30866
S/054/61/000/004/007/009
B102/B138

Some quaternary analogs of...

$Cu_2GeSe_3 \cdot CuGe_2As_3$ to 4.0 $Cu_2GeSe_3 \cdot CuGe_2As_3$ were single-phase. The composition 1.5 $Cu_2GeSe_3 \cdot CuGe_2As_3$ contained two phases and $Cu_2GeSe_3 \cdot 0.4\ CuGe_2As_3$ three. The inhomogeneity increased with the As concentration of the composition. All alloys contained a sphalerite-type structure with lattice constant a = 5.54 ± 0.01 kX. A composition m:n = 1.6:1.0 - 4.0:1.0 gave single-phase alloys; (m = Cu_2GeSe_3, n = $CuGe_2Se_3$), m:n = 1.0:2.0; 3.0; 4.0 contained an additional phase with a = 5.20 ± 0.01 kX; m:n = 5.0:1.0; 4.5:1.0; 1.5:1.0; 1.2:1.0; 1.0:1.0 contained, apart from the common one, another sphaleritic phase with a = 4.41 ± 0.01 kX. The second ZnS-type phase was separated by zone melting of $Cu_2GeSe_3 \cdot CuGe_2As_3$ with an optimum rate of 0.5 - 1.5 cm/hr and 7 - 10 cycles. In the transition from the ternary Cu_2GeSe_3 to the quaternary As-containing system, from 83.3 mole% m + 16.7 mole% n the distorted chalcopyrite lattice is rearranged into the regular ZnS lattice. Lattice parameter and microhardness are not sensitive to composition. The homogeneous region of composition ranges from $Cu_5Ge_4As_3Se_6$ to

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30866
S/054/61/000/004/007/009
B102/B138

Some quaternary analogs of...

$Cu_9Ge_6As_3Se_{12}$. These materials might give a new combination of semiconductor parameters. There are 1 figure, 5 tables, and 10 references: 7 Soviet and 3 non-Soviet. The two references to English-language publications read as follows: C. H. L. Goodman. Nature 179, 828, 1957; J. Phys. and Chem. Solids, 6, 36, 1958.

4

Card 3/3

GORYUNOVA, N.A.; ORLOVA, G.M.; DANILOV, A.V.; ABRAMOVA, A.V.; PLECHKO, R.L.; KOZHINA, I.I.

Some quaternary analogs of germanium. Vest LGU 16 no.22:97-101 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

(Germanium alloys) (Semiconductors)

L 7890-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T/ETC(m) WW/RM

ACC NR: AP5024957 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/016/0020/0020

AUTHORS: Golutvina, L. F.; Pavlov, S. A.; Avilov, A. A.; Butuzkina, Z. A.; Tsentsiper, Z. B.; Plotnikov, I. V.; Abramova, D. S.; Strel'tsova, V. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method for obtaining fireproof coverings. Class 8, No. 173702

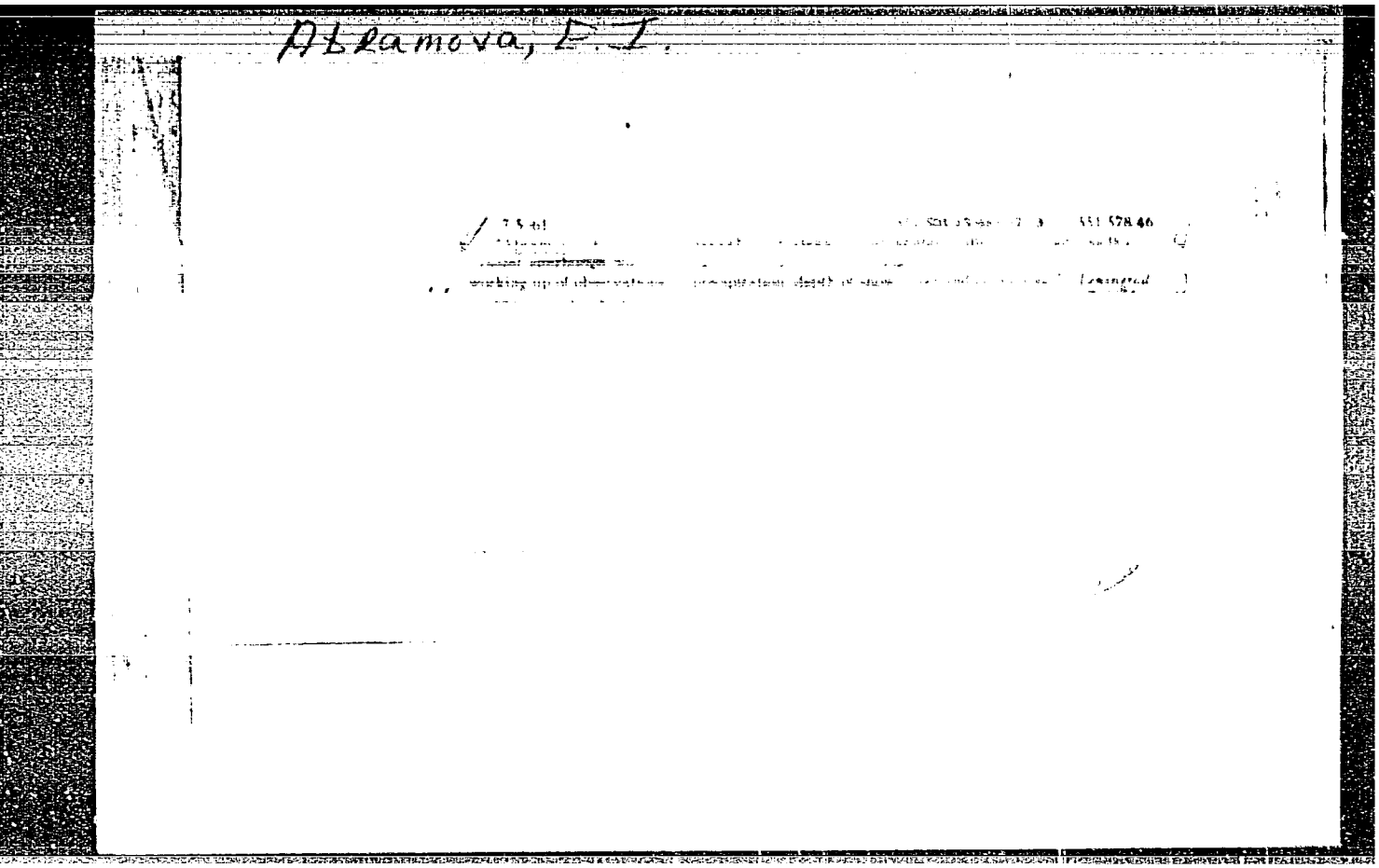
SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 16, 1965, 20

TOPIC TAGS: fireproofing, fireproof covering, sodium bicarbonate, potassium bicarbonate, aluminum sulfate, high polymer, protective coating, fire resistant material, high temperature coating

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining fireproof coverings on the basis of high polymeric materials containing antipyrenes. To obtain self-extinguishing foam-forming coatings possessing high fire resistance and low heat conduction, a mixture of strong bases (for instance, sodium or potassium bicarbonate), salts of strong acids (for instance, aluminum sulfate), and salts containing water of crystallization (vitriols, alums, and others) are used as antipyrenes.

SUB CODE: nw/MT/ SUBM DATE: 29Dec62

Card 1/1 UDC: 678.049.91



USSR/Cultivated Plants - Technical, Oil-, Fibers, Sacchariferous. H-7

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 9, 1958, 39416

Author : Abramova, E.I.

Inst : All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Flax

Title : The Results of Ground Control of the Initial Elite Seeds of Fiber Flax.

Orig Pub : Byul. nauchno-tekh. inform. Vses n.-i. in-ta lyna, 1957, No 3, 7-8.

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

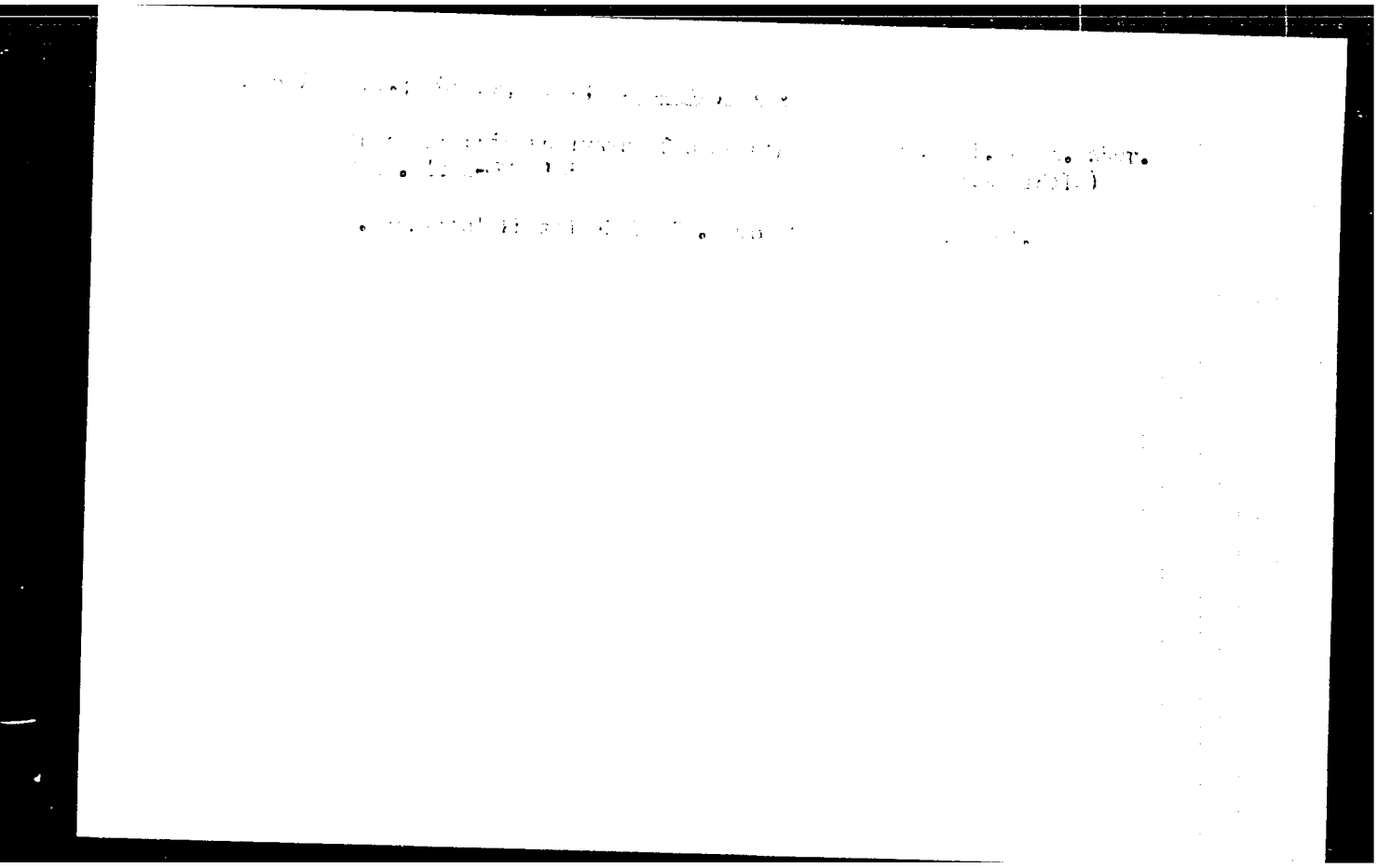
TALIPOV, Sh.T.; NIGAY, K.G.; ABRAMOVA, E.L.

Extraction-photometric determination of copper in alloys as a N-acetylanabasine-thiocyanate complex. Zav.lab. 29 no.7:804 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V.I.Lenina.
(Copper alloys--Analysis) (Complex compounds)

[illegible] small amounts of copper [illegible] Nauch.trudy TashGU [illegible]

(MIRA 18:8)



TSUKERBERG, Solomon Maksimovich; ZAKHAROV, Sergey Petrovich; NENAKHOV, Boris Viktorovich; ABRAMOVA, Ella Yefimovna; GRECHKO, V.M., red.; DONSKAYA, G.D., tekhn.red.

[Tires for increasing the roadability of automobiles] Shiny, povyshaiushchie prokhodimost' avtomobilia. Moskva, Nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo M-va avtomobil'nogo transporta i shosseinykh dorog RSFSR, 1959. 43 p. (MIRA 12:12)
(Automobiles--Tires)

TSUKERBERG, S.M.; ZAKHAROV, S.P.; NENAKHOV, B.V.; ABRAMOVA, E.Ye.; ZUYEV, Yu.S., red.; KUPERMAN, F.Ye., red.; SPERANSKAYA, A.A., tekhn.red.

[High-roadability tires for motor vehicles] Shiny dlia avtomobilei povyshannoi prokhodimosti. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo khim.lit-ry, 1960. 71 p. (MIRA 14:4)
(Motor vehicles--Tires)

22019
S/145/61/000/003/004/006
D205/D304

AUTHORS: Bocharov, N.F., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Sharikyan, Yu.K., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Kradinov, Ye.B., Engineer; Zakharov, Yu.N., Engineer; Zakharov, S.P., Candidate of Technical Sciences, and Abramova, L.Ye., Engineer

TITLE: Design of a fixture for moulding pneumatic rollers size 1000 x 250

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, mashinostroyeniye, no. 3, 1961, 83 - 87

TEXT: Pneumatic rollers are special wide tires with a very small hub diameter (usually the width is 1 and the hub 1/4 of the outside diameter) designed to carry vehicles over bad terrain such as snow, soft sand and mud. In this respect they can compete with caterpillar machines. Due to the large support area, small hub and low internal pressure (0.1 to 1.0 kg/cm2) these rollers can be permit-

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D205/D304

Design of a fixture ...

ted to deflect as much as 35 % of the profile. In the USSR testing of the rollers size 24 x 36 x 6" gave good results, but showed the need to increase the outside diameter, and its size 1000 x 1000 x 250 mm was designed. Equipment for vulcanizing tires could not be used and a new fixture had to be designed. The mounting drum for making these rollers is illustrated. It consists of 24 bolts sectors, 12 on each side, each of them is connected with the opposite sector by a plate. This drum is designed for use on machine SFD-A, on which it is fixed by means of the adaptor shown in Fig. 4.

Fig. 4.

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D205/D304

Design of a fixture ...

The press-form for vulcanizing the tube is given in Fig. 5.

Fig. 5.

Legends: 1 - Upper half; 2 - lower half; 3 - wedge; 4 - socket; 5 - standard cone with internal thread; 6 - tube; 7 - plug; 8 - tire tube; 9 - nut; 10 - insert; 11 - circular clip; 12 - sealing ring; 13 - wire net.

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22019

S/145/61/000/003/004/006
D205/D304

Design of a fixture ...

Superheated water is introduced through the tube in the face of the upper half of the press-form. The principle of this design is new. To obtain circular and longitudinal grooves wire 13 is hammered on the inner surface to protrude 0.5 mm. The press-form for vulcanizing the tire is constructionally similar to that for the tube, except that the upper and the lower halves are made in two parts. There are 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: MVTU im. N.E. Baumana (Moscow Technological College (MVTU) im. N.E. Bauman) NII32P (Scientific Research Institute of the Tire Industry)

SUBMITTED: April 14, 1960

Card 4/4

BOCHAROV, N.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; KRADINOV, Ye.B.; GUSEV, V.I.; ABRAMOVA, E.Ye.

Testing extra-wide-lug-type tires on snow. Avt.prom. 27 no.11: 11-13 N '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Moskovskoye vysshoye tekhnicheskoye uchilishche i Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti.
(Motor vehicles--Tires)

BOCHAROV, N.F.; KRADINOV, Ye.B.; GUSEV, V.I.; ZAKHAROV, S.P.; ABRAMOVA, E.Ye.

Investigating the performance of tubeless tires on sand ground.
Kauch.i rez. 21 no.3:36-40 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Moskovskoye vyssheye tekhnicheskoye uchilishche imeni N.E. Baumana i Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti.
(Tires, Rubber--Testing)

BOCHAROV, N.F., kand. tekhn. nauk; KRADINOV, Ye.B.; GUSEV, V.N.; ABRAMOVA, E.Ye.

Testing pneumatic rollers in spring plowing. Avt. prom. 29 no.4:18-20 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Moskovskoye vysshoye tekhnicheskoye uchilishche imeni Baumana i Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti.

(Agricultural machinery--Testing)

Абрамова, Ф. А.

VOINOV, I.I.; KISELEVA, L.F.; ABRAMOVA, F.A.

Etiology of pneumonia in small children according to materials from pathoanatomical autopsies. Pediatriia no.9:87 S '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Iz epidemiologicheskogo otdela Sverdlovskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.
(PNEUMONIA) (AUTOPSY)

ABRAMOVA, F.Sh.

[Reading lists for viticulturists; a bibliography of recommended literature]Chto chitat' vinogradariam; rekomendatel'nyi ukazatel' literatury. Ashkhabad, Turkmenskaia gos. biblioteka im. Karla Marksa, 1958. 21 p. (MIRA 15:12)
(Bibliography--Viticulture)

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Fodder. M.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 4, 1958, 15700

Author : A. Kaspirov, G. Abramova
Inst : -
Title : Corn Cultivation in Leningradskaya Oblast'.
(Vyrashchivaniye kukuruzy v Leningradskoy oblasti).

Orig Pub : Molochn. i myasnoye zhivotnovodstvo, 1957, No 5, 29-31.

Abstract : A high corn yield was obtained in Leningradskaya Oblast' by wide-row and square cluster sowing methods with 4-5 plants per cluster. The corn harvest attained through the varieties 221-324 centners per hectare in 1955 and in 1956 311-408 centners per ha.

Card 1/1

ABRAMOVA, G.F.,; KARTASHOVA, A.L.,; SEMENOVA, Ye.L.

Degree of immunity in experimental animals during recovery following experimental therapy with streptomycin and sera. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 27 no.1:54-57 Ja '56 (MLRA 9:5)

1. Iz Srednesaziatskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta (dir. M.K. Tleugabylov)

(PLAGUE, experimental,
eff. of serum & streptomycin on degree of immun. in convalescence (Rus))
(STREPTOMYCIN, effects,
on exper. plague, comparison of immun. in convalescence with serum-treated animals (Rus))
(SEROTHERAPY, in various diseases,
exper. plague, comparison of immun. in convalescence with streptomycin-treated animals (Rus))

SEMENOVA, Ye.L.,; PONAMAREVA, N.A.,; TOLSTUKHINA, Ye.N.,; KARTASHOVA, A.L.,; ABRAMOVA, G.F.,; LOPATUKHINA, L.G.,; DURASOVA, M.N.

Therapeutic effects of certain protein fractions of plague serum. Zhur. mikrobiol. wpid. i immun. 27 no.2:78-83 F'56. (MLRA 9:5)

1. Iz Moskovskogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok imeni Mechnikova, Sredne-Aziatskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta i Gosudarstvennogo kontrol'nogo instituta imeni Tarasevicha.
(PLAGUS, immunol.
ther. eff. of protein fractions of antiplague serum)
(IMMUNE SERUMS
antiplague serum protein fractions, ther. eff.)

SEMENOVA, Ye.L.; KARTASHEVA, A.L.; ABRAMOVA, G.F.; LOPATUKHINA, L.G.

Comparative therapeutic effectiveness of bacteriomycin, biomycin, streptomycin, and gamma globulin in plague; experimental studies. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 28 no.3:119-122 Mr '57. (MLRA 10:6)

1. Iz Sredneaziatskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo protivochumnogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Soyuza SSR.

(PASTEURELLA PESTIS, effect of drugs on,
antibiotics & gamma globulin (Rus))
(ANTIBIOTICS, effects,
on Pasteurella pestis (Rus))
(GAMMA GLOBULIN, effects,
same)

ABRAMOVA, G.I.

Metastatic pericardial cancer. Vest. rent. i rad. no.4:77-78 Jl-Ag '54. (MLRA 7:10)

1. Iz gospital'noy kliniki (dir. chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR prof. Z.I.Umidova) lechebnogo fakul'teta Tashkentskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni V.M.Molotova.
(PERICARDIUM, neoplasms, metastatic)

ACC NR: AP6029025 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/014/0025/0025

INVENTOR: Mandel'baum, Ya. A.; Abramova, G. L.; Golovleva, L. M.; Mel'nikov, N. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Preparation of alkylamides of O-alkylchlorothiophosphoric acid. Class 12, No. 183753 [announced by All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Chemicals for Plant Protection (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh sredstv zashchity rasteniy)]

SOURCE: Izobret prom obraz tov zn,. no. 14, 1966, 25

TOPIC TAGS: insecticide, ~~alkylchlorothiophosphoric acid amide~~ phosphoric acid, organic amide

ABSTRACT: To simplify the process of the preparation of alkylamides of O-alkylchlorothiophosphoric acid by the treatment of alkyl dichlorophosphates with alkylamines at temperatures ranging from -5 to -10°C, with subsequent distillation, the process is carried out in the presence of an aqueous alkali. [WA-50; CBE No. 11]

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 08Jul65/

Card 1/1 UDC: 547.419.1.07

ACC NR: AP6029025 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/014/0025/0025

INVENTOR: Mandel'baum, Ya. A.; Abramova, G. L.; Golovleva, L. M.; Mel'nikov, N. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Preparation of alkylamides of O-alkylchlorothiophosphoric acid. Class 12, No. 183753 [announced by All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Chemicals for Plant Protection (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh sredstv zashchity rasteniy)]

SOURCE: Izobret prom obraz tov zn, no. 14, 1966, 25

TOPIC TAGS: insecticide, ~~alkylchlorothiophosphoric acid amide~~ phosphoric acid, organic amide

ABSTRACT: To simplify the process of the preparation of alkylamides of O-alkylchlorothiophosphoric acid by the treatment of alkyl dichlorophosphates with alkylamines at temperatures ranging from -5 to -10°C, with subsequent distillation, the process is carried out in the presence of an aqueous alkali. [WA-50; CBE No. 11]

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 08Jul65/

Card 1/1 UDC: 547.419.1.07

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100210018-8"

ACC NR: AP6030564 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/016/0034/0034

INVENTOR: Mandel'baum, Ya. A.; Abramova, G. L.; Golovleva, L. M.; Mel'nikov, N. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Preparation of O-ethyl S-phenyl dithiophosphoric acid n-butylamide. Class 12, No. 184861 [announced by All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Chemicals for Plant Protection (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh sredstv zashchity rasteniy)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 16, 1966, 34

TOPIC TAGS: ~~ethyl phenyl dithiophosphoric acid n-butylamide~~, triethylamine, alkyl chlorothiophosphoric acid, phosphoric acid, phenyl compound, chemical reaction

ABSTRACT: To increase the yield of O-ethyl S-phenyl dithiophosphoric acid n-butylamide in its preparation from thiophenol, O-alkyl chlorothiophosphoric acid amide, and triethylamine, the reaction is conducted with an eight-fold excess of triethylamine. [WA-50; CBE No. 11]

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 08Jul65/

Card 1/1 UDC: 547.419.1.07

ACC NR: AT6036600 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0236/0237

AUTHOR: Kuzin, R. A.; Nevskaya, G. F.; Popov, V. I.; Sychkov, M. A.; Shafirkin, A.V. Yurgov, V. V.; Abramova, G. M.; Ginzburg, Ye. V.; Kalandarova, M. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Experimental investigation of the effectiveness of local radioprotective shielding [Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24-27 May 1966]

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 236-237

TOPIC TAGS: radiation shielding, solar flare, cosmic radiation biologic effect, radiation protection, radiation dosimetry

ABSTRACT:

Many difficulties are encountered in selection of a radiation method suitable for study of the effect of local shielding. The radiation field within the limits of the irradiated object must not vary more than ±10%. The dose differential among absorbed doses must not exceed ±10%. Local shielding must produce at least a tenfold weakening of the dose. Furthermore, dose power must be sufficiently high to model solar flares, con-

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sidering the limited stay of the irradiated animal in a fixed position. Experimental calculations of the passage of protons through tissue have shown that high-energy protons scatter very little. For example, the average angle of multiple scattering for 660-Mev protons passing through a lead filter with a thickness of 100 g/cm^2 is approximately 2°.

Selection of proton energies was made using data on the distribution of absorbed doses created by monoenergetic protons with energies from 100—600 Mev in a water phantom. Since these distributions have a dose differential greater than 10% with shielding thicknesses up to 20 g/cm^2, it was decided to irradiate the animals from two sides. Maximum equalization of distribution with this method was obtained with 250-Mev protons. The local shield used was made of paraffin. A radiation field was produced at the irradiated object with a difference of ±20%. To obtain more uniform radiation, animals were placed asymmetrically to the axis of the proton beam and each side received half of the dose.

This method was perfected with a heterogeneous bone-paraffin phantom. Measurements made with this phantom showed a radiation field varying only 11% on the animals' surface. Furthermore, the differential of absorbed doses did not exceed 5%. When individual body parts were shielded, the

ACC NR: AT60 36600

dose decreased 10-15 times behind the shield. Thus the method described satisfies all the requirements listed above, and can be used in radiobiological study of the effectiveness of local shielding. [W. A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-116]

SUB CODE: 06, 18 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

Card 3/3

KHADROS, B.A.; ABRAMOVA, G.T.

Industrial and technical education of specialists and the technical propaganda. Shvein.prom. no.3:33-34 My-Je '62.
(MIRA 15:6)

(Clothing industry) (Employees, Training of)

ABRAMOVA, G.T. (Tashkent)

Work of the technical bureau. Shvein.prom. no.4:32-33 Jl-Ag '61.
(MIRA 14:12)

(Tashkent--Clothing industry)

ABRAMOVA, G. V., GORSHTEYN, G. I., GUREVICH, R. Ye. and KHEYMETS, A. M.
(Leningrad Plant "Krasnyy Khimik")

"Utilization of Radioactive Isotopes in the Development of Processes for Obtaining and Purifying Chemical Reagents"

Isotopes and Radiation in Chemistry, Collection of Papers of 2nd All-Union Sci.Tech. Conf. on Use of Radioactive and Stable Isotopes and Radiation in National Economy and Science, Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958, 380pp.

This volume publishes the reports of the Chemistry Section of the 2nd All Sci Tech Conf on Use of Radioactive and Stable Isotopes and Radiation in Science and the National Economy, sponsored by Acad. Sci. USSR and Main Admin for Utilization of Atomic Energy under Council of Ministers USSR, Moscow, 8-12 April 1957.

1. ABRAMOVA, I.

2. USSR (600)

4. Moving-Picture Projection

7. Obligations carried out ahead of schedule. Kinomekhanik, No. 3, 1953.

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

ABRAMOVA, I.

"Pobeda" moving picture theater in Chernikovsk. Kinomekhanik no.12:4 D '53. (MLRA 6:12)
(Chernikovsk--Motion-picture theaters) (Motion-picture theaters--Chernikovsk)

L 16460-66 EWT(1)/T JK
ACC NR: AP6005169 SOURCE CODE: UR/0348/65/000/011/0047/0048

AUTHOR: Abramova, I. (Virological specialist)

ORG: TsKL

TITLE: Attention, Plum pox! [Plum pox in Moldavia]

SOURCE: Zashchita rasteniy ot vrediteley i bolezney, no. 11, 1965, 47-48

TOPIC TAGS: plant disease, virus, plant disease control, microbiology

ABSTRACT: The findings and recommendations of a conference on combating plum pox in Moldavia are described. Plum pox (Prunus virus 7) was found in Moldavia for the first time in 1964. The Main Administration of Plant Protection, Ministry of Agriculture SSSR, held a special conference in March 1965 to discuss the problem. One recommendation was the use of healthy grafting and planting material and the extermination of aphids which transmit the disease. Since some plum varieties exhibit no external manifestations of the disease, it was proposed that a serological method of diagnosis be developed. The conference also called for the use of luminescent and electron-microscopic methods combined with grassy plant indicators.

UDC: 632.97

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L 16460-66
ACC NR: AP6005169

The task of coordinating the work involved in detecting and studying the disease was assigned to the Central Quarantine Laboratory, Ministry of Agriculture SSSR and Institute of Microbiology, Moldavian Academy of Sciences. Reference is also made to a seminar held in May 1965 under the joint auspices of the Moldavian Quarantine Inspection Service and the Institute of Plant Physiology and Biochemistry for the benefit of quarantine officials in Estonia, Lithuania, the Russian Federation, the Ukraine, Moldavia, and Georgia.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2 mc

ABRAMOVA, I.A., veterinarnyy vrach

Mass attack of blackflies on cattle. Veterinariia 41 no.9:73 S '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Lutskaya oblastnaya veterinarnaya laboratoriya.

ABRAMOVA, I.G.

Single-dose mass treatment of ascariasis with piperazine adipinate. Med.paraz.i paraz.bol. no.3:285-287 '62.
(MIRA 15:9)

1. Iz gel'mintologicheskogo otdela (zav. - prof. V.P. Pod"yapol'skaya) Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Ye.I. Martsinovskogo (dir. - prof. PLG. Sergiyev) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.
(ASCARIDS AND ASCARIASIS) (PIPERAZINE)
(ADIPIC ACID)

KHROMOV, A.S.; ABRAMOVA, I.G.

Scientific Conference of the Dushanbe Institute of Epidemiology and Hygiene. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 32 no.4:509-510 Jl-Ag '63. (MIRA 17:8)

KHODUKOVA, V.I.; ABRAMOVA, I.S.; VOSKRESENSKAYA, N.P.

Some data for the study of diphyllobothriasis in Turukhansk and Igarka Districts of Krasnoyarsk Territory. Med. parazit. i parazit. bol. 34 no.2:237-245 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Gel'mintologicheskiy otdel Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Ye.I. Martsinovskogo Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR i krayevaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya Krasnoyarska.

ABRAMOVA, A.L.; ABRAMOVA, I.I.

Some species of Caucasian mosses. Bot. mat. Otd. spor. rast. 15:166-170 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:10)
(Caucasus—Bryophytes)

S/020/62/145/005/009/020
B106/B144

AUTHORS: Abramova, I. M., Yermolina, A. V., Igonin, L. A., and Kargin, V. A., Academician

TITLE: Morphology of the supermolecular structure of polyformaldehyde

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 145, no. 5, 1962, 1047-1048

TEXT: The types of secondary structures formed by cooling polyformaldehyde melts were studied with a metallographic microscope. To avoid thermal destruction, the melts were quickly cooled from 180°C to 160°C, kept at this temperature for 2 hrs, and then slowly cooled to room temperature. The secondary structures were examined in layers of various thicknesses (10^{-2} mm to a few mm). Molten polyformaldehyde readily crystallizes when cooled slowly, forming manifold types of supermolecular structures of varying perfection. This occurrence is associated with the high regularity and flexibility of the macromolecules. In very thin layers (10^{-2} mm), structures of the highest orders are formed, i. e., crystals with polyaxial symmetry recalling the shape of snow crystals. The growth mechanism

Card 1/2

of these crystals resembles that of low-molecular substances. With increasing thickness of the layers the geometrical forms become less regular and the sharp boundaries between crystals disappear. In thick layers, only single spherulites of fibrous structure without distinct boundaries have been observed. The same picture was obtained when etching the surface of polyformaldehyde blocks. The diameters of the crystalline bodies range between 50 and 200 μ. All forms show a distinctly voluminous structure and the growth is therefore three-dimensional. Polyformaldehyde samples having a different characteristic viscosity form some other structures besides those described. When polyformaldehyde has been stored for 3 - 4 months its melting point rises the secondary structure no longer appear in so great a variety of forms. There are 3 figures. The two most important English-language references are: M. L. Huggins, J. Chem. Phys., 13, 37 (1945); C. F. Hammer, T. A. Koch, J. F. Whitney, J. Appl. Polym. Sci., 1, 169 (1959).

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut plasticheskikh mass (State Scientific Research Institute of Plastics)

SUBMITTED: April 18, 1962

Card 2/2

L 13815-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AP6002485 SOURCE CODE: UR/0191/66/000/001/0057/0059

AUTHORS: Yermolina, A. V.; Abramova, I. M.; Yakovlev, V. P.; Fremel', T. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Microscopic methods for investigation of supramolecular structures of polymers in bulk

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 1, 1966, 57-59

TOPIC TAGS: polymer, polymer structure, microscope, microphotography, metal etching / MIM-8m metallographic microscope

ABSTRACT: Methods for microscopic investigation of supramolecular structure of polymers in bulk were investigated. The one described can be used in determining dimensions, geometry, and type of structural formations in polymers, and was employed by the authors in correlating the structure of polymers with their properties (A. V. Yermolina, G. P. Andre, A. A. Pechenkin, L. A. Igonin, V. N. Kotrelev, and M. S. Akutin. Plast. massy, No. 3, 43 (1965)). The supramolecular structure of the polymer is best disclosed by etching, a technique borrowed from metallography and based on the differences in solubility of crystalline and amorphous portions of a polymer. The surface of the polymer is ground with micropowder, hand polished with felt, and then treated with dilute etching solution for ~ 30 min until a clear morphological picture is obtained. The sample surface is then washed with water

Card 1/2 UDC: 678.012.4:620.186

L 13815-66

ACC NR: AP6002485

for 2--3 min, and dried in high vacuum at room temperature. The investigation and registration of the morphological picture is performed with a metallographic microscope MIM-8m, in reflected light in the dark or light field, at a magnification of 300 to 1000. If the polymer is insoluble in the etching solvent at room temperature, etching may be performed in vapors of the solvent. In case of total insolubility, the surface for microscopic study is obtained by breaking an embrittled sample treated for an extended time with liquid nitrogen. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 11,07/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6027768 SOURCE CODE: UR/0190/66/008/008/1346/1350

34
33
B

AUTHOR: Yermolina, A. V.; Kargin, V. A.; Abramova, I. M.

ORG: Scientific Research Institute of Plastics (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut plasticheskikh mass)

15

TITLE: Modification of the structure of polyamides by a phenol-formaldehyde oligomer

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 8, no. 8, 1966, 1346-1350

TOPIC TAGS: nylon, phenol formaldehyde, solid, mechanical property, polymer physical property

15

ABSTRACT: Addition of about 4% novolak-type phenol-formaldehyde resin to a polyamide has been shown to substantially improve its mechanical properties and to prevent their deterioration in service and storage (see Table 1). This was found in a study of 1) the effect of the presence of the novolak (1—15%) on the morphology and mechanical properties of poly(hexamethylene adipamide) and 2) the conditions which give rise to a morphology ensuring optimum properties. The study involved mechanical tests, IR spectroscopy, x-ray analysis, and optical and electron microscopy. The data indicated that the novolak did not

Card 1/2 UDC: 678.01:53+678.62+678.675

ACC NR: AP6027768

Table 1. Mechanical properties of poly(hexamethylene adipamide) with and without added novolak

Material	Tensile strength, kg/cm²		Impact strength, kg/cm²	
	after injection molding	after thermal aging	after synthesis	after 11-month storage
Poly(hexamethylene adipamide)	348	321	47	37
Same with 2% novolak	350	450	55	87
Same with 4% novolak	445	520	92	119
Same with 10% novolak	320	300	40	34

chemically react with the polyamide change its morphological form (spherulites). However, the novolak did affect the fine structures of the spherulites even at concentrations up to 2%, where the novolak was fully compatible with the polyamide. At above 2%, the novolak formed a separate phase consisting of amorphous particles which acted as nuclei for the formation of the spherulites. At about 4%, a stable, uniform, fine spherulite structure was formed which corresponded to optimum mechanical properties (see Table 1). [SM]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 10Jun65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 007/ ATD PRESS: 5056

Card 2/2 mcf07/

L 31507-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/WW/JG
ACC NR: AP6013037 SOURCE CODE: UR/0051/66/020/004/0742/0744

AUTHOR: Tolstoy, N. A.; Abramov, A. P.; Abramova, I. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Binary centers produced by light in uranyl salts

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 20, no. 4, 1966, 742-744

TOPIC TAGS: uranyl nitrate, uranium compound, luminor, luminescence center, fluorescence quenching, low temperature research, relaxation process, excited state, LIGHT EXCITATION

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier work (Opt. i spektr. v. 20, 496, 1966 and earlier), dealing with a newly observed nonlinear extinction of monomolecular luminors when exposed to high-intensity light. This extinction is strongly pronounced in uranyl salts. The present note reports another unique phenomenon observed by the authors in uranyl salts excited with ultraviolet at low temperature, wherein prior excitation with a strong uv dose at liquid-nitrogen temperature causes a decrease in the stationary glow brightness and the relaxation time. This decrease is ascribed to the formation of some centers in the uranyl salt. These centers remain stable so long as the temperature remains low. The phenomenon was

Card 1/2 UDC: 535.370

L 31507-66

ACC NR: AP6013037

observed in uranyl sulfate, uranyl nitrate, and cesium-uranyl nitrate, and was strongest in the latter. Measurements of the relative relaxation times and an analysis of the data indicate that the formation of the centers is a nonlinear process, and that the centers are binary combinations of excited state, but an explanation of the effect calls for more research. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 27Sep65/ ORIG REF: 003

Card 2/2 mc

ABRAMOVA, I. V.

Factice, a material for anticorrosive coatings. V. E. Volodin, G. V. Mil'vitskiy and I. V. Abramova. Korroziya 4, No. 5-6, 355-65 (1938); Khim. Referat. Zhur. 1940, No. 3, 134.- the paper discusses (1) the replacement of vegetable oil (used for the production of factice) by mixts. of Brassica rapa oil with mineral oils, (2) methods of decreasing the consumption of SCl_2, (3) new fillers instead of barite, (4) the effect of various neutralizers on the quality of the final products and (5) the chem. stability of factice in various media. Blowing heated vegetable oils decreases the necessary proportion of SCl_2 for vulcanization. Addn. of 10-20% of mineral oil (Avtol) to vegetable oil does not give good results. Addn. of Avtol oil to Brassica rapa oil retards vulcanization, but the latter is accelerated by small proportions of castor oil. CaO, Fe_2O_3 and other oxides can be used instead of MgO as neutralizers. Marshalite can be used instead of barytes as a filler for anticorrosive factice coatings. Factice is useful as an anticorrosive substance for some types of chem. app. and electrolytic equipment, and for storing acids.

W. R. Henn

ABRAMOVA, K.

Wholesale bases and industry. Sov. torg. 33 no.6:16-19 Je '59.
(MIRA 12:8)

1.Upravlyayushchaya Moskovskoy shveynoy torgovoy bazoy.
(Moscow Province--Clothing industry)

ABRAMOVA, K.

Work practice of a progressive machine accounting center. Den. i kred. 21 no.7:44-47 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Zamestitel' glavnogo bukhgaltera Saratovskoy oblastnoy kontory Gosbanka.

(Saratov--Machine accounting)

BEREZOVSKIY, M.Ya., Kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; ABRAMOVA, K.A., aspirantka; MAKODZEBA, I.A., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; SHAMKIY, I.F., aspirant

Controlling Acroptilon picris. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 8 no.9:45-47 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Moskovskaya ordena Lenina sel'skokhozyaystvennaya akademiya im. Timiryazeva (for Berezovskiy, Abramova). 2. Vsesoyuznyy institut kukuruzy, Dnepropetrovsk.

BEREZOVSKIY, M.Ya., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik, kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk;
ABRAMOVA, K.A., aspirantka

Herbicidal characteristics of 2,3,6-trichlorobenzoic acid and its toxic effect on the Acroptilon picris. Izv. TSKHA no.1:149-162 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Pochvenno-agronomicheskaya stantsiya Moskovskoy ordena Lenina sel'skokhozyaystvennoy akademii imeni Timiryazeva.

SOV/[illegible]-2-2/37

AUTHORS: [illegible]grad, B. P. and Abramova, K. B.

TITLE: An Instrument for the Automatic Control of a Magnetic β-Spectrometer (Pribor dlya avtomaticheskogo upravleniya magnitnym β-spektrometrom)

PERIODICAL: Pribory i Tekhnika Eksperimenta, 1958, Nr 2, pp 13-17 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Spectrometric measurements on magnetic spectrometers are difficult and troublesome. In order to free the experimentor and remove subjective errors a number of authors have devised methods of automatising their spectrometers (Refs. 1 and 2). The present work contains a description of an attachment to the spectrometer which is being constructed at the Leningrad Physico-technical Institute. The attachment makes it possible to count automatically the number of particles which passes through the detector of the β-spectrometer in a preset time for 25 different energies. The preset time may be in the range 1 sec to 25 min. The interval between neighbouring energy values may also be varied within wide limits depending on the construction of the spectrometer. Twenty five mechanical counters are used to record the number of particles. With small modifications the instrument may also be used to control a

Card 1/2

SOV/120-58-2-2/37

An Instrument for the Automatic Control of a Magnetic β-Spectrometer.

luminescence counter. The block diagram of the device is shown in Fig.1 and the basic circuit in Fig.2. V. M. Kel'man is thanked for his interest in this work. There are 4 figures, 1 table and 2 English references.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR (Physico-technical Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR)

SUBMITTED: July 30, 1957.

Card 2/2 1. Spectrum analyzers--Control 2. Instruments--Applications

ACCESSION NR: AP4043543 S/0020/64/157/004/0837/0840

AUTHOR: Peregud, B. P.; Abramova, K. B.

TITLE: Experimental investigation of electrical explosion

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 157, no. 4, 1964, 837-840

TOPIC TAGS: electrical explosion, exploding wire, copper wire explosion, radiative explosion

ABSTRACT: The electric explosion of copper wires was investigated at the Physicotechnical Institute im. A. F. Ioffe of the Academy of Sciences SSSR. Particular attention was paid to the energy aspect of the process, the behavior of the accompanying radiation, and the threshold conditions of electric explosion. This article presents the most essential results. To establish the nature of conditions under which the explosion occurs, a series of experiments was carried out using a 0.5-mm diameter and a 70-mm long copper wire in air under atmospheric pressure. The circuit was driven by a 400-μf capacitor bank. The natural frequency of the test circuit was 6 kc.

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ACCESSION NR: AP4043543

The phenomena which occurred in the wire at condenser voltages up to 1150v (265 joules) were not explosive in character. When the voltage was increased to 1200v (290 joules) the wire was pulverized to a great degree although it failed to vaporize, mainly because the input energy of 290 joules was only one half of the energy of sublimation of the wire. A further increase in the input had no qualitative effect on the behavior of the process. A detailed spectroscopic investigation of the light spectrum of the first flare was made at an input energy of 550 joules (at 2000v) which corresponds approximately to the energy of sublimation of the wire. It was found that the maximum intensity of light occurred at wavelength $\lambda = 1.4\ \mu$. The diameter of the wire changed little until the second light pulse. Although the energy dissipated by light during this stage of the process was 0.3 joules, which was 150 times higher than the radiation of an absolute black body with dimensions of the test wire at T = 2000K, it comprised only 0.05% of the input. Since the second intensive light pulse occurs 20 μsec after the first one, it is apparent that the input energy approximately equals the sublimation energy and cannot be dissipated by the wire in 20 μsec, although the thermal equilibrium

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4043543

should have been achieved in a time of the order of 10^{-12} sec. When the input and sublimation energies are equal, no total vaporization can occur since a portion of input energy is dissipated in radiation and fragmentation during the second light pulse. When the applied voltage was increased to 2—2.2 kv, the potential difference across the capacity was sufficient to restore the current through the inter-electrode gap. The authors give a detailed analysis of the behavior of visible and infrared emission as a function of current pulse amplitude and frequency. "The authors extend their deep gratitude to Academician B. P. Konstantinov for his interest in and constructive discussion of this work." Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 03Mar64 ATD PRESS: 3087 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC, EM NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 003

Card 3/3

L 23041-66 FSS-2/EWT(l)/EWP(m)/EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWA(d)/T-2/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWA(h)/
ACC NR: AP6011426 EWA(l) IJP(c) SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/167/004/0778/0781
JD/WW/JW/HW/JG

AUTHOR: Abramova, K. B.; Valitskiy, V. P.; Vandakurov, Yu. V.; Zlatin, N. A.; Peregud, B. P.

ORG: Physicotechnical Institute im. A. F. Ioffe, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Magnetohydrodynamic instabilities in an electrical explosion

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 167, no. 4, 1966, 778-781

TOPIC TAGS: exploding wire, electrical explosion

ABSTRACT: The disintegration mechanism of an electrically exploded conductor was investigated experimentally by the method of pulse x-raying. The arrangement made it possible to obtain four exposures of 0.1 to 0.2 μsec during each experiment at selected instants from the beginning of current flow through the wire. Copper, tungsten, molybdenum, and lead wires and a thread of liquid lead were investigated. The experiments were prompted by the results of an earlier investigation by one of the co-authors (Abramova) showing that the threshold energy for explosion remains below that of evaporation, exceeding only the level required for melting. The data from the experiments show that two types of instabilities develop in the conductor which deform it and lead to its breakup into numerous parts. During the pre-threshold period, a helical instability was observed, which was followed by a constrictive instability accompanying the actual explosion. Both types of instabilities

 UDC: 534.143

L 23041-66

ACC NR: AP6011426

are apparently of magnetohydrodynamic origin. An analysis of the conditions of stability of a fluid cylinder in the magnetic field of the current flowing in it established the dependence of a dimensionless increment $\Omega = i\omega r_0\sqrt{4\pi\rho}$ on the factor $x = kr_0$ (r_0 is the radius of the cylinder, ρ is the density, and $k = 2\pi/\lambda$, λ being the wavelength of the disturbance) for two values of an integral factor m describing the mode of disturbance: m = 0 corresponding to the constrictive, and m = 1, to the helical, instability. However, the experimental values of corresponding wavelengths exceed the calculated values by approximately 2 to 3 times in the case of constrictive instability, and 70 times in the case of helical instability. The difference can be explained by the onset of helical instabilities before the fusion of the wire begins, and by the fact that the energy spent on it is much lower than that necessary for constrictive effects. Special experiments, where the input energy remained below the melting level, bent the specimens. The constrictive instability can develop, apparently, only above the melting point of the specimen. This was also confirmed by the experiments with liquid thread, where constrictive instabilities developed at a relatively low level of input energy. The mechanism of constrictive instability is attributed to the concentration of heat in the nodes of constriction, which leads to a localized evaporation of metal. Since only a small proportion of the metal is evaporated, the threshold energy may remain below the vaporization level, as was actually observed. A complete evaporation of all metal, however, may not occur even when the input energy exceeds the vaporization level. In this case, the helical instability may not have enough time to develop before fusion and evaporation set in. It is concluded that the occurrence of the "current pause" is the result of constrictive magnetohydrodynamic instability. The time constants of the instability

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L 23011-66
ACC NR: AP6011426

increment were 0.2 μsec for copper wire and 0.1 μsec for lead wire. The experiments with molybdenum and tungsten wires showed definitely that the destruction is due solely to m = 0 (i.e., constrictive) instabilities. The current, however, after reaching the maximum, drops to 1/2 to 1/3 of its peak value, and after a while rises to a second maximum. Since instability develops after the first peak value of the oscillatory discharge, the conductivity drop at the end of the first pulse cannot be explained by the onset of instability. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [FP]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 19May65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 004/ ATD PRESS: 4234

Card 3/3

L 45914-66 EWT(1) AT
ACC NR: AP6028617 SOURCE CODE: UR/0057/66/036/008/1426/1434

AUTHOR: Abramova, K.B.; Alechyan, G.A.; Peregud, B.P.

ORG: Physicotechnical Institute im. A.F.Ioffe, AN SSSR, Leningrad (Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR)

TITLE: Investigation of a system with a toroidal magnetic field increasing toward the periphery (the "Tornado" trap)

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 36, no. 8, 1966, 1426-1434

TOPIC TAGS: plasma confinement, magnetic field, magnetic trap, topology, SPHERIC SHELL STRUCTURE, WEAK MAGNETIC FIELD, STRONG MAGNETIC FIELD

ABSTRACT: The authors have investigated the magnetic fields produced by conductors having the configurations shown in the drawings, figures 1 and 2. The investigations were undertaken in an effort to realize with ordinary conductors the fields having toroidal topology and containing an inner region of low field strength which G.V. Skornyakov (ZhTF, 32, 261, 777, 1494, 1962; Yadernyy sintez, 2, 1962; Nucl. Eng.1966) has shown to be possible within a superconducting sphere. The device shown in figure 1 (Tornado I) consisted of an 18.5 cm diameter copper spherical shell of 8 mm wall thickness containing a 14 turn helix of 8 mm diameter Armco iron rod separated from the copper shell by a 1 cm gap. The fields within the devices under low frequency excitation were mapped with probes. In the devices of both types the central region was separated from all the conductors by regions of enhanced field strength. The time during which a high strength field can be maintained depends on the inertia of the

Card 1/2 UDC: 533.9

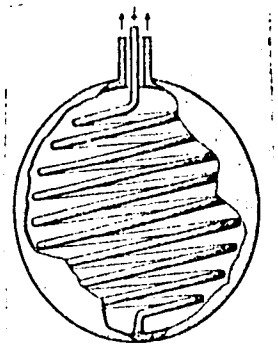


Fig.1

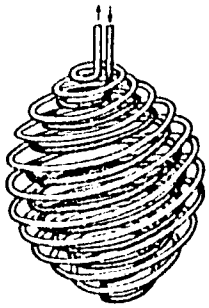


Fig.2

inner helical winding, which ultimately collapses under the electrodynamic forces. The inner helix resisted collapse for 5 to 8 milliseconds under currents that produced a maximum field strength of about 20 kOe. Further investigation of the possibilities of the devices for plasma containment will require filling them with plasma, which, the authors point out, it is not simple to do. The "Tornado" installation has been built for investigation of plasma confinement in devices of the type discussed here. The authors thank G.V.Skornyakov and V.Ye.Golant for many fruitful discussions. Orig. art. has: 10 figures.

SUB CODE: 20 SUBM DATE: 22Nov65 ORIG. REF: 006 OTH REF: 003

MILITSKOVA, Ye.A.; Prinimali uchastiye: ALIMOVA, D.U., inzh.-khimik; KRYSANOVA, V.A., laborant; ABRAMOVA, K.I. laborant

Problems in stabilizing and regulating the granulometric composition of suspension polymers. Plast.massy no.8:6-11 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

(Polymers)

USSR/Chemical Technology -- Chemical Products and Their Application. Pesticides, I-7

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 1498

Author: Mauyer, F. M., Matveyev, M. A., Abramova, L. A., and Zav'yalov, A. P.

Institution: Academy of Sciences Uzbek SSR

Title: New Chemicals for the Defoliation of the Cotton Plant

Original Periodical: Izv. AN UzSSR, 1956, No 1, 15-22 (summary in Uzbek)

Abstract: The utilization of magnesium chlorate (I), sodium ethyl xanthate (II), endothal (III), and an emulsion of pentachlorophenol (IV) in the defoliation of cotton plants is described. A suspension of a mixture of 1% calcium cyanamide (V) and 0.6% sodium fluorosilicate (VI) in water was used as a standard. When the treatment was carried out in a 0.4 solution of I, defoliation after 10 days attained 95-100%; the standard (S) gave 50-81%. When large-scale tests were carried out with the utilization of crop dusting techniques and an application dose of 200 l/ha, 73-76% defoliation was observed.

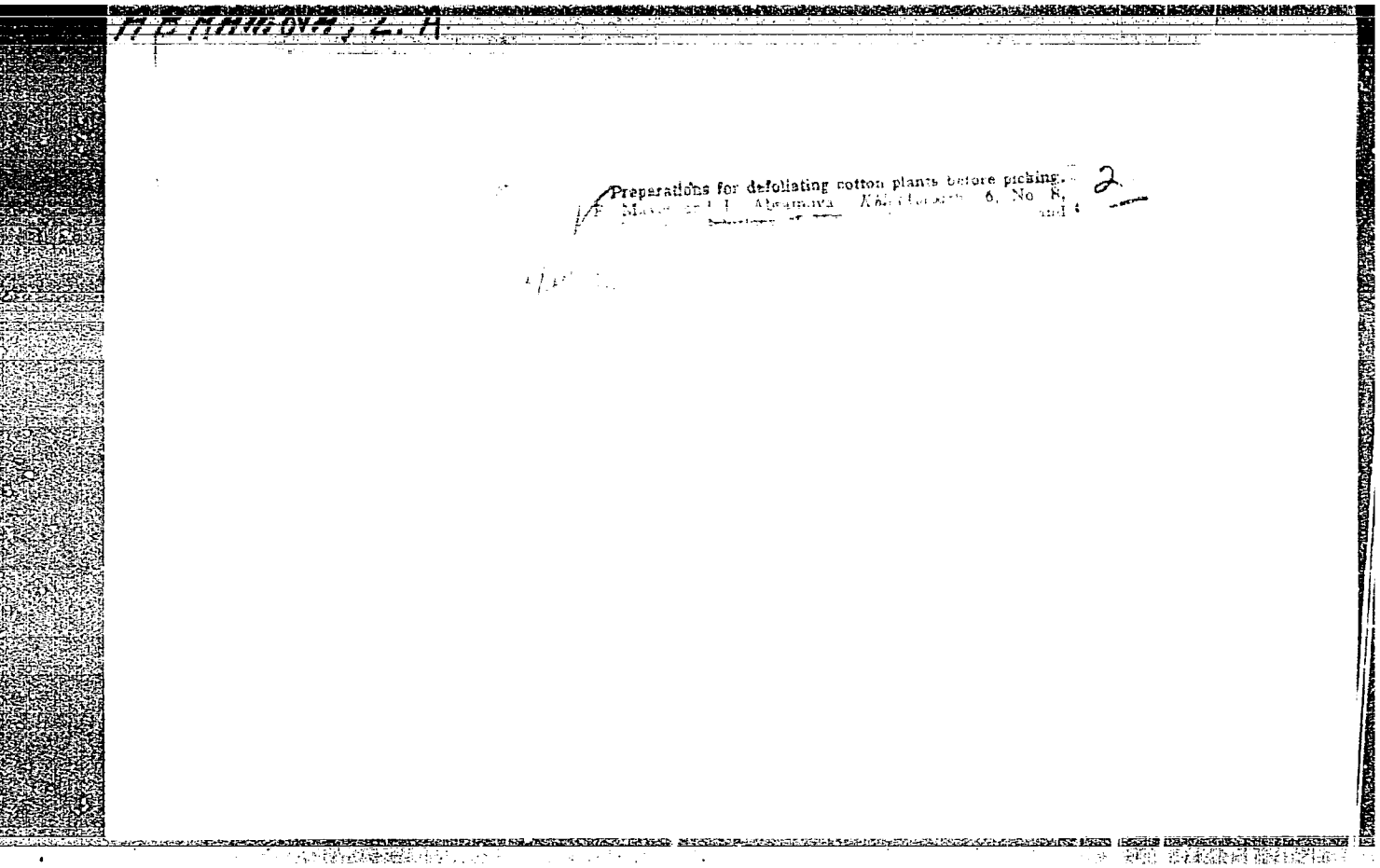
Card 1/2

USSR/Chemical Technology -- Chemical Products and Their Application. Pesticides, I-7

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 1498

Abstract: Defoliation was observed whe 3-4% solutions of I and II as well as a 0.8% of III were used. An emulsion of I gave low yields. Treatment with S (a 15% solution of V to which 5% VI was added) gave defoliation of 59-71%. When the tests were carried out during periods of severe chilling, I alone gave satisfactory results. I also gives satisfactory results when the application dose is reduced to 100 l/ha. III sometimes produces severe burns on the leaves, bolls, and petals.

Card 2/2



Preparations for defoliating cotton plants before picking.

ABRAMOVA, L.A. (Tashkent)

Brigade of communist labor of the workshop No.5 at the factory "Krasnaia zaria." Shvein.prom. no.4:28-29 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 14:3)
(Clothing workers) (Socialist competition)

ZAKHAROV, V.I.; SIMONOVA, V.F.; MARITS, N.M.; ABRAMOVA, L.A.; TKREKHOV, B.M.; PIMONOVA, G.V.

Natural focus and epidemiology of human parasitic diseases in the Moldavian S.S.R. Zdravookhranenie 2 no.5:28-31 S-O '59.
(MIRA 13:4)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey biologii i parazitologii (zaveduyushchiy - prof. V.I. Zakharov) Kishinevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(MOLDAVIA--PARASITOLOGY)

GABRIL'YAN, A.M., [illegible], I.P.; KLIMOVA, L.T.; MAKAROVA, L.N.; TIKHONOVA, G.I.; SOLOMONIK, V.A.; ABRAMOVA, L.B.; KROPACHEK, I.A.; NIKITINA, R.G.; SARKISYAN, I.S.; GULYAYEVA, L.A., prof., otv. red.

[Mesozoic and Cenozoic sediments of the Fergana and Issykkul' Depressions] Mezozoiskie i kainozoiskie otlozheniia Ferganskoi i Issyk-Kul'skoi vpadin. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 259 p. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Moscow. Institut geologii i razrabotki goryuchikh iskopayemykh.

24816
S/081/61/000/011/008/040
B105/B203

55230

AUTHORS: Abramova, L. I., Ziv, D. M.

TITLE: Quantitative determination of small polonium amounts. Communication II. Sublimation in vacuum

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, no. 11, 1961, 48, abstract 11B337 (Radiokhim. analiz produktov deleniya . M-L., AN SSSR, 1960, 104-107)

TEXT: The authors developed a method of quantitative Po separation from powders of rock and artificial mixtures basing on sublimation in vacuo. The sublimation is conducted in a quartz apparatus consisting of a small ball with ground-in neck, into which pulverized rock is poured, and of a platinum disk 15 mm in diameter which is placed on the ground section and pressed on by means of a brass cylinder which simultaneously serves as water cooler for the disk. The whole system is pumped out during the experiment by an initial vacuum pump. The ball of the apparatus is placed in an electric furnace. At a temperature of 700-800°C and a vacuum of

Card 1/2

Quantitative determination of small ...

10^{-2}-10^{-3} mm Hg, the Po is sublimated during 3 hr and quantitatively precipitated on the platinum disk. The method was used for determining Po in magnetite of known uranium content. The results agreed with the theoretical value within the limits of experimental errors. The authors studied the dependence of Po sublimation on the time of "aging" of the preparation on platinum. It was shown that after 48-hr aging a heating of 700°C during 2.5 - 3 hr is required for the Po sublimation. Communication I, see RZh-Khim, 196[illegible], 10B318 (10B316). [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

LYUBETSKIY, Kh.Z.; SHNAYBER, L.B.; KAZAKOV, K.S.; ADAMYAN, R.I.; ABRAMOVA, L.I. (Tashkent)

Effect of ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid and vitamins B_1 and B_{12} on the course of lead poisoning; experimental studies. Gig.truda i prof.zab. 6 no.12:45-46 D'62. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Uzbekskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sanitarii, gigiyeny i professional'nykh zabolevaniy.
(LEAD POISONING) (ACETIC ACID) (VITAMINS—B)

ABRAMOVA, L.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; KOZ'MA, A.A., inzh.; RASHKOVSKIY, Yu.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Review of "Electrical equipment of thermal electric power plants." Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 5 no.7:123-125 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni V.I.Lenina.
(Electric power plants—Electric equipment)

ABRAMOVA, L.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; BENIN, V.L., kand.tekhn.nauk; ARTYUKH, S.F., inzh.; LITOVSKIY, Yu.A., inzh.; POTAPOVSKIY, I.Ya., inzh.; RIVLIN, M.I., inzh.

Electrohydraulic regulator for a hydraulic turbine. Energomashinostroenie 8 no.10:18-22 O '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Hydraulic turbines)

BENIN, Vladimir L'vovich, kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; ABRAMOVA, Lidiya Ivanovna, kand.tekhn.nauk

Transducer of the derived frequency of an electrohydraulic controller of a hydraulic turbine. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; elektromekh. 6 no.5:592-596 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Kafedra elektricheskikh stantsiy Khar'kovskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta.
(Hydraulic turbines) (Hydraulic control) (Automatic control)

ROZHANSKIY, Zinoviy Yevseyevich; BUKL, Yuriy Markovich; ABRAMOVA, L.I., dots., otv. red.; NESTERENKO, A.S., red.

[Practical laboratory work on the electrical equipment of substations] Laboratornyi praktikum po elektrooborudovaniiu podstantsii. Khar'kov, Izd-vo Khar'kovskogo univ., 1965. 120 p. (MIRA 18:5)

ABRAMOVA, L.I.

Materials on the karyosystematics of some species of the genus Polygonatum Mill. Bot.zhur. 50 no.11:1635-1638 N '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Submitted May 19, 1965.

ACC NR: AP6027828 SOURCE CODE: UR/0240/66/000/002/0057/0058

AUTHOR: Novikov, Yu.; Abramova, L. N.

ORG: Moscow Scientific Research Institute of Hygiene im. F. F. Erisman (Moskovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gigiyeny)

TITLE: Use of the extraction-photometric method with arsenazo III to detect uranium in urine

SOURCE: Gigiyena i sanitariya, no. 2, 1966, 57-58

TOPIC TAGS: photoelectric method, excretion, rabbit, uranyl nitrate, uranium

ABSTRACT: In using Paley's photoelectrocolorimetric method with the reagent arsenazo III, the relative error does not exceed 3.3% in the absence of interfering impurities. The authors used it to determine uranium in the daily urine of three rabbits over a period of about three months. During this time the animals received 10,000 micrograms of uranyl nitrate daily in 100 ml of water introduced into the gastrointestinal tract with a sound. The rabbits excreted on the average 10.5 micrograms of uranium daily, or about 0.1% of the daily intake of the substance. (This finding is consistent with the results of the experiments of Chapman and Hammons who found that cows excrete 0.5% of the daily intake of uranium with the ration). During the 15 days following cessation of poisoning, the amount of uranium in the daily urine was over 1 microgram, but fell below 1 microgram during the next 10 days. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 24Mar65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 001

Card 1/1 UDC: 616.632.791-073.524+612.463.3:546.791

0917 1340

ABRAMOVA, L.S.

Regenerative ability of the roots of fruit-bearing grapevine in Turkmenia. Izv. AN Turk. SSR. Ser. biol. nauk no.6:62-64 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Turkmenskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zemledeliya.

L 32823-66 EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JAJ/JD

ACC NR: AP6013907 SOURCE CODE: UR/0076/66/040/004/0811/0817

AUTHOR: Merzhanov, A. G.; Durakov, N. I.; Ikryannikov, N. P.; Abramova, L. T.

ORG: Institute of Chemical Physics, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Institut khimicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Theory of thermography of phase transformations

SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 40, no. 4, 1966, 811-817

TOPIC TAGS: thermographic analysis, phase transition, thermogram

ABSTRACT: In this article the authors develop a macrokinetic theory of phase transformations applicable to conditions of the thermographic method and perform an experimental check of the theoretical relationships obtained. The problem is formulated on the basis of two main approximations: 1) the thermophysical aspect of the problem in which the examination is limited to the case of conductive heat transfer in both phases (polymorphous transformations and certain melting conditions when convection in the liquid phase does not occur or is negligible); and 2) the conditions of phase transformations are examined in which there is a mobile, distinctly pronounced phase boundary whose rate of travel is determined by heat transfer.

Card 1/2 UDC: 541.11

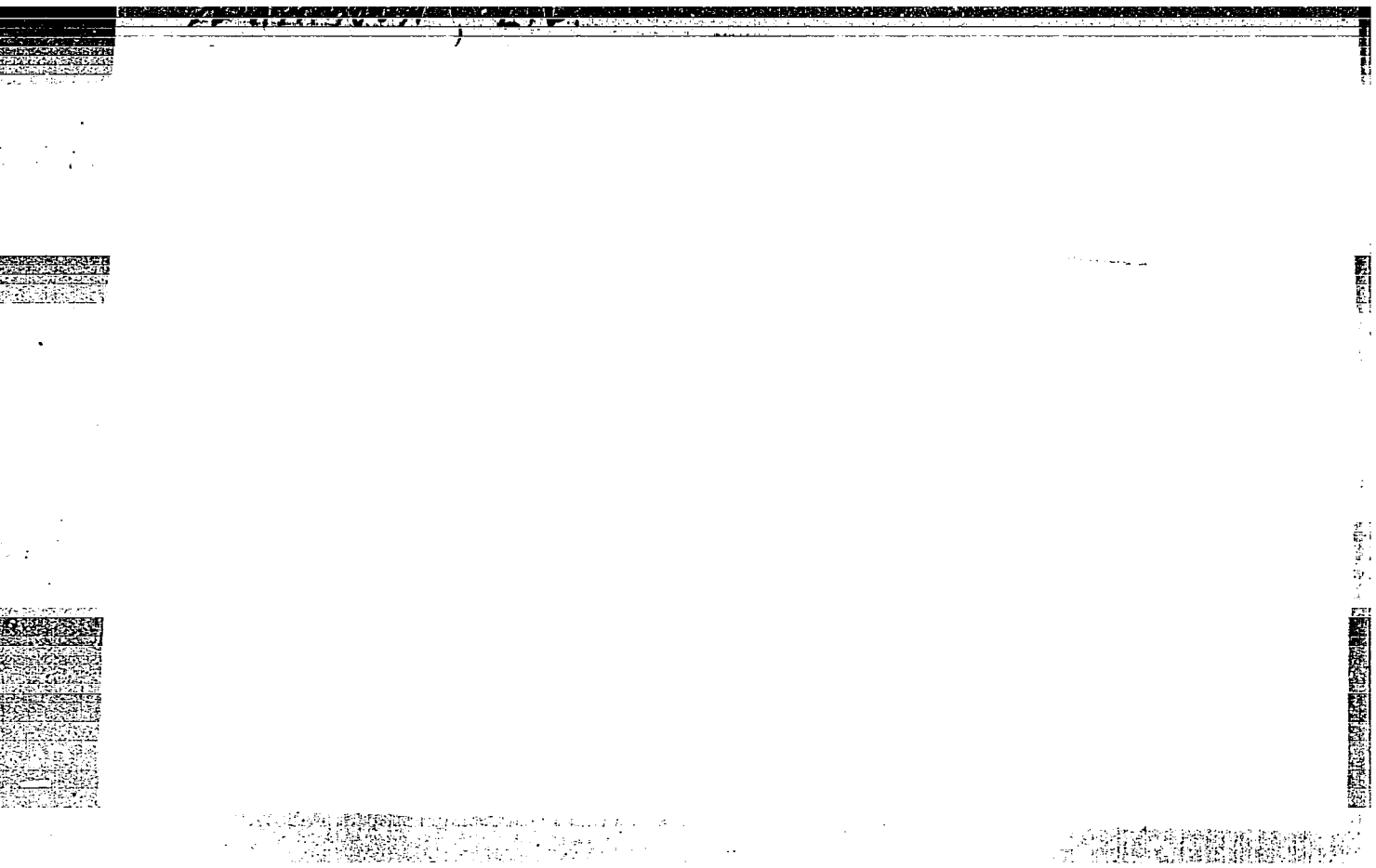
L 2892-66

ACC NR: AP6013907

The authors use an infinitely long cylinder filled with the investigated substance placed in a vessel whose temperature increases linearly. The initial temperatures of the medium and substance are equal (and below the temperature of the phase transition). Heat exchange with the ambient medium occurs according to Newton's law (boundary conditions of the third kind). The problem is to determine the nonstationary temperature field during phase transition and the various characteristics of the process (time of phase transition, thermograms, etc.). Utilizing an electronic computer the authors solved the macrokinetic problem of the occurrence of the phase transition for the cylindrical case with boundary conditions of the third kind with a linear temperature increase of the ambient medium. The results of analysis of the mechanisms of the phase transformation are used to construct a quantitative theory of thermography. Formulas are derived which permit determining the heat of phase transformation from the differential thermograms (with respect to the depth or area of the effect) and these formulas are experimentally checked. Orig. art. has: 2 tables, 2 figures, and 8 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 06Jan65/ ORIG REF: 008

Card 2/2



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100210018-8"

4

V. Oxidation of organic compounds. M. A. Proskurnin, E. V. Barelko, and L. V. Abramova. *Sovmsh Kabel Radiatsionnoi Khim., Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 1955, No. 10.—γ-Radiation from Co^{60} acting on the systems H_2O-O-BuOH and H_2O-O-$PhCH_2OH$ causes an oxidative attack, which yields H_2O_2 and the corresponding aldehydes, as well as BzOH in the last case. The yield of H_2O_2 is const. at 3.1 mols. per 100 e.v. The kinetic curves of accumulation of the aldehydes and the acid are shown. In addition an unknown phenolic substance is formed from benzyl alc.

G. M. Kosolapoff

5(3)

AUTHORS: Abramova, L. V., Sheverdina, N. I., Kocheshkov, K. A., Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR

SOV/20-123-4-29/53

TITLE: Investigations in the Field of Radiation Chemistry of Organometallic Compounds (Issledovaniya v oblasti radiatsionnoy khimii metalloorganicheskikh soyedineniy) Gamma Radiation in the Reaction of Metallic Tin With Halogen Alkyls (Gamma-izlucheniya v reaktsii mezhdu metallicheskim olovom i galoidnymi alkilami)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 123, Nr 4, pp 681 - 684 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The problems mentioned above are more or less completely unknown. The authors have investigated these problems systematically and studied the interaction reaction of halogen alkyls and aryls with various metals. The reaction mentioned in the subtitle is expressed by the general equation $2RBr+Sn \rightarrow R_2SnBr_2$. This reaction probably takes place according to a more complex mechanism (see below) and does not take place at normal temperatures; it only begins at 200° (Ref 1) or 300-350° (Ref 2)

(Footnote: With the exception of Kakhut, 1860). Due to the unfavorable conditions of the reaction the final product is impurified by amounts of up to 25% R_3SnX and similar impurities. Heavy explosions also occurred. Besides, the said reaction is restricted by low alkyls (methyl, ethyl) (Ref 5) and there are still other difficulties. Therefore, the organic salts of Di-n-butyl tin (e.g. maleate, or laurate, which have the best effect in the stabilization of chloro-vinyl synthetics) were produced by the authors in an indirect way. The disproportionation of tetraalkyl tin compounds according to reference 6 was made use of: $(C_4H_9)_5Sn+SnCl_4 \rightarrow 2(C_4H_9)_2SnCl$. Although the yields are close to the quantitative ones the production of tetrabutyl tin was necessary first. It was therefore of interest to find a new way of directly producing dihaloid-alkyl tin at normal pressure and temperature using new energy sources. For this reason the γ-radiation was used. Experimentally, this was sucessful. The yields went up to 55 mol/eV, as related to the halogen alkyl. The reaction mechanism is assumed to be one of chain

Investigations in the Field of Radiation Chemistry of Organometallic Compounds. Gamma Radiation in the Reaction of Metallic Tin With Halogen Alkyls

SOV/20-123-4-29/53

character with the formation of free radicals R• and furthermore with an intermediate formation of an organo-tin radical. By comparing their results with those to be found in publications the authors arrived at the following conclusions: 1) Alkyl chlorides and tin do not yield any organo-tin compounds without catalyst in any type of reaction (the reactions proceed in other directions). 2) Alkyl bromides form such compounds with tin under γ-radiation and on heating (with the exception of low radicals). Ultraviolet light does not have any effect. 3)The alkyl iodides, however, yield organo-tin compounds under all influences mentioned above. There are 1 table and 8 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Scientific Physico-Chemical Research Institute imeni L. Ya. Karpov)

SUBMITTED: August 5, 1958

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5(3) SOV/20-124-3-31/67

AUTHORS: Sheverdina, N. I., Abramova, L. V., Kocheshkov, K. ..., Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR

TITLE: Crystalline Mixed Organic Zinc Compounds (Kristallicheskiye smeshannyye tsinkorganicheskiye soyedineniya)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 124, Nr 3, pp 602-605 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: On the dissolution of R_2Zn in ether (R = organic radical) and the addition of an equivalent quantity of zinc halide (also dissolved in ether), the compound RZnX (X = halogen) is formed. This compound is precipitated by the addition of dioxane, and the composition of the crystalline complex compound $RZnX.C_4H_8O_2$ is investigated by means of elementary analysis. The same compound is obtained from the direct reaction of the alkyl halide with zinc, dissolution in ether, and precipitation with dioxane. In the same way, zinc aryl compounds are treated, in an ether solution, with equivalent quantities of zinc iodide, crystalline complex compounds of the formula $ArZnX.(C_2H_5)_2O$ being formed in this process (Ar = aryl radical). The paper gives a detailed recipe for the

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Crystalline Mixed Organic Zinc Compounds SOV/20-124-3-31/67

preparation of 1) $C_2H_5ZnJC_4H_8O_2$ from zinc diethyl and zinc iodide, 2) the same compound from zinc and ethyl iodide, 3) the compound $C_6H_5ZnJ(C_2H_5)_2O$ from zinc diphenyl and zinc iodide. The reactions of these compounds with benzoyl chloride, with the formation of ethyl-phenyl ketone and benzophenone, respectively, are also given. There are 7 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova
(Physico-Chemical Scientific Research Institute imeni L. Ya. Karpov)

SUBMITTED: August 20, 1958

Card 2/2

SHEVERDINA, Nataliya Ivanovna; KOCHESHKOV, Ksenofont Aleksandrovich. Prinimala uchastiye ABRAMOVA, L.V.; NESMEYANOV, A.N., akademik, otv. red.; RODIONOV, A.N., red.

[Methods of the chemistry of organometallic compounds; zinc, cadmium] Metody elementno-organicheskoi khimii; tsink kadmii. Moskva, Nauka, 1964. 235 p. (MIRA 18:2)

5 (2, 3)

AUTHORS: Sheverdina, N. I., Abramova, L. V., Kocheshkov, K. A., Corresponding Member AS USSR

SOV/20-128-2-27/59

TITLE: Organozinc Compounds of the Ar_2Zn Class and Their Dioxanates

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 128, Nr 2, pp 320-322 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors proved for the first time that zincorganic compounds of the RZnX class (X - halogen) may be isolated as complexes in purely crystalline state with ether or dioxane (Ref 1) (S. Gvozdov, Ref 4, could not isolate C_2H_5ZnJ purely; this was done by the authors). All halogen salts of Zn produce dioxanates according to data of publications (Ref 2), whereas an etherate $ZnX_2 \cdot 2$ eth. has hitherto been known only for zinc iodide. It was now investigated whether the zinc aryls produce such complexes as well. The zinc diaryls described in the present paper did not yield corresponding etherates. With 1,4-dioxane, the following complexes could, however, be isolated: $C_6(H_5)_2Zn \cdot C_4H_8O_2$; $(p\text{-}CH_3C_6H_4)_2Zn \cdot C_4H_8O_2$; $(\alpha\text{-}C_{10}H_7)_2ZnC_4H_8O_2$. These dioxanates are white crystalline substances, soluble in ether and dioxane, insoluble in benzene and petroleum ether. The perfection of the method of preparing the initial zinc

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diaryls (Ref 5) became necessary in connection with the successful production of dioxanates (as well as of the compounds of the ArZnX class, Ref 1). This method (heating of diphenyl mercury with metallic zinc without solvent) which is too vigorous was improved by K. A. Kocheshkov, A. N. Nesmeyanov, and V. I. Potrosov (Ref 3). They carried out the reaction in boiling xylene. In this way the synthesis could be used for a series of organozinc compounds with one substituent in the nucleus. This method has the disadvantage that the success of the synthesis depends on the state of the zinc. So-called "zinc wool" should be preferred. The authors proceeded from solid lithium aryls to avoid vacuum distillation (Ref 6). The latter produced by the method of T. V. Talalayeva and K. A. Kocheshkov (Ref 7) (exchange reaction X - M) practically contain no diaryls, or only little quantities of it. The isolation of pure diaryl zinc by crystallization is therefore obtained without distillation. Diphenyl zinc (yield 83%), di-o-tolyl zinc (71%), di-p-tolyl zinc (45%), and di-α-naphthyl zinc (46%) were produced in this way, the two first ones for the first time. White crystalline precipitations

Organozinc Compounds of the Ar_2Zn Class and Their Dioxanates SOV/20-128-2-27/59

of corresponding dioxanates are separated in the dissolution of diaryl zinc in dioxane and in the distillation of the major part of the solvent. There are 7 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Scientific Physicochemical Research Institute imeni L. Ya. Karpov)

SUBMITTED: June 16, 1959

Card 3/3

SHEVERDINA, N.I.; ABRAMOVA, L.V.; KOCHESHKOV, K.A.

Complexes of the series of aromatic organozinc compounds of the class ArZnX. Dokl.AN SSSR 134 no.4:853-855 O '60.
(MIRA 13:9)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L.Ya.Karpova. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Kocheshkov).
(Zinc compounds)

S/844/62/000/000/068/129
D204/D307

AUTHORS: Abramova, L. V., Sheverdina, N. I. and Kocheshkov, K. A.

TITLE: The preparation of organotin compounds under high energy irradiation

SOURCE: Trudy II Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya po radiatsionnoy khimii. Ed. by L. S. Polak. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 394-397

TEXT: Compounds of the general formula R_2SnBr_2 (where R = n-propyl, n-butyl, n-hexyl, n-heptyl, n-octyl and n-nonyl) were synthesized by γ irradiation of powdered Sn with the corresponding alkyl bromide, at 90 - 100°C, in yields of 30 - 165 mol/100 ev with a dose of 18 - 20 Mr (37 - 74% of theoretical yields calculated w.r.t. RBr), since such compounds may be used to prepare R_2SnX_2 (where X = organic acid radical), used as stabilizers and catalysts in plastics technology. The yields of n-Bu_2SnBr_2 and n-Pr_2SnBr_2 increased with increasing dose of irradiation, to maxima of 74% at 18.3 and

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69 at 14.7 Mr for the butyl and propyl compounds respectively. The energy yields decreased with increasing dose. The compounds formed under a certain induction period. Experimental details are given of (a) above reactions, which involved the irradiation of premixed Sn powder and RBr in an ampoule, and (b) the preparation of n-Bu_2SnBr_2 in an apparatus in which n-BuBr circulated gradually into an irradiated ampoule containing the Sn, and the reaction product and unreacted bromide passed back into the flask holding the original n-Bu_2SnBr_2 to be raised to 300 - 400 m[illegible]/100 ev. There are 1 figure and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova ([illegible]sico-Chemical Institute im. L. Ya. Karpova)

S/064/62/000/010/001/002
D214/D307

AUTHORS: Sheverdina, N.I., Abramova, L.V., Paleyeva, I.Ye. and Kocheshkov, K.A. Corresponding Member of the AS USSR

TITLE: Preparation of organic salts of di-n-butyltin

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', no. 10, 1962, 7-8

TEXT: This paper reports a new method of preparing organic salts of di-n-butyltin, suitable for application on an industrial scale. The interaction of $SnCl_4$ with n-C_4H_9 MgCl in $(n\text{-}C_4H_9)_2O$ forms $(n\text{-}C_4H_9)_2 SnCl_2$ which on treatment with 30% ethanolic NaOH gives a precipitate of $(n\text{-}C_4H_9)SnO$. A slow addition of this oxide (1.25 moles) to 2.5 moles of a warm organic acid (60-70°C) gives, after 2 hours, the organic salt (95-98% yields). In this way the dicaprylate, dilaurate, disteanate, and dioleate of di-n-butyltin were prepared. The dimaleate and diacetate were obtained by adding 1 mole of the oxide to 1 mole of the corresponding anhydride dissolved in toluene (yields > 95%). There is 1 table.

Card 1/1

ABRAMOVA, L.V.

Effect of potassium iodide on the dissolution rate of steel 20 in moving hydrochloric acid solutions. Uch. zap. Smol. gos. ped. inst. No.10:145-149 '62. (MIRA 17:1)

ABRAMOVA, L.V., VERESHCHINSKIY, I.V., KOCHESHKOV, K.A., MIRETSKIY, V.Y., POZDEYEV, V.V.
RYABUKHIN, YU.S., SHEVERDINA, N.I.

"Radiation synthesis of stannous dibromidibutyl."

Report submitted to the Conference on the Application of Large Radiation Sources in Industry, Salzburg, Austria 27-31 May 1963