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR, Moskva.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3

L 37166-66 EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k) IJP(c) JD/HW/GD/JH

ACC NR: AT6016422 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0151/0157

AUTHORS: Livanov, V. A.; Golokhmatova, T. N.; Berezko, R. M.; Vasil'yeva, Ye. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Structural inhomogeneity of the cladding layer in sheets of alloy D16

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Metallovedeniye legkikh splavov (Metallography of light alloys). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 151-157

TOPIC TAGS: titanium containing alloy, manganese containing alloy, aluminum alloy, D16 aluminum alloy

ABSTRACT: The effect of hot and cold rolling of alloy D16 sheets on the homogeneity and structure of the aluminum surface layer of the sheets was investigated. The investigation was initiated to determine the mechanism for the formation of large crystal grains in the surface layer of D16AT and D16ATV hot rolled sheets. The effect of adding titanium, manganese, zirconium, and boron on the crystal grain size in the surface layer of the hot rolled sheets was also studied. The experimental results are presented graphically (see Fig. 1). Whereas additions of Zn and B had no effect on the crystal grain size, additions of Ti considerably lowered the crystal grain size, and additions of Mn completely removed any inhomogeneity in the aluminum surface layer of the alloy.

Card 1/2

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L 37166-66

ACC NR: AT6016422

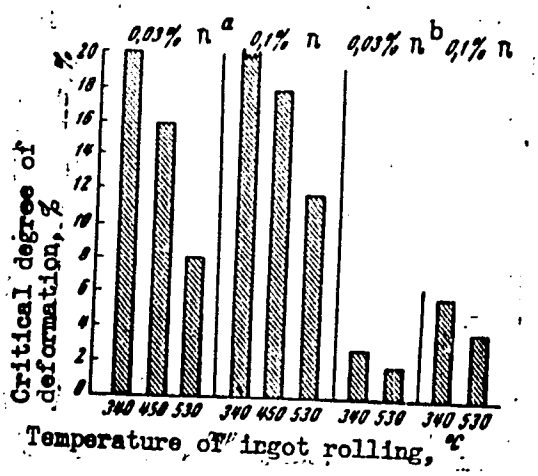

Fig. 1. Critical degree of deformation of aluminum for deformation at room temperature as a function of the titanium content and temperature of hot rolling of aluminum cladding ingots. a - cold rolled aluminum (thickness 2.0 mm); b - surface layer of hot rolled alloy D16.

Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 16Sep65/ ORIG REF: 001

Card 2/2 af

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3

ACC NR: AP6036439 SOURCE CODE: UR/0370/66/000/006/0089/0096

AUTHOR: Shilova, Ye. I. (Moscow); Nikitayeva, O. G. (Moscow); Vasil'yeva, Ye. N. (Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: The effect of grain size on the properties of AK4-1 aluminum-alloy sheets

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Metally, no. 6, 1966, 89-96

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum, copper, magnesium alloy, nickel containing alloy, metal property, grain size/AK4-1 aluminum alloy

ABSTRACT: AK4-1 aluminum alloy sheets (1.5 x 1200 x 3000 mm), cold rolled from fully annealed plates of various thicknesses with reductions of 0.5, 10 and 64%, were solution annealed at 525 ± 3C for 15 min and water quenched. One group of sheets was articially aged at 190C for 12 and 24 hr, which produced grain sizes of 22—38 μ. Another group of sheets was naturally aged for 3—720 hr. It was found that the duration of natural aging has little or no effect on the elongation. The yield strength and tensile strength are not affected by aging for up to 15 hr, then increase rather sharply, and after about 48 hr remain on the same level. The mechanical properties, especially yield strength, of naturally and artifically aged specimens increase with the decrease of grain size. The optimal grain size was found to be 30—40 μ, which is obtained by a deformation of 10—15%. Subsequent

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3

ACC NR: AP6036439

aging at 125, 150 and 175C for up to 500 hr had little or no effect on room-temperature mechanical properties or the corrosion and stress corrosion resistance. The creep strength increases with increased grain size; 1.5% deformation (stretch leveling of sheets) after solution annealing lowers the creep strength at 125, 150 and 175C. It was also established that the grain size of the alloy sheets greatly affects the critical degree of deformation. Coarser (35—40 μ) grain sizes and finer dispersion of the secondary phase increase the critical degree of deformation from 1.5— 2% to 5% and higher. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 6 tables.

SUB CODE: 11, 13/ SUBM DATE: 03Jun66/ ORIG REF: 009/ OTH REF: 001/ ATD PRESS: 5108

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3

VASIL'CHENKO, R.S.; BULEKBAYEVA, L.E.; KAIPOVA, Z.N.; VASIL'YEVA, Ye.N.

Mechanism of the change in lymph circulation due to the stimulation of the receptors of the emunctory organs. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. med. nauk no.1:16-24 '64 (MIRA 17:7)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3

VASIL'CHENKO, R.S.; BULEKBAYEVA, L.E.; KAIPOVA, Z.N.; VASIL'YEVA, Ye.N.

Changes in the lymph circulation and some biochemical lymphatic ingredients in the stimulation of the intestinal chemoreceptors. Report No. 5. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. med. nauk no.1:12-14 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3

VASIL'CHENKO, R.S.; BULEKBAYEVA, L.E.; KAIPOVA, Z.M.; VASIL'YEVA, Ye.N.

Mechanism of changes in the lymph circulation induced by stimulation of the mechanoreceptors of organs of the gastro-intestinal tract. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR Ser. med. nauk no.2: 3-12'63. (MIRA 16:10)

(LYMPHATICS) (ALIMENTARY CANAL — INNERVATION)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3

VASIL'YEVA, Ye.N.; DYUBYUK, N.Ye.; LYCHNIKOVA, T.D.

Mineral composition of the muscle tissue of meat and verification of the correlation between its content of mineral elements and protein. Vop. pit. 21 no.2:56-60 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz otdela gigiyeny pitaniya (zav. - dotsent B.D. Vladimirov) Instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(MINERALS IN FOOD)
(MEAT) (PROTEINS)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3

VASIL'CHENKO, R.S.; BULEKBAYEVA, L.E.; KAIPOVA, Z.N.; VASIL'YEVA, Ye.N.

Changes in the lymph flow and some biochemical lymph components following the stimulation of the sciatic nerve and sinocarotid zone. Report No.2. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. med. i fiziol. no.1:3-10 '61. (MIRA 15:4)

(LYMPH) (SCIATIC NERVE) (CAROTID SINUS)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3

VASIL'CHENKO, R.S.; BULEKBAYEVA, L.E.; KAIPOVA, Z.N.; VASIL'YEVA, Ye.N.

Changes in the lymph flow and some biochemical lymph components following the stimulation of the vagus nerve. Report No.3. Izv. An Kazakh. SSR. Ser. med. i fiziol. no.1:11-15 '61. (MIRA 15:4)
(LYMPH) (VAGUS NERVE)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3

ASHURKOV, L.M., spets. mashinstr.; BLIZHEVSKIY, L.A., spets. mashinst.; ~~VASIL'YEVA, Ye.N.,~~ spets. mashinstr.; KOVAL'SKIY, N.N., spets. mashinstr.; MOKIN, M.I., spets. mashinstr.; SMIRNOV, V.P., spets. mashinstr.; BOBKOV, L.S., retsenzent; VETUKHNOVSKIY, Z.B., retsenzent; MAKSIMYAK, G.P., retsenzent; MIKHAYLOVSKIY, V.I., retsenzent; SHVYRYAYEV, G.K., retsenzent; VALETOV, V.V., red.; RADAYEVA, Z.A., red. izd-va; TIKHANOV, A.Ya., tekhn. red.

[Norms for the consumption of materials in the manufacture of machinery; a handbook] Normirovanie raskhoda materialov v mashinostroenii; spravochnik. Pod red. V.V.Valetova. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry. Vol.2. 1961. 479 p. (MIRA 15:2)

(Machinery industry)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3

VASIL'YEVA, Ye.N.; DYUBYUK, N.Ye.; LYCHNIKOVA, T.D.

Mineral composition of certain species of fish and verification of the relationship between the mineral and protein content. Vop.pit. 20 no.2:54-59 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Iz otdela gigiyeny pitaniya (zav. - dotsent B.D.Vladimirov) Instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(FISH AS FOOD) (PROTEINS) (MINERALS IN FOOD)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3

S/081/61/000/019/078/085
B103/B147

AUTHORS: Vasil'yeva, Ye. N., Abramovich, Ye. I., Chernetsov, P. P.

TITLE: Varnishes and paints to protect the outer surface of pipelines and their application

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 19, 1961, 511, abstract 19P235 (Lakokrasochn. materialy i ikh primeneniye, no. 4, 1960, 53-54)

TEXT: The authors give brief data on the results of investigations concerning the selection of varnish and paint protections for the open-air sections of the Bukhara-Sverdlovsk pipeline. The following variants were chosen for experimental sections on the basis of preliminary laboratory tests: two layers of ПВХ-714 (PVKh-714) enamel on a prime coat of ФЛ-013 (FL-013) or ФЛ-03К (FL-03K) or ФХГМ (FKhGM); one layer of ground coat Э-4020 (E-4020); two layers of ХВ-113 (KhV-113) varnish with aluminum powder (10-15%) on a ВХГМ (VKhGM) prime coat. [Abstracter's note: The original writes PVKh-714 and PKhV-714 alternately. Since a PVC coat is assumed, the version PVKh-714 was chosen.] A two- or three-

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Varnishes and paints to ... S/081/61/000/019/078/085
B103/B147

layer coat with PVKh-714 enamel on a VKhGM prime coat and preceding ФЛ-08 (VL-08) prime coat of the welding seams is recommended on the basis of a six-month test of experimental sections of the Samarkand-Bukhara pipeline painted with these variants; pipeline should be sprayed before installation with subsequent mending of damaged parts. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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VASIL'YEVA, Ye.N.; ABRAMOVICH, Ye.I.; CHERNETSOV, P.P.

Paint materials for protecting the outer surface of pipelines and methods of their application. Lakokras.mat. i ikh prim. no.4:53-54 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

(Pipelines) (Protective coatings)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3

VASIL'YEVA, Ye.T., kand.med.nauk

Ovulation period and conception control. Vop. okh. mat. i det. 5 no.6:51-54 N-D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. - prof.P.V.Manenkov) Kazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(BIRTH CONTROL) (OVULATION)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3

VASIL'YEVA, Ye.T., kand.med.nauk

Determination of ovulation and its period in women. Kaz.med. zhur. 41 no.1:51-53 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. - prof. P.V. Manenkov) Kazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(OVULATION)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3

VASIL'YEVA, Ye.T., kand.med.nauk

Determination of ovulation and its period in women. Kaz.med. zhur. 41 no.1:51-53 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. - prof. P.V. Manenkov) Kazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(OVULATION)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3

VASIL'YEVA, Ye.T.

Registration of the bioelectric potentials of the uterus. Sbor. nauch.trud.Kaf.akush. i gin. 1 LMI no.28342-346'61 (MIRA 16:7)
(UTERUS) (ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3

VACHNADZE, I.K; VASIL'YEVA, Ye.T.

Direct and immediate results of an interruption of pregnancy in its late stages according to medical indications. Sbor.nauch. trud.Kaf.akush.i gin. 1 IMI no.2:266-270'61. (MIRA 16:7)
(PREGNANCY, COMPLICATIONS OF)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3

VASIL'YEVA, Ye.T.; KUZNETSOVA, A.D.; LAYMAN, Ye.I.

Use of colpeurysis according to the type of communicating vessels in pelvic presentation of the fetus. Kaz. med. zhur. no.6:75-77 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Kafedra akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. - prof. I.I. Yakovlev) 1-go Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni akademika Pavlova.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3

1. KUZNETSOVA, A. V.; VASILYEVA Ye. V.

2. USSR (600)

4. Libraries, Governmental, Administrative, etc.

7. Reference report (work results of the State Scientific Library of the Ministry of Higher Education of the U.S.S.R.). Vest. AN SSSR 22, no. 9, 1952

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

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3

VASIL'YEVA, Yelena Vladimirovna; [illegible], Vasiliy Yefimovich;
FILIPPOV, V.V., red.

[Labor conditions and the improvement in the national welfare] Usloviia truda i rost narodnogo blagosostoianiia. Moskva, Ekonomika, 1964. 181 p. (MIRA 17:10)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3

ACCESSION NR: AT4013955 S/2659/63/010/000/0219/0225

AUTHOR: Prokoshkin, D. A.; Vasil'yeva, Ye. V.; Popov, N. N.

TITLE: The properties of alloys of the niobium-tungsten-titanium system

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Issledovaniya po zharoprochny*m splavam, v. 10, 1963, 219-225

TOPIC TAGS: alloy strength, alloy property, alloy oxidation, niobium alloy, niobium tungsten titanium alloy, tungsten containing alloy, titanium containing alloy, ternary alloy

ABSTRACT: In view of the fact that binary alloys containing Nb can be used only for special purposes, the authors undertook a study of the structure and properties of five ternary alloys of the Nb-W-Ti system containing 15% by weight of W and 0, 3, 10, 15 or 20% by weight of Ti. The alloys were prepared from 99.9% pure niobium, 99.95% pure tungsten, and iodide titanium in an arc furnace (purified argon atmosphere) with a nonconsumable electrode on a watercooled Cu bottom. Two test ingots were prepared from each alloy and subjected to diffusion annealing for 48 hours at 1700C. The authors studied the microstructure of the cast and annealed samples, the specific gravity, the hardness at room and high temperatures, high-temperature creep and the oxidation behavior. As expected, the specific gravity decreased with increasing Ti content, as did the hardness at

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room temperature. Annealing produced a decrease in hardness, homogenized the microstructure and eliminated the dendritic structure. The high-temperature hardness (600-1000C) increased with increasing Ti content, reached a maximum at 10% Ti and then decreased sharply. Creep strength was only insignificantly affected by Ti content (increasing slightly with % Ti), while the rate of oxidation tended to decrease with increasing Ti content, reaching a minimum at 10% Ti. The mechanism of oxidation of Nb-W-Ti alloys is discussed. Orig. art. has: 3 tables and 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallurgii AN SSSR (Institute of Metallurgy AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 006

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

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3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

Be

A-1

Fractional reaction for magnesium. E. V. Vasilieva (Ukrain. Chem. J., 1961, 6, [Sci.], 196—197).—A reagent, prepared by dissolving $(NH_4)_2C_2O_4$ in saturated aq. $K_2Fe(CN)_6$ and adding 0·1 of the vol. of aq. NH_3 is added to the solution, containing <0·12 mg. of Mg per c.c., as long as a ppt. forms, the mixture is filtered, and Na phosphate is added to the filtrate, when a cryst. ppt. indicates the presence of Mg. R. Truszkowski.

COMMON ELEMENTS

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OPEN

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B-I-2

Kiselovski coal. N. M. KARAVAEV and Z. A. VASILIEVA (Khim. Tverd. Topl., 1932, 3, 26—37).—Results of analyses and carbonisation tests show that the coal is a satisfactory source of coke. CH. ABS.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3

Microtest for magnesium. E. V. VASIL'EVA. *Ukrain. Khem. Zhur.* 6, Tech. Wiss. Teil, 195-7(1932).—To the soln. to be tested add a hot satd. soln. of $K_4Fe(CN)_6$ and of $(NH_4)_2C_2O_4$ and NH_4OH until no further pptn. takes place. Filter and test with Na_2HPO_4. If PO_4 is present in the original soln., remove it at the start by adding 0.1 N $Bi(NO_3)_3$ soln.

V. D. KARPENKO

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3

Drop method of approximate determination of gold. N. A. TANANAEV AND E. V. VASIL'EVA. *Ukrain. Khem. Zhur.* 7, Wiss. Teil, 50-4(1932).—The coloration given by a drop of soln. on benzidine paper is matched with those given by a series of standard Au solns. The error rises from ±2% for 0.1 mg. to ±20% for 0.06 mg. of Au.

B. C. A.

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Rapid determination of alkalies in glass. R. V. Vasil'eva. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 2, No. 2, 25-6(1933).—Of the usual 2 oxalic acid methods and the CaO volumetric method examd., the latter procedure gave more accurate and rapid results. Chas. Blanc

COMMON ELEMENTS

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3

Nephelometric titration of the magnesium ion. F. V. Vasil'eva. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 1933, No. 8, 10-13. In pure salts Mg is detd. in 15-20 min. with a possible error of 0.12%. Other cations are removed by the addn. of satd. $K_4Fe(CN)_6$, satd. $(NH_4)_2C_2O_4$, and concd. NH_4OH. To each of two cylinders are added 10 cc. 0.[illegible] N Na_3PO_4 and 10 cc. NH_4OH (1:9), and the mixt. is dil. to 50 cc. To one cylinder is added drop by drop from a pipet with const. stirring 10 cc. of the soln. to be tested, and the mixt. is dild. to 80 cc. To the other cylinder is added drop by drop, with stirring, the standard soln. ($MgSO_4$ or $Mg(NO_3)_2$) until the intensities of turbidity are nearly the same. The volumes are made equal and the titration completed.

S. P. Plovich

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3

Fractional Determination of Magnesium by a Nephelometric Method. E. W. Vassiljeva (*Ukrainskii Khemicheskii Zhurnal* (*J. Chim. Ukraine*), 1934, 9, 6 0).—[In Ukrainian.] A method for determining Mg has been developed, depending on a nephelometric comparison with a standard series of $MgNH_4PO_4$. The solution to be tested is saturated with $(NH_4)_2C_2O_4$, $K_4Fe(CN)_6$, and NH_4OH, which precipitate all cations except Mg. The solution is then filtered, and Mg is precipitated from the filtrate by Na_2HPO_4. The complex magnesium ammonium phosphate forms a suspension, the density of which is proportional to the amount of Mg present. The suspension is compared with the nephelometric standard. The accuracy of determination is within 10%.—M. Z.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3

Phenols from Chelyabinsk tars. I. B. Rapoport, Z. Yasil'eva and K. Zhirnova. *Khim. Tverdogo Topliva* 6, 634-9(1935). —Chelyabinsk tars contain an av. of 30-35.5% of phenols, 92% of which b. below 280°. The usual methods for identification and isolation were applied. The non-reacted portion was treated with 5% NaOH and pptd. with 10% H_2SO_4. The following phenols were identified: phenol, o-, m-, p-cresols, 2(and 5-)-hydroxy-1,3 dimethylbenzene, 2 hydroxy-1,3,5-trimethylbenzene, 4-hydroxy-1,2-dimethylbenzene, 4-hydroxy-1-ethylbenzene, and o-ethylphenol. The total of the low-boiling phenols in the coal is 0.2-0.4%. Eighteen references.

A. A. Podgorny

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES

The change in the quality of benzene after contact with a benzene-proof and oil-proof mixtures from Thiokol. A. Okhrimenko and Z. Vasil'eva. *J. Rubber Ind.* (U. S. S. R.) 12, 501-9(1935).—Tables show the proportions of vulcanizate and S extd. with benzene from different rubber mixts. with Thiokol. — A. Pestoff

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

1A

2

Investigations of the kinetics of the dehydrogenation of decalin with different mixtures of catalysts IV V. I. Karzhev and Z. A. Vasil'eva. *J. Phys. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 11, 670-7(1938); cf. *C. A.* 31, 2403[6].—Dehydrogenation kinetics of decalin (Du Pont) with Cr + Zn + P, Cr + Cu + P and specially prepd. Cr catalysts were investigated. For energies of activation the equation $E = 4.57 T_1 \times T_2 \log (K_2/K_1)/(T_2 - T_1)$ was derived from Arrhenius' equation, $k = k_0 e^{-Q/RT}$. Values of E for the 3 samples of catalyst mixts. were detd. The dehydrogenation maxima for Cr + Zn + P, Cr + Cu + P and Cr were 13.8%, 16.4%, 16.3%, the time of contact, t, was 0.336-0.677 min., 0.366-0.775 min., 0.537-1.06 min., and the temp. 475-500°, 350-425°, 450-500°, resp. Gas analyses at 500° in case of Cr + Zn + P catalysts showed 8% of hydrocarbon gases were present (owing to the cracking of decalin). With Cr + Cu + P at 475°, unsatd. hydrocarbons 0.61-1.97% were found, CH_4 gases 0.58-3.06%, while at 450° the amt. of unsatd. gases did not exceed 0.05%, CH_4 gases 0.3%. With Cr catalyst at 500-525° the amt. of hydrocarbons is 4-5%. With Cr catalyst the dehydrogenation of decalin takes place rapidly at 400°, whereas at 500-525° cracking begins to yield 4-5% hydrocarbons. Cr + Cu + P was found to be the most active catalyst, but it is less effective than Cr, because it loses its activity after 15-20 hrs. The temp. coeff. of the reaction lies in the 1.3-1.4 region. Four references.

W. R. H.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3

Pinacyanol complexes with mercury (analytical use of cyanin dye complexes of metals). A. K. Babko and R. V. Vasil'eva. *Zhur. Anal. Khim.* 2, 150-60(1947). The intensely colored pinacyanol (Pz) reacts with Hg^{++} to give a colorless reaction product. Addn. of Cl^-, Br^- or I^- restores the original color of the soln. This indicates the replacement of Pz by halogen. Further addn. of Br^- or I^- fades the color, indicating the formation of a tertiary compd. of Pz, Hg, and I (or Br). A study of this system showed that the compd. formed is $PzHgI_2$, which reacts with Hg^{++} and Ag^+ thus: $2PzHgI_2 + Hg^{++} = 3HgI_2 + 2Pz^+$; $PzHgI_2 + 2Ag^+ = 2AgI + HgI^+ + Pz^+$. The original colorless solns. of $PzHgI_2$, Hg^{++}, and Ag^+ become colored by liberated Pz. These reactions can be used as tests for Hg^{++} and Ag^+.

M. Hosch

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3

Detection of silver and mercury ions and their quantitative (colorimetric) determination. E. V. Vasil'eva. *Zhur. Anal. Khim.* 2, 167-72(1947). A soln. contg. 10 mg. of pinacyanol iodide in 100 ml. of 80% EtOH reacts with a satd. soln. of HgI_2 to give a colorless complex iodide which is slightly sol. in EtOH. The satd. soln. of the complex iodide gives a blue color with mercuric or Ag ions. The reaction can be used as a spot test for detecting as little as 0.01 γ of either Hg or Ag or as a quant. colorimetric test at pH > 2.0. Sulfite, sulfide, and thiosulfate interfere and ferric ions should be removed by adding NaF.

M. Hosch

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3

VASIL'YEVA, Ye. V.

Dissertation: "Centrifugally Cast Metal as a Substitute for Forged Metal in Parts Working Under Conditions of Cyclic Loading." Cand Tech Sci, Inst of Metallurgy, Acad Sci USSR, Moscow, 1953. Referativnyy Zhurnal--Khimiya, Moscow, No 8, Apr 54.

SO: SUM 284, 26 Nov 1954

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3

ATABEKOV, Vil'yam Borisovich; VASIL'YEVA, Yelena Vladimirovna; LEONT'YEV, L.A., red.; MYASOYEDOV, B., red.; SHLYK, M., tekhn.red.

[Why materials, equipment and electric power must be used economically] Pochemu nuzhno ekonomno raskhodovat' syr'e, materialy, elektroenergiiu. Pod obshchei red. L.A.Leont'eva. Moskva, Mosk.rabochii, 1960. 38 p. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Leont'yev).
(Saving and thrift) (Russia--Industries)

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LAZAREVA, I.Yu. (Moskva); PROKOSHKIN, D.A. (Moskva); VASILYEVA, Ye.V. (Moskva)

Investigating the oxidation of tungsten-niobium alloys. Izv. AN SSSR. Met. no.6:161-167 N-D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Submitted November 19, 1964.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3

VASIL'YEVA, Ye.V.; NEDOPEKIN, T.K.; PETRUN'KIN, V.Ye.

Comparative evaluation of the stability of complex compounds of dithioles with cobalt ions. Ukr.khim.zhur. 31 no.5:481-484 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy sanitarno-khimicheskiy institut. Submitted Sept. 25, 1963.

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L 33357-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/WW/JG

ACC NR: AP6019643 SOURCE CODE: UR/0149/66/000/003/0118/0122

AUTHOR: Prokoshkin, D. A.; Vasil'yeva, Ye. V.; Chudarev, L. F.

ORG: Higher Technical School im. N. E. Bauman (Vysshcye tekhnicheskoye uchilishche)

TITLE: Investigation of some properties of niobium alloys

SOURCE: IVUZ. Tsvetnaya metallurgiya, no. 3, 1966, 118-122, and insert facing p. 122

TOPIC TAGS: niobium, niobium alloy, molybdenum containing alloy, titanium containing alloy, boron containing alloy, zirconium containing alloy, alloy property

ABSTRACT: The microstructure, room- and high-temperature hardness, oxidation and creep resistance, specific weight and electric resistance have been investigated in Nb + 5% Mo alloys additionally alloyed with 10% Ti, 2% B and 2% Zr. The alloys were melted from 99.78%-pure Nb, 99.95%-pure Mo, 99%-pure B and 99.9%-pure Ti and Zr in a nonconsumable electrode arc vacuum furnace, and homogenized in a vacuum of 10^{-4} mm Hg for 25 hr: alloys with Ti at 1400C and other alloys at 1600C. Cast and annealed Nb-Mo and Nb-Mo-Ti alloys had a single-phase microstructure without noticeable dendrite liquation. Alloying with boron brought about a clearly defined dendrite structure which remained after the addition of zirconium. Annealed alloys with boron contained segregations of a boride phase with a eutectic. Alloys with zirconium contained dispersed phases with a very complex composition. As the composition of the alloys

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became more complex with each successive alloying, the specific weight of the alloys decreased continuously from 8.67 g/cm^3 in the initial Nb+5% Mo alloy to 7.75 g/cm^3 in Nb+5% M+10% Ti+2% B+2% Zr alloy. Simultaneously, the electric resistivity increased continuously from 18.8 to 44.0 μohm·cm, which is explained by the lattice distortion and increasing scattering of electrons. A similar continuous increase was observed in the hardness of the alloys, which increased from 156 HB in Nb+5% Mo alloy to 376 HB in the most complex Nb+5% Mo+10% Ti+2% B+2% Zr alloy, compared with 115 HB in annealed pure Nb. Hot hardness was measured in the 600—1100C range (see Fig. 1).

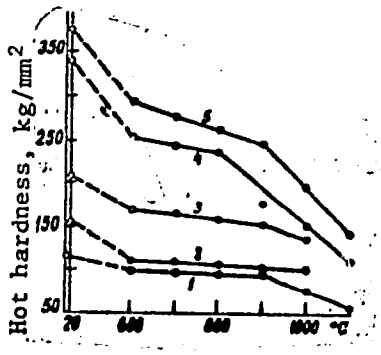

Fig. 1. Temperature dependence of the hardness of niobium and niobium alloys

1 - Nb; 2 - Nb+5% Mo; 3 - Nb+5% Mo+10% Ti; 4 - Nb+5% Mo+10% Ti+2% B; 5 - Nb+5% Mo+10% Ti+2% B+2% Zr.

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L 33357-66

ACC NR: AP6019643

The rate of creep calculated from the data on hot hardness showed that boron-containing alloys had a low rate of creep, although their hot hardness increased significantly with increasing temperature. This is explained by the strengthening of the solid solution with molybdenum and by the formation of fine dispersed boride precipitates which block the shear planes. The oxidation resistance of niobium is most effectively increased by alloying with Mo and Ti, which forms $(Nb, Mo, Ti)_2O_5$ solid solution and a $5Nb_2O_5 \cdot 2TiO_2$ compound with monoclinic structures in the scale. Because diffusion of oxygen through the lattice of these phases is much slower than through the lattice of B-Nb_2O_5 scale on unalloyed niobium, the oxidation rate of the alloys with Mo and Ti is significantly lowered. Alloying with B and Zr in the amounts investigated (2% each) had no substantial effect on the oxidation resistance of the alloys. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 2 tables. [MS]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 18Jan65/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 001/ ATD PRESS: 5026

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L 21524-66 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2 IJP(c) JD/JW/JG

ACC NR: AP6008268 SOURCE CODE: UR/0080/66/039/002/0323/0327

AUTHOR: Prokoshkin, D. A.; Vasil'yeva, Ye. V.; Lazarev, E. M.

ORG: Institute of Metallurgy im. A. A. Baykov (Institut metallurgii)

TITLE: The kinetics and activation energy of oxidation of alloys of the Nb-V-Ti system

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 39, no. 2, 1966, 323-327

TOPIC TAGS: ternary alloy, niobium alloy, vanadium containing alloy, titanium containing alloy, alloy oxidation, oxidation oxidation kinetics, oxidation resistant alloy

ABSTRACT: Ternary niobium-vanadium-titanium alloys containing 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, and 15 wt% V at a constant titanium content of 1, 5, and 10 wt% were melted in an arc furnace in an argon atmosphere, homogenized at 1400C for 25 hr in a vacuum of $5 \cdot 10^{-4}$ mm Hg, and oxidized in air at 900, 1000, 1100, and 1200C. Metallographic examination of the alloys in the cast and annealed conditions showed a homogeneous, single-phase structure of a solid solution of titanium and vanadium in niobium. In alloys with a low content of the alloying elements, the oxidation kinetics followed a parabolic rate in the initial stage, and approached a linear rate with prolonged exposure. At higher vanadium contents (10 and 15%), the oxidation kinetics followed a linear rate. Alloys containing 10 and 15% V oxidized more rapidly at 1000C than at 1100 or 1200C, which can be explained by partial sintering of the scale at higher

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L 21524-66

ACC NR: AP6008268

temperatures. At all test temperatures the most oxidation-resistant were alloys containing 5 wt% V; an Nb-5%-V-10% Ti alloy was the best. At all test temperatures the oxidation rate of ternary Nb-V-Ti alloys gradually decreased with increasing vanadium content, reached a minimum at a vanadium content of 5%, and then increased again to a value higher than that for unalloyed niobium at a vanadium content of 10—15%. The temperature dependence of the oxidation rate of Nb-V-Ti alloys (k) was found to follow an exponential law expressed by the equation $k = A \exp\left(-\frac{B}{RT}\right)$, where A varied from $2.5 \cdot 10^5$ to $6.92 \cdot 10^2$ and B, from 13,800 to 27,500. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 3 tables. [MS]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 15Apr64/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 005/ ATD PRESS: 4222

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010013-3

L 43099-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/HW/JG/WB

ACC NR: AP6014122 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0370/65/000/006/0161/0167

AUTHORS: Lazareva, I. Yu. (Moscow); Prokoshkin, D. A. (Moscow); Vasil'yeva, Ye. V. (Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: Investigation of the oxidation of tungsten-niobium alloys

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Metally, no. 6, 1965, 161-167

TOPIC TAGS: oxidation, tungsten containing alloy, niobium containing alloy, x ray spectroscopy, oxidation kinetics

ABSTRACT: The effect of alloying tungsten with niobium on the oxidation properties of tungsten was investigated. The investigation supplements the results of D. A. Prokoshkin, Ye. V. Vasil'yeva, and I. Yu. Lazareva (Kinetika okisleniya splavov vol'frama s niobiyem. Sb. Issledovaniya metallov v zhidkom i tverdom sostoyaniakh. K 80-letiyu so dnya rozhdeniya akad. I. P. Bardina, Izd-vo. Nauka, 1964, 241). The oxidation kinetics and x-ray spectra of the formed oxides of tungsten-niobium alloys containing 1--50 wt % Nb were studied at 900, 1000, 1100, 1200, and 1300C. The experimental results are summarized in graphs and tables (see Fig. 1). The alloy containing 30 wt % Nb had the greatest resistance toward oxidation. It is concluded that the beneficial effect of the addition of Nb to W results from the formation of phases which exhibit stronger interatomic bonds and from the character of the oxide scale and subscale.

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