S/080/61/034/002/017/025
A057/A129

AUTHORS: Abramova, Ye.A., Bufetchikova, O.Ya.

TITLE: Investigation of viscose fibers by the method of ethanolysis

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Prikladnoy Khimii, v 34, no 2, 1961, 416-423

TEXT: The effect of the zinc sulfate concentration in the precipitation bath on the fine structure of fibers obtained from viscose solutions with and without cyclohexylamine admixtures was investigated. The main factor which determines the quality of viscose fibers is the fine structure developed during formation of the fiber. It depends on conditions in the precipitation bath. Investigations by M. Horio et al. (Ref 7: Textile Research J., 17, 264 (1947)), F.F. Morehead, W.A. Sisson (Ref 5: Textile Research J., 15, 12, 443 (1945)), and D.G. Drummond et al. (Ref 8: J. Text. Inst., 50, 3, 262 (1959)) demonstrated that structure of freely spun fibers is similar to the structure of fibers spun by plaiting and stretching. One of the methods for investigating the fine structure of fibers is

Card 1/11

Investigation of viscose fibers ...

the kinetic method of hydrolysis in an anhydrous medium. In water-containing media recrystallization of the fiber structure occurs. V.I. Sharkov, I.I. Korol'kova, and A.V. Knyazeva (Ref 14: ZhPKh, 32, 3, 319 (1954)) demonstrated that acid hydrolysis of cellulose fibers in absolute alcohol practically eliminates recrystallization of amorphous cellulose. This method was used in the present investigations. The fibers were prepared from viscose solutions with two different degrees (γ) of xanthogenate substitution ($\gamma \approx 30$ and ≈ 80). A type of a low-viscosity Swedish cord cellulose was used and the viscose was prepared under a previously described low-temperature condition (Ref 15: ZhPKh, 29, 25? (1956)). The formation of the single fiber was carried out in a laboratory equipment. Temperature in the precipitation bath was 48±0.1°C and in the plastification bath 80±2°C. Principal conditions were presented in Tab. 2. Under similar conditions fibers were obtained with admixtures of cyclohexylamine (1 g/l). Ethanolysis was carried out under soft conditions using 10% H_2SO_4 solutions in ethanol in a sealed ampoule at 100°C, a duration of 20, 40, 60, 180, and 360 min and a hydrolysis factor of 1/30. It can be seen from the results obtained (Tab. 3) that with increasing zinc sulfate

Card 2/11

content in the precipitation bath the amount of amorphous cellulose in the fiber structure increases to a certain limit. Curves of the hydrolyzability of fibers show two maxima (Fig). Results concerning the amount of the amorphous fraction in fibers indicate (Tab. 4) that in the presence of cyclohexylamine zinc ions penetrate deeper into the fiber. Experiments with fibers $\eta \approx 30$ showed (Fig 5) decrease in hydrolyzability compared to fibers with higher η values. Fibers obtained from viscose with $\eta \approx 30$ have a heterogeneous structure. The present authors assume the following specific effect of zinc sulfate on the fine structure of fibers: Increase in zinc sulfate amount in the precipitation bath effects an increase in the amorphous fraction due to formation of smaller structural units (crystallites), which form more intercrystalline spaces. Penetration of zinc ions into the bulk of the fiber is promoted by cyclohexylamine. The change in the fine structure of fibers in the region of 60 g/l zinc sulfate can be explained by fusion of small crystallites to bigger structural units. There are 5 figures, 4 tables and 16 references: 5 Soviet-bloc, and 11 non-Soviet-bloc.

Card 3/3

S/[illegible]/034/002/017/025
A057/A129

Investigation of [illegible]

ASSOCIATION: [illegible] AN SSSR (Institute of High Molecular Compounds of the AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: July 13, 1960

Card 4/11

ABRAMOVA, Ye.A.; BUFETCHIKOVA, O.Ya.; NIKITINA, N.P.

Values of density, swelling, and hygroscopicity in dependence on the conditions of fiber formation. Zhur. prikl. khim. 34 no. 12:2746-2754 D '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.
(Viscose)

NIKITIN, Nikolay Ignat'yevich. Prinimali uchastiye: ABRAMOVA, Ye.A., starshiy nauchnyy sotr., kand. khim. nauk; AKIM, E.L., inzh.-tekhnolog; ANTONOVSKIY, S.D., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; VASIL'YEVA, G.G., inzh.-tekhnolog; ZAYTSEVA, A.F., starshiy nauchnyy sotr., kand. tekhn.nauk; KLENKOVA, N.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; MALEVSKAYA, S.S., kand. khim. nauk; NIKITIN, V.N.starshiy nauchnyy sotr., kand. fiz.-mat. nauk; OBOLENSKAYA, A.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; PETROPAVLOVSKIY, G.A., starshiy nauchnyy sotr., kand. tekhn. nauk; PONOMAREV, A.N., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; SOLECHNIK, N.Ya., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; TOKAREV, B.I., inzh.; TSVETAYEVA, I.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; CHOCHIYEVA, M.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; ELIASHBERG, M.G., doktor tekhn. nauk; YUR'YEV, V.I.; KARAPETYAN, G.O., red.izd-va; ZAMARAYEVA, R.A., tekhn. red.

[Wood chemistry and cellulose] Khimiia drevesiny i tselliulozy. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1962. 711 p. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Nikitin). 2. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy fizicheskoy i kolloidnoy khimii Lesotekhnicheskoy akademii (for Yur'yev).

(Cellulose)

ABRAMOVA, Ye.A.; BAZHENOV, N.M.; SHUL'GIN, Ye.I.

Nuclear magnetic resonance method of studying viscose fibers. Khim.volok. no.2:33-35 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR (for Abramova, Bazhenov). 2. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut TsBP (for Shul'gin).
(Viscose—Spectra)

ABRAMOVA, Ye.A.

Effect of electrolytes on the solution properties of xanthogenates of various degrees of substitution. Trudy LTA no.91:123-134 '60. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.
(Electrolytes)
(Cellulose xanthates)
(Solution (Chemistry))

ABRAMOVA, Ye.A.; BAZHENOV, N.M. [deceased]; SHEL'GIN, Ye...

Using the method of nuclear magnetic resonance in the study of the structure of rayon fibers. Khim. volok. no.4:[illegible] '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.

AUTHOR: Abramova, Ye. G. SOV/20-122-3-48/57

TITLE: The Development of the Thyroid and the Pituitary Glands in the Bronze Turkey (Razvitiye shchitovidnoy zhelezy i gipofiza u bronzovoy indeyki)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 122, Nr 3, pp 496-499 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: There have been found contradicting data in publications as to the moment of the beginning formation of hormones in the thyroid gland during the embryonic period of birds. The problem of the physiological correlations between the two glands mentioned in the stage of early embryogenesis is insufficiently clear. According to some authors (Refs 4,15) there exist these correlations in the period mentioned above, others deny it. In the present paper the author studied this problem in the kind of poultry mentioned in the title, as this bird passes through a longer embryonic period. Investigations showed that the thyroid gland in this turkey begins to exist at the 4th day of incubation. On the 7th day it is already clearly bi-lobate and has no more connection with the throat. The first signs of a hormonal activity of the gland were found on the 11th day when

Card 1/3

it contained already small drops of a chromophobic colloid. These results were obtained by autoradiography (accumulation of radioactive iodine). Only on the 14th day of incubation the colloid begins to aquire chromophilic properties. From table 1 may be seen that on the 16th-17th day the follicle epithelium reaches a height of 5,58 or 6,66μ, respectively. On the 18th day centers of a colloid may be seen in the thyroid gland. On the 26th-27th day the hormonal activity of the gland drops abruptly. The anterior part of the hypophysis is formed the 4th day (Ratke pocket). On the 8th day the basal part of the oral lobe is strangulated and forms an epithelial cone. The basophilic and cosinophilic cells simultaneously begin to differentiate. This takes place in the cephalous lobe of the hypophysis in the 17 days old embryo. Beginning with the 18th day numerous strange cysts in the anterior lobe can be seen. They are mainly colored by a light blue colloid. Table 2 shows an increased differentiation of the chromophilic cells at the expense of the chromophobes. The content of eosinophilic and basophilic cells continuously increases to the age of 23 days. On that day the gland reaches its maximum of hormonal activity. Beginning with the 23rd day the content of basophilic cells in

The Development of the Thyroid and the Pituitary Glands in the Bronze Turkey

the anterior part of the hypophysis is changed synchronously with the deviations of the hormonal function of the thyroid gland. Thus, the thyroid gland during the major part of embryonic development is in an excited state. Only on the 26th-27th day their hormonal activity decreases. The colloid is formed prior to the differentiation of the basophilic cells. However, the moment of their vacuolization and liquification agrees with the formation of such cells in the anterior part of the hypophysis. Further changes take place synchronously. There are 2 tables and 15 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. T. G. Shevchenko (Kiyev State University imeni T. G. Shevchenko)

PRESENTED: May 5, 1957, by I. I. Shmal'gauzen, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: May 5, 1957

ABRAMOVA, Ye.I.

"Tolerances Admissible in the Handling of Observations on Precipitation, Depth of Snow Cover, and Cloudiness."

"Procedures for Meteorological Observations." No. 34(96), 1952, page 58.

ABRAMOVA, Ye.I.; TRIFONOVA, T.S.

Critical review of observations on soil surface temperature. Trudy GGO no.43:33-38 '54. (MIRA 11:5)
(Soil temperature)

BULATOV, A.I.; ABRAMOVA, Ye.I.

Permeability of stones made from plugging slag and portland cements. Trudy KF VNII no.9:56-63 '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Cement--Permeability)

YUSFIN, G.A., dots.; ABRAMOVA, Ye.I. (Kuybyshev)

Leontiasis ossea. Vest.oto-rin. 20 no.1:95 Ja-F '58. (MIRA 11:3)
(LEONTIASIS OSSIUM, case reports (Rus))

SKRIPKIN, Yu.K., dotsent; SOMOV, B.A.; [illegible], Ye.I.

Treatment of some dermatoses of the scalp with sulsen. Sov. med. 27 no.2:122-124 F '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Kafedra kozhnykh i venericheskikh bolezney (zav. - prof. M.M. Zheltakov) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Pirogova.

ABRAMOVA, Ye. I.

"Reaction Mechanism of the Preparation of Phenazine According to Wohl,"
Zhur. obshch. khim., 22, No.3, 1952

Ural Fil. VNIKhFI im. Ordzhonikidze

ABRAMOVA, E. I.

USSR/Chemistry - Pharmaceuticals

Card 1/1 : Pub. 151 - 16/37

Authors : Postovskiy, I. Ya., and Abramova, E. I.

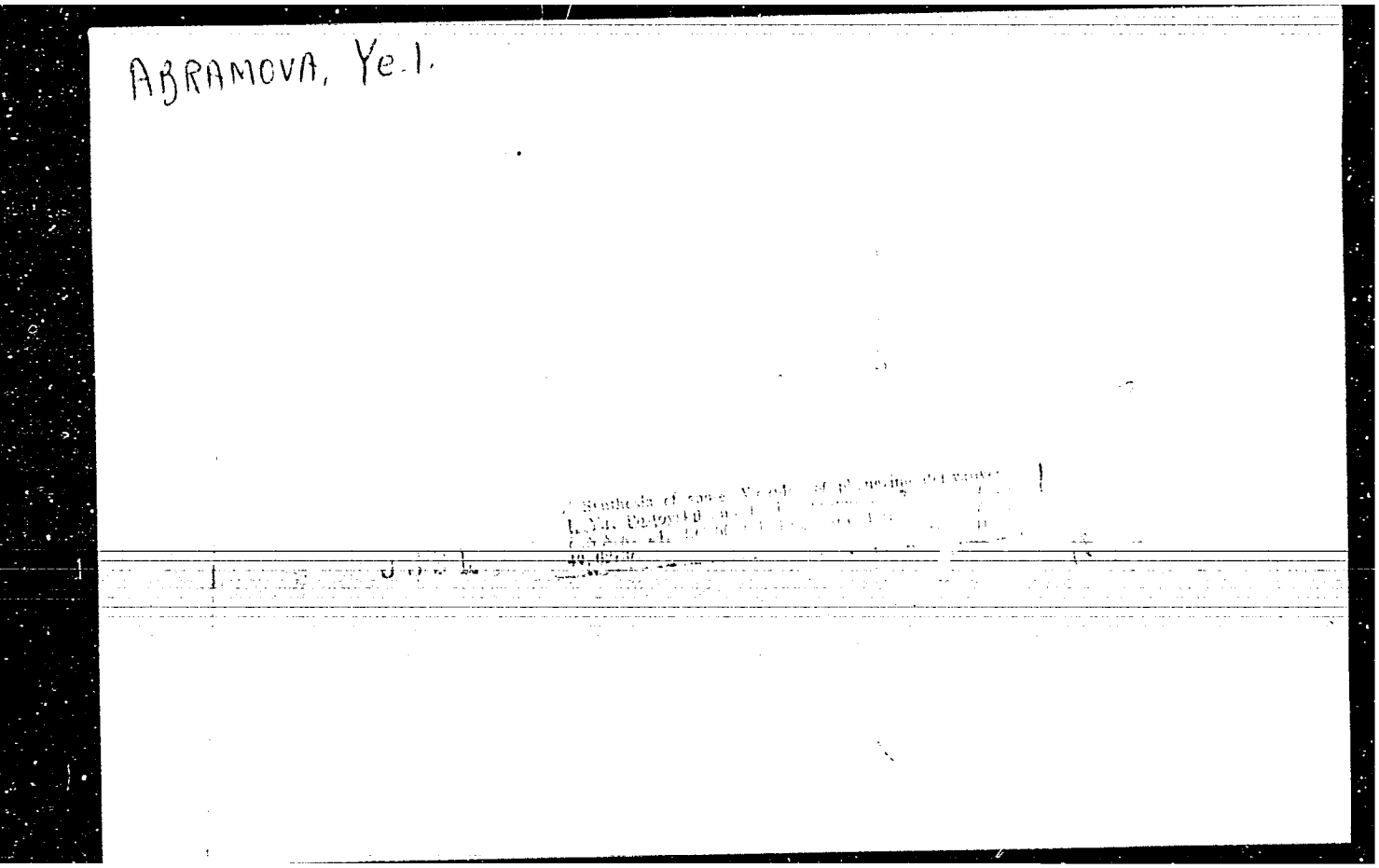
Title : Synthesis of certain N-oxides phenazine derivatives

Periodical : Zhur. ob. khim. 24/3, 485-488, Mar 1954

Abstract : The mono-oxides derived during the oxidation of 1-phenazinecarboxylic acid and the amide of this acid, with hydrogen peroxide, are described. It was found that the presence of the carboxyl or carboxyamide group in position 1 hinders the addition of the second oxygen atom to the nitrogen atom (in position 9). The formation of chlorophenazine compounds, during the reaction of $POCl_3$ with N-oxides of phenazine, is announced. The difficulty in the addition of the second oxygen atom in the case of oxidation of 1-phenazinecarboxylic acid and its amide is explained by the steric hindrances originating under the effect of the carboxyl and carboxyamide groups. Twenty-three references: 13-USSR; 6-German and 4-USA (1911-1953).

Institution : The S. Ordzhonikidze All-Union Scientific Research Chemical-Pharmacological Institute, Ural Branch

Submitted : October 27, 1953



AUTHORS: Khmelevskiy, V. I., Abramova, Ye. I. SOV/79-28-7-55/64

TITLE: The Synthesis of Theophylline and Caffeine From Urea and Sodiumcyano Acetate (Sintez teofillina i kofeina iz mocheviny i tsianuksusnokislogo natriya)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1958, Vol 28, Nr 7, pp. 1970-1974 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the attempts of synthesizing theophylline and caffeine the methylation process of the formyl derivative of 4,5-diaminouracile (Formula V) was investigated in detail, with the latter yielding almost quantitatively the compound (VI) on the action of 2 moles of dimethyl sulfate. Thiy made it possible to synthesize theophylline and caffeine according to the scheme given. As may be seen the inexpensive urea and the sodium cyano acetate were used as initial products. In the synthesis of caffeine (VIII) the theophylline (VII) becomes an intermediate. In solving the given problem the author carried out besides the mentioned methylation reaction also the syntheses of various intermediates obtained in the synthesis of theophylline; this resulted in better yields and properties. The treatment of (II) with nitrous acid was carried out

Card 1/3

The Synthesis of Theophylline and Caffeine From Urea and Sodiumcyano Acetate SOV/79-28-7-55/64

according to reference 12. The first intermediate (I) was produced according to Hepner, Frenkenberg (Gepner, Frenkenberg) (Ref 3). The cyclization of (I) into (II) was effected by soda lye, a method supplying better results than the known methods (Refs 1,5,12). The reduction of 5-nitrosovialuric acid the 4,5-diamino uracile was carried out with sodium hydrosulfite according to Bogert, Davidson (Bogert, Davidson) (Ref 13). All this permitted to increase the yield of theophylline and caffeine to 50% (calculated on the basis of sodium cyanacetate). In the methylation of the sodium salt of theophylline the caffeine was obtained in a quantity of 94-95%. There are 15 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo instituta imeni S. Ordzhonikidze (Ural Branch of the All-Union Scientific Chemical and Pharmaceutical Research Institute imeni S. Ordzhonikidze)

SUBMITTED: April 22, 1957

Card 2/3

[illegible] Theophylline and Caffeine From Urea and [illegible]

1. Caffeines--Synthesis 2. Urea derivatives 3. Urea--Chemical reactions
4. Sodiumcyano acetates--Chemical reactions

TITLE: Theophylline

Card 3/3

AUTHORS: Khmelevskiy, V. I., Abramova, Ye. I. SOV/79-28-7-56/64
Varyukhina, L. V.

TITLE: The Synthesis of Theophylline and Caffeine From Uric Acid (Polucheniye teofillina i kofeina iz mochevoy kisloty)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 7, pp. 1974-1979 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The methods of the synthesis of caffeine (VI) and theophylline from uric acid (I) described in publications (Refs 1 - 15) are more or less all deficient. However, this acid is of great importance for the industrial synthesis of medicaments of the purine series, as it is easily accessible. The authors proceeded from 4,5-diacetylaminouracile (II) according to reference 17. It converts to compound (VII) or (VIII) with alkali liquor. The methods of saponification (Refs 13, 18 and 19) known hitherto are practically not suited for use because of the low-quality final products resulting from them. A more exact investigation of the saponification of (II) showed that the compound (XII) is obtained in a yield of 93-95% on heating it with aqueous ammonia solution. When (II) is heated with soda lye the 4,5-diaminouracile is separated from the reaction mass as sulfate

Card 1/3

(VIII) after its acidification with sulfuric acid. In the case of its heating with aqueous sodium formiate solution and a small amount of formic acid this sulfate converts to the formyl derivative of the 4,5-diaminouracile (III) which is converted to the sodium salt of theophylline after methylation with dimethylsulfate and a subsequent cyclization in alkaline medium (Ref 21). The whole synthesis of theophylline and caffeine from uric acid is shown in the scheme, by means of which a yield of 45-46% was obtained. The yield of caffeine increases to 90-94% when the theophylline is methylated. There are 23 references, 15 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo instituta imeni S. Ordzhonikidze (Ural Branch of the All-Union Chemical and Pharmaceutical Scientific Research Institute imeni S. Ordzhonikidze)

SUBMITTED: April 22, 1957

1. Caffeines--Synthesis 2. Uric acid--Chemical reactions 3. Uric acid --Applications

TITLE: Theophylline

ABRAMOVA, Ye.I.; KIMELEVSKIY, V.I.; SHNEYDERMAN, Ya.L.

Means for improving theophylline production methods. Med. prom. 15 no.8:31-34 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Ural'skiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo instituta imeni S. Ordzhonikidze i Sverdlovskiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy zavod.
(THEOPHYLLINE)

GAVRILOVA, V.M.; SKRIPKIN, Yu.K.; SOMOV, B.A.; ABRAMOVA, Ye.I.

Selenium disulfide in the treatment of seborrhea. Vest.derm.i ven. no.7:45-49 '61. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Kz kafedry kozhnykh i venericheskikh bolezney II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova (zav. - prof. M.M. Zheltakov).
(SEBACEOUS GLANDS—DISEASES) (SELENIUM SULFIDE—THERAPEUTIC USE)

SOMOV, B.A.; ABRAMOVA, Ye.I.

Use of royal jelly preparation in the form of an aerosol for the treatment of eczema and other dermatoses. Inform.biul.o mat.molooh. no.3:120-123 '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Kafedra kozhnykh i venericheskikh bolezney 2-go Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova (zav. prof. M.M. Zheltakov).
(ROYAL JELLY--THERAPEUTIC USE) (SKIN--DISEASES)
(AEROSOL THERAPY)

ZHELTAKOV, M.M., prof.; SOMOV, B.A., assistent; ABRAMOVA, Ye.I., ordinator; BYKOV, V.V., ordinator

Use of a cortisone and hydrocortisone aerosol in some dermatoses. Vest.derm.i ven. 35 no.5:36-40 '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz kafedry kozhnykh i venericheskikh bolezney (zav. - prof. M.M. Zheltakov) II Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova.
(AEROSOL--THERAPY) (CORTICOSTEROIDS) (SKIN--DISEASES)

AKRAMOVA, Ye.I.

Lichen ruber planus as a characteristic acute syndrome. Sov. med. 28 no.4:102-104 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Kafedra kozhnykh i venericheskikh bolezney (zav. - prof. B.M. Pashkov) Moskovskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.

L 8309-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(j) IJP(c) GG/RM

ACC NR: AP5026429 SOURCE CODE: UR/0153/65/008/004/0655/0658

AUTHOR: Abramova, Ye. I.; Kusov, A. B.

ORG: Department of Chemistry and Physics, Kazan Structural Engineering Institute (Kafedra khimii i fiziki, Kazanskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut)

TITLE: Some regularities in the variation of the dielectric properties of plasticized polyvinyl chloride

SOURCE: IVUZ. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, v. 8, no. 4, 1965, 655-658

TOPIC TAGS: polyvinyl chloride, dielectric loss, plasticizer

ABSTRACT: The dissipation factor tan δ of plasticized polyvinyl chloride was studied as a function of plasticizer type, dibutyl phthalate concentration, and temperature. Various plasticizers were employed: diethyl phthalate, dibutyl phthalate, dioctyl phthalate, triphenyl phosphate, dibutyl sebacate, dibutyl adipate. The change in tan δ with the plasticizer type at room temperature was found to be similar in all cases. The change in tan δ with the concentration of dibutyl phthalate at different temperatures (5 - 65C) was complex. At plasticizer concentrations of 4 - 6 pts. by wt. per 100 pts. by wt. of polymer, a small minimum of tan δ is observed. It is shown that the shift of tan δ curves for phthalates relative to the curve for pure polyvinyl chloride is not a linear function of the molar concentration

UDC: 678.01:53

Card 1/2

L 8309-66

ACC NR: AP5026429

of plasticizers in polyvinyl chloride. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11 / SUBM DATE: 06Sep63 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 003

BC

Card 2/2

ABRAMOVA, YE. M.

Abramova, Ye. M. -- "Study of the Conditions for Obtaining Boric Acid from Datolite Raw Materials." Min Chemical Industry USSR, Inst for Fertilizers and Insectofungicides imeni Professor Ya. V. Samoylov, Moscow, 1955 (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 24, 11 June 1955, Moscow, Pages 91-104

S/081/60/000/020/013/014
A006/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, 1960, No. 20, pp. 544 - 545, # 83245

AUTHORS: Abramova, Ye.N., Epshteyn, V.G.

TITLE: Causes of Roughness Appearing on the Surface of Raw Latex Gels During Their Processing by a Mixture of Benzine and Acetic Acid

PERIODICAL: Tr. N.-i. in-ta rezin i lateksn. izdeliy, 1959, No. 2, pp. 114-120

TEXT: Raw gel obtained from natural scorched latex (revultex) by the method of ionic precipitation to produce roughness, was subjected to the effect of a mixture composed (in weight portions) of : "rubber" benzine 100, icy acetic acid 3, ethyl alcohol 3. The roughness obtained was visually evaluated by the five point system. Satisfactory uniform roughness of raw gel was obtained at high concentrations of revultex and a viscosity of 48 centipoise. The greater the density of gel (in the course of syneresis) the weaker appears the roughness. Therefore high-speed synerizing gels from synthetic latexes SK-4 (L-4) nairit and CKH-40 (SKN-40) do not yield satisfactory roughness. The quality of the roughness depends

Card 1/2

S/081/60/000/020/013/014
A006/A001

Causes of Roughness Appearing on the Surface of Raw Latex Gels During Their Processing by a Mixture of Benzine and Acetic Acid

only on the latex coagulation. Extended holding in the mixture affects only swelling of the gel; this can in some cases entail disintegration of the gel. Each individual component of the mixture does not cause roughness, separately. Roughness appearing on the raw gel is due to the combined effect of acetic acid and alcohol which rapidly expose on the surface the carboxylic content of globules coated with a protective substance. Benzine causes surface swelling of the gel forming the rough surface.

I. Pil'menshteyn

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

Card 2/2

89060
S/138/60/000/010/002/008
A051/A029

15.9300

AUTHORS: Abramova, Ye.N., Chernaya, V.V., Gorelik, Ye.A.

TITLE: Thermo-Sensitization of Natural and Synthetic Latexes

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i Rezina, 1960, No. 10, pp. 12-18

TEXT: The authors discuss the production of articles from latexes by the gelatinization of thermo-sensitized mixtures. They prove that by the introduction of an excess of ammonia no retarding of the complex-formation is accomplished when natural and synthetic latexes are used neither the retarding of the gelatinization at room temperature is attained. Further study was carried out on the possibility of lowering the activity of the complex by using stabilizers. The OC-20 (OS-20) product was investigated. It is formed as a result of the processing of octadecyl alcohol with ethylene oxide and is a typical example of a non-ionic stabilizer, i.e., a product which does not disassociate in an aqueous solution and thus holds back the disassociation of other ions. The investigations showed that by introducing an excess of ammonia or by using the non-ionic stabilizer OS-20 no retarding effect of the zinc-ammonium complex, i.e., of the gelatinizing agent is reached. (Figs. 1,2). The activity of the zinc-ammonium complex when introducing ammonium salts increases,

Card 1/7

Thermo-Sensitization of Natural and Synthetic Latexes

depending on the presence of anions, in the following order: $Cl^- < SO_4^{--} < NO_3^-$. The investigations further revealed that the zinc-ammonium complex, as a result of its activity, does not help to produce a stable thermosensitized mixture and cannot be used as a thermosensitizing agent. The Л-4 (L-4) latex containing the zinc-ammonium complex was stable only for 24 hours. The property of polyvinylmethyl ether to decrease its solubility with an increase in temperature renders it useful in the production of thermosensitized latex mixtures. ПВМЭ (PVME) was synthesized at the Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry at the AS USSR) by Professor M.F. Shostakovskiy and was investigated in addition to the foreign product Lutonal M-40. A 20% aqueous solution of OS-20 was used as the stabilizer. Experiments were carried out with natural and synthetic latexes. It was noted that when producing mixtures with PVME a strict procedure must be maintained for the natural latex qualitex viz. 1) introduction of the dispersion sulfur and accelerators, 2) introduction of the stabilizer, 3) lowering the pH of the mixture. For the synthetic latex L-4: 1) introduction of the stabilizer, 2) lowering the pH of the mixture, 3) introduction of the ether, 4) introduction of zinc oxide. The introduction of ether into the L-4 latex increases the viscosity from 17-18 to 80-100 c poise. The viscosity remains constant with further storage of the mixtures for a period of

Thermo-Sensitization of Natural And Synthetic Latexes

one month. The mixtures containing PVME have good technological properties, which allows for the production of easily-processed raw gels on hot molds. Films of various thickness were obtained depending on the length of time the mold was kept in the mixture. The deposition kinetics of L-4 latex and qualitex-based mixtures varies. In investigating the nitroparaffins as thermosensitizing agents for natural and synthetic latexes, it was shown that the latter, as well as PVME, render the latex temperature-sensitive only in the presence of zinc oxide or other metal oxides and hydroxides, in addition to which a small amount of non-ionic stabilizer must be added. In studying nitrobutanol, nitromethane, nitroethane, 2-ethyl-2-nitropropandiol, 1, 3- and 2-methyl-2-nitropropanol, it was established that the nitroparaffins cause gelatinization in the L-4 latex at room temperature even in the presence of an excess of stabilizer. Thus, the nitroparaffins are recommended as gelatinizing agents when producing articles from the L-4 latex at low temperatures. As to the qualitex latex, the best results were obtained when using 2-ethyl-2-nitropropandiol and small quantities of zinc oxide. The pH has little effect on the properties of the mixtures containing nitroparaffins. The sodium and zinc salts of mercaptobenzoimidozol had no thermosensitizing effect on L-4 and L-7. In the case of natural latexes, qualitex and revultex stable thermo-sensitive mixtures were obtained which produced a stable

uniform raw gel on the molds at a temperature from 60 to 80°C. It is pointed out that the salts mentioned have a tixotropic effect, which is a big disadvantage when used as thermosensitizing agents. Figure 6 shows that the optimum temperature of the mold in the mixture is 70°C, so that with a holding time of 60 sec the thickness of the vulcanized film is 0.8 mm. The method for producing thermosensitized mixtures by introducing a coagulant into a protected latex was also investigated based on Reference 12 and the possibility of obtaining thermosensitizing mixtures with OP-10 on the L-4 latex and a few batches of experimental SKS-30 latex was shown. There are 7 graphs and 12 references: 2 Soviet, 7 English, 2 French and 1 German.

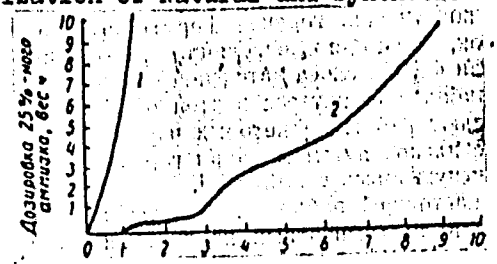
ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovoy i lateksnykh izdeliy (Scientific-Research Institute of Rubber and Latex Products)

S/138/60/000/010/002/008
A051/A029

Thermo-Sensitization of Natural and Synthetic Latexes

Fig. 1

Dosage of 25%-ammonia, weight parts



Mixture stability at 25°C, days
Change in the stability of the latex containing a zinc-ammonium complex, depending on the amount of the introduced ammonia:
1-latex L-4; 2-qualitex

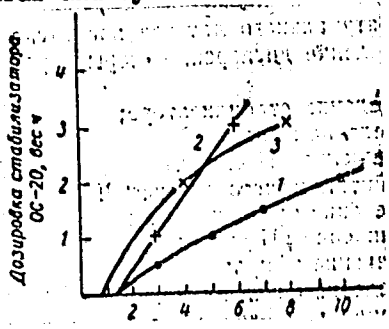
Card 5/7

89060

S/138/60/000/010/002/008
A051/A029

Thermo-Sensitization of Natural and Synthetic Latexes

Fig. 2



Stabilizer dosage; OS-20 w.p.

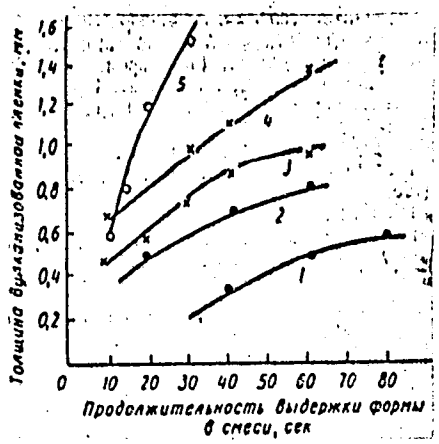
stability of the mixture at 25°C, days

Effect of anions on the activity of the zinc-ammonium complex in the qualitex
1-NH_4Cl; 2-NH_4NO_3; 3-$(NH_4)_2SO_4$

Card 6/7

Thermo-Sensitization of Natural and Synthetic Latexes

Figure 6: Kinetics of deposit of the mixtures from revultex with sodium salt of mercaptobenzoimidozol. 1 - 60°; 2 - 80°; 3 - 90°; 4 - 100°; 5 - 120°.



Timeof mold submersion in the mixture, sec.

Card 7/7

ABRAMOVA, Ye.N.

Frequency of varying intensity cyclones and anticyclones over the Northern Hemisphere. Trudy NIIAK no.19:52-91 '62. (MIRA 17:1)

DOGADKIN, B.A.; ZACHESOVA, G.N.; ABRAMOVA, Ye.N.; BROKHIN, Yu.N.

Aqueous dispersions of polyethylene. Koll. zhur. 25 no.4: 427-430 Jl-Ag '63. (MIRA 17:2)

ABRAMOVA, Ye.N.

Exchanges of types of baric formations in various regions of the Northern Hemisphere. Trudy NIIAK no.21:95-133 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

KOROTAYEV, Yu.P.; ZOTOV, G.A.; ABRAMOVA, Ye.S.

Practical method and examples of the analysis of the pressure build-up curves in gas wells. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.18/26:142-163 '63. (MIRA 18:3)

D'YAKOV, V.G.; ABRAMOVA, Z.A.

Searching for substitutes for the EI-316 high-nickel steel for cast parts of tube-still heaters in petroleum refineries. Issl. po zharoproch. splav. 10:164-168 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

AKHALOVA, Ye. V.

AKHALOVA, Ye. V. "Spontaneous dysentery in monkeys", Trudy Sukhum. biol. stantsii Akad. med. nauk SSSR, Vol. 1, 1949, p. 24[illegible]-57.

SO: U-4393, 19 August 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey', No. 22, 1949).

ABRAMOVA, Ye. V.

"Changes in the Cardiovascular System of Rachitic Children." Cand Med Sci, Second Moscow State Medical Inst, Moscow, 1953. (RZhBiol, no 4, Oct 54)

Survey is Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (10)

SO: Sum. No. 481, 5 May 55

ABRAMOVA, Ye.V.

Bacterial dysentery according to materials from a hospital for infectious diseases. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun 28 no.2:131 F '57 (MLRA 10:4)

1. Iz Sukhumskoy infektsionnoy bol'nitsy.
(DYSENTERY)

ABRAMOVA, Ye.V.

Salmonella breslau infection; according to data of the Sukhumi hospital for infectious diseases. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 29 no.11: 113-114 N '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Iz Sukhumskoy infektsionnoy bol'nitsy.
(SALMONELLA INFECTIONS, epidemiology,
breslau, hosp. report (Rus))

ABRAMOVA, Ye.V., kand.med.nauk

Bacterial dysentery from data of a hospital for infectious diseases. Sbor. trud. Med. nauch. ob-vo Abkh. 2:229-234 '59.
(MIRA 14:10)

1. Iz Sukhumskoy infektsionnoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach A.D.Tarba).
(DYSENTERY)

ABRAMOVA, Ye. V., kand. med. nauk; FROM, A. A., kand. med. nauk

Effectiveness of using low molecular polyvinyl pyrrolidone in treating acute gastrointestinal diseases in infants. Pediatriia no.4:35-39 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz otdeleniya patologii rannego vozrasta (zav. klinikoy - prof. I. V. TSimbler) Instituta pediatrii AMN SSSR (dir. - dotsent M. Ya. Studenikin) i TSentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta gematologii i perelivaniya krovi (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR A. A. Bagdasarov[deceased])

(GASTROENTEROLOGY) (PYRROLIDINONE)

ABRAMOVA, Yu.N., st. nauchn. sotr.; BRATISHKA, L.V., tekhn. red.

[Instruments and methods for the automatic control and regulation of technological processes in the textile industry] Pribory i metody avtomaticheskogo kontrolia i regulirovaniia tekhnologicheskikh protsessov v tekstil'noi promyshlennosti. Moskva, 1962. 81 p. (MIRA 16:8)

1. TSentral'nyy institut nauchno-tekhnicheskoy informatsii legkoy promyshlennosti.
(Textile industry) (Automatic control)

CHERNYSHEV, N.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; ABRAMOVA, Z.A., inzh.

Synthetic circuit for testing cutouts with long burning arcs.
Elektrichestvo no.7:41-46 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut im. Lenina.
(Electric cutouts--Testing)

NOTKIN, Ye.M.; KUR, G.Ye.; ANSHTEYN, N.M.; prinimali uchastiye: KANNEV, V.S.; SHASHIN, N.N.; TYURIN, V.I.; VENBRIN, V.D.; NAREYEV, D.I.; VILENSKAYA, I.A.; BORODIN, B.V.; DON-YAKHIO, I.A.; MOSKALENKO, S.M.; ABRAMOVA, Z.A.; KLIMOV, M.D.; VASIL'YEV, I.A. LUK'YANOV, S.K.

Introducing automatic control in coremaking. Lit. proizv. no.6: 15-19 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut santekhniki Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Luk'yanov).
(Coremaking) (Automatic control)

NOTKIN, Ye. M.; KUR, G. Ye.; ARONSHTEYN, N. M.; Prinimali uchastiye: KAMNEV, V. S.; SHASHIN, N. N.; TYURIN, V. I.; VENBRIN, V. D.; DON-YAKHIO, I. A.; ABRAMOVA, Z. A.; VASIL'YEV, I. A.; LUK'YANOV, S. K.

Automatic process for the manufacture of sand cores for radiators. Sbor. trud. NIIST no.10:5-40 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Moskovskiy chugunoliteynyy zavod imeni Voykova (for Kamnev, Shashin, Tyurin, Venbrin).

(Coremaking) (Radiators)

S/079/60/030/05/40/074
B005/B016

AUTHORS: Kozlov, N. S., Abramova, Z. A.

TITLE: Catalytic Synthesis of β-Aryl-amino Ketones

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol. 30, No. 5, pp. 1595-1596

TEXT: One of the authors described in a previous paper (Ref. 1) a method of synthesizing β-aryl-amino ketones by catalytic condensation of Schiff's bases with aliphatic-aromatic ketones (first variant), or by catalytic condensation of primary aromatic amines with chalkones (second variant); in another paper (Ref. 2), the mechanism of this condensation was clarified. The present communication continues these investigations. The primary aromatic amines p-ethyl aniline and p-amino cymene, and the aliphatic-aromatic ketone p-methoxy acetophenone were used as initial products. 7 β-aryl-amino ketones were synthesized from these compounds by means of the two variants of the afore-mentioned method which have not yet been described in publications. A table gives for each of these 7 ketones yield, melting point, and nitrogen content. The Schiff's bases used in the first variant were obtained from the two mentioned primary

aromatic amines and different aromatic aldehydes. In both variants of the above-mentioned method, the hydrochloride of the amine condensed was used as a catalyst (second variant), or the one which formed Schiff's base (first variant). In agreement with the data in publications (Refs. 1-4), the β-aryl-amino ketones synthesized are hydrolyzed on heating with concentrated hydrochloric acid, and are transformed to give the initial products (primary amine and chalkone). In an experimental part, the two variants of this method of synthesis, as well as the reaction conditions of hydrolysis of the amino ketones, are described in detail. There are 1 table and 7 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Permskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut (Perm' Institute of Agriculture)

SUBMITTED: May 29, 1959

KOZLOV, N.S.; ABRAMOVA, Z.A.

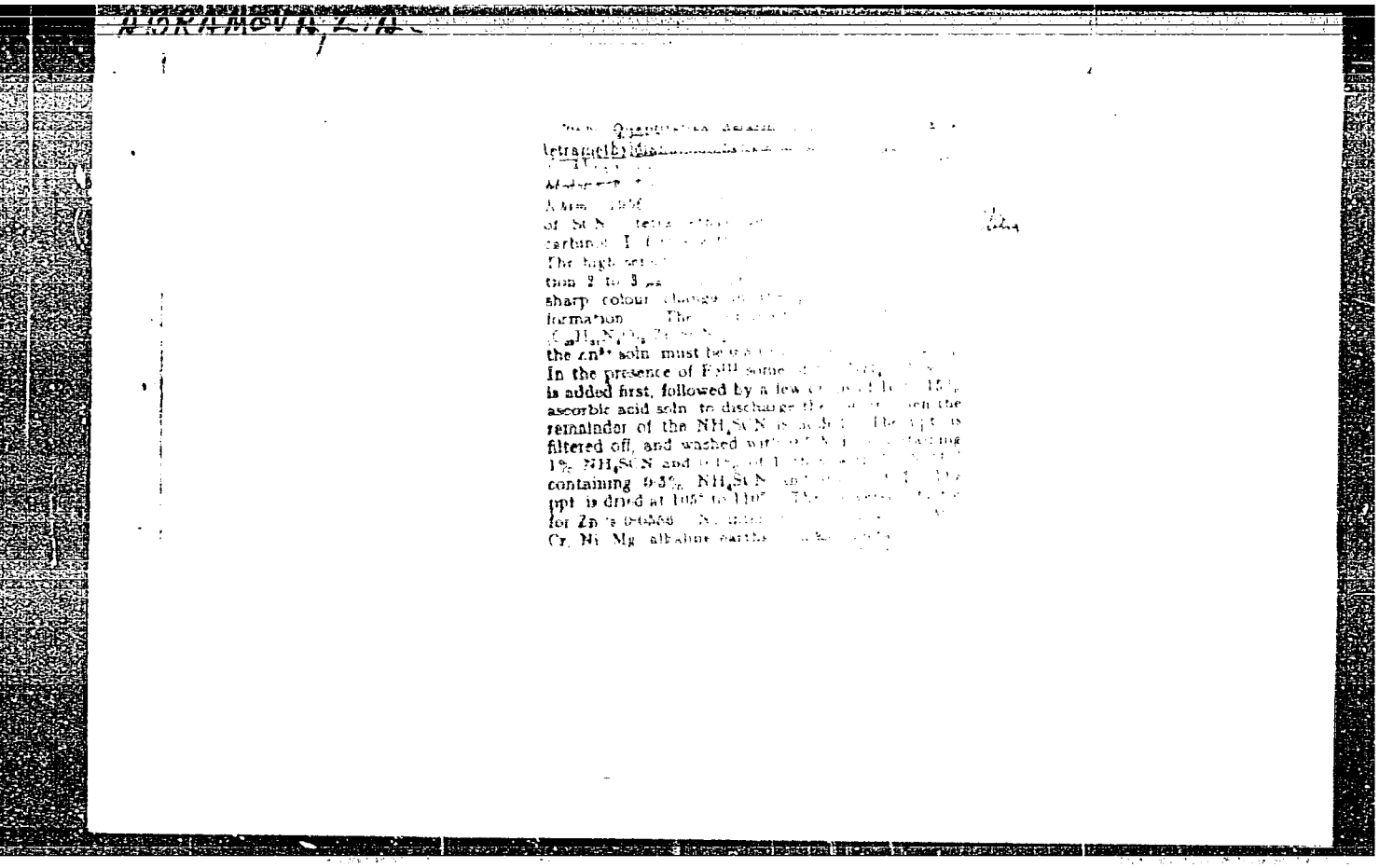
Catalytic condensation of Schiff bases, synthesized from 4-aminodiphenyl and aromatic aldehydes, with aliphatic-aromatic ketones. Dokl.AN SSSR 132 no.4:839-841 Je '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Permskiy gosudarstvennyy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut im. D.N.Pryanishnikova. Predstavleno akademikom A.A.Balandinym.
(Schiff bases) (Ketones)

KOZLOV, N.S.; ABRAMOVA, Z.A.

Synthesis of some derivatives of biphenyl. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.8:2426-2428 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Permskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.
(Biphenyl)



Abramova, Z. A.

USSR/ Engineering - Metals testing

Card 1/1 Pub. 128 - 15/28

Authors : Vol'fson, S. I., Cand. of Mech. Sc.; D'yakov, V. G., Cand. of Mech. Sc.; and Abramova, Z. A., Eng.

Title : Low-alloy silicon-manganese steel, Mark MK

Periodical : Vest. mash. 35/6, 65 - 67, Jun 1955

Abstract : The MK silicon-manganese steel specimens consisting of electric welded pipes measuring 529 x 9 mm, and sheets 16 mm thick, were tested at 700 to 900° temperatures to determine their plasticity and the impact strength. Technical data is given on chemical composition and types of specimens used. The above mentioned steel is manufactured by the "Il'in" plant. Illustrations; diagrams; tables.

Institution : .....

Submitted : .....

SOV/133-59-6-32/41

AUTHORS: D'yakov, V.G., Candidate of Technical Sciences and Abramova, Z.A., Engineer

TITLE: On the Problem of Calculating the Strength of Low Alloy Steels (K voprosu o raschete prochnosti nizkolegirovannykh staley)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1959, Nr 6, pp 562-563 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: These are remarks on the paper by K.S.Mikhalev and M.I.Gol'dshteyn (Stal', 1958, Nr 10) on the same subject. The original authors suggested the use of some formulae for calculating the strength of low alloy steels. The present authors are in agreement with the original authors and quote some statistical results for the degree of agreement between the calculated and actual values. There is 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Giproneftemash

Card 1/1

ACCESSION NR: AT4013943 S/2659/63/010/000/0164/0168

AUTHOR: D'yakov, V.G.; Abramova, Z.A.

TITLE: Investigation of substitutes for high-nickel steel, grade EI-316, for cast parts of tubular ovens in oil refineries.

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Issledovaniya po zharoprochnym splavam, v. 10, 1963, 164-168

TOPIC TAGS: steel, oil refinery, sulfur-resistant steel, steel brittleness, high-nickel steel, oil refinery oven, heat-resistant steel

ABSTRACT: High-nickel steel under relatively high stress is used for heat-resistant parts of ovens where temperatures reach 1000C and the oil contains sulfuric compounds. The steel required for these parts must resist these unfavorable conditions. The author therefore investigated existing substitutes of grade EI-316 steel and this steel itself. On the basis of tests performed, (see Fig. 1 in the enclosure) it was found that grade kh24N7 steel can be used as a substitute. The chemical composition of this steel is 0.35-0.5% C, 0.5-1.0% Mn, 0.5-1.5% Si, 22-25% Cr, 6-8% Ni, 0.035% S, and 0.035% P.

Card 1/4

ACCESSION NR: AT4013943

Grade EI-921 steel has low impact strength under initial conditions and has high brittleness after prolonged operation under high temperatures. Hence, it cannot be used for parts of high-temperature ovens in oil refineries. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 5 tables.

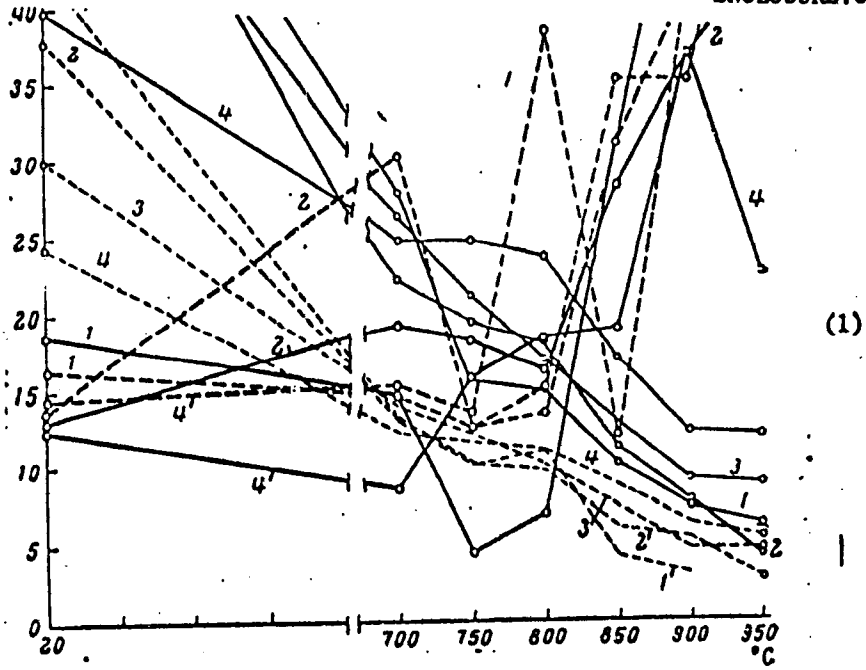
ASSOCIATION: Institut metallurgii AN SSSR (Institute of Metallurgy AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00	DATE ACQ: 27Feb64	ENCL: 02
SUB CODE: MM	NO REF SOV: 000	OTHER: 000

Card 2/4

ACCESSION NR: AT4013943

ENCLOSURE:01



(1)

Card 3/4

ACESSION NR: AT4013943 ENCLOSURE: 02

Fig. 1. Mechanical properties of EI-316, EI-921 and kh22G8N4 steel at normal and high temperatures.

1 - kh22G8N4 steel after hardening;
2 - the same as supplied;
3 - EI-921 steel;
4 - EI-316 steel.

Card 4/4

ACC NR: AP6003310 SOURCE CODE: UR/0129/66/000/001/0049/0052

AUTHOR: D'yakov, V. G.; Abramova, Z. A.

ORG: Giproneftemash

TITLE: Kh23N7SL steel as a replacement for EI316 high-nickel steel in the production of heat-resistant castings

SOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no. 1, 1966, 49-52

TOPIC TAGS: cast steel, structural hardware, petroleum industry equipment, metal oxidation, high temperature strength / Kh23N7SL Cr-Ni steel

ABSTRACT: Normally EI316 (EI319) steel (22-26% Cr, 11-14% Ni) is used in the USSR to cast accessories for petroleum-refinery pipe-stills (the equivalent steels used abroad for this purpose are Cr-Ni steels of the 25-12 type); this includes the casting of such accessories as the mounts serving to support tubes in the furnace-arch zone, which are exposed to gases as hot as 800-1000°C and experience stresses of 0.8-1.2 kg/mm^2. These mounts are moreover exposed to contamination with sulfur, since the furnace nozzles and burners operate mostly with liquid high-sulfur fuel (fuel oil, petroleum) and the furnace gases are saturated with sulfur compounds. In this connection, Kh23N7SL steel, which contains 21-25% Cr and 6-8% Ni and up to 1.2% Si, was selected for tests as a replacement for EI316 steel. The cast structure of Kh23N7SL steel re-

Card 1/2 UDC: 669.14.018.15

L 3570-66

ACC NR: AP6003310

presents an austenite with hetero-phase sectors which appear to consist of δ-ferrite, austenite and carbides and have a microhardness of 300-580 compared with 260-350 for the basic solution. The mechanical properties of both steels at room temperature and at 700-950°C were determined by means of short-time tensile tests which showed that at 700-950°C Kh23N7SL steel is not inferior in strength and plasticity to EI316 steel. At 20°C (room temperature), however, the impact strength of Kh23N7SL steel is lower (0.8-1.4 kg/mm^2 compared with ~3 kg/mm^2 for EI316 steel, which is apparently due to the presence of an eutectic component in the structure. Extrapolation of experimental findings on stress-rupture strength to 10,000 and 100,000 hr shows that at 750-850°C the high-temperature strength of Kh23N7SL steel surpasses that of EI316 steel, while at 900-950°C it becomes nearly equal. What is more, the oxidation resistance of Kh23N7SL steel is almost as high as that of EI316 steel (the corrosion rate of Kh23N7SL steel specimens tested for 1800 hr in the thermal-cracking and pipe-still furnaces of the Moscow Petroleum Refinery was 0.04 mm/year against 0.03 mm/year for EI316 steel). The findings on proneness to embrittlement in the process of long-term aging are equally satisfactory. For all these reasons, Kh23N7SL type Cr-Ni steel may be recommended for the production of cast accessories for, in particular, petroleum-refinery furnaces. Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 05, 11, 13, 20/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2

LAZAREV, N.V.; ALEKSANDROV, I.S.; LYUBLINA, Ye.I.; AKKERBERG, I.I.; ZAKABUNINA, M.S.; GADASKINA, I.D.; DOBRYAKOVA, N.S.; KEEPS, I.F.; KARASIK, V.M.; LEVINA, E.N.; DANISHEVSKIY, S.L.; YEGOROV, N.M.; RYLOVA, M.L., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KAMPOV, B.D.; ANDREYEV, V.V.; LYKHINA, Ye.T.; ZAMESHAYEVA, G.I.; ANISIMOV, A.N.; FRIDLYAND, I.G.; DANETSKAYA, O.L.; BOGOVSKIY, P.A.; TIUNOV, L.A.; MIKHEL'SON, M.Ya.; ABRAMOVA, Zh.I., GRIGOR'YEVA, L.M.; KLINSKAYA, K.S.

Third Leningrad conference on the problems of industrial toxicology. Farm.i toks. 16 no.2:59-62 Mr-Ap '53. (MLRA 6:6)
(Poisons)

GNUCHEVA, Vera Vladimirovna; ABRAMOVA, Zh.I., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk, redaktor

[How to keep healthy; a bibliography of scientific and popular medical literature] Kak sokhranit' zdorov'e; rekomendatel'nyi ukazatel' nauchno-populiarnoi meditsinskoi literatury. Leningrad, 1956. 53 p. (MLRA9:7)

1. Leningrad, Publichnaya biblioteka.
(BIBLIOGRAPHY--MEDICINE)

V

USSR/Pharmacology and Toxicology. Analeptics.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 19, 1958, 89859.

Author : Abramova, Zh. I.
Inst : -
Title : Stimulating Effect of Ginseng upon the Duration of Swimming of White Mice.

Orig Pub: V.sb. Materialy k izuch. zhenishenya i limonnika Vyp 3, L., 1958, 31-32.

Abstract: The duration of swimming of mice under the action of 0.1 ml/20 g of an extract of the cultivated Korean red root of ginseng (G), administered into the oesophagus, increased (within one hour after injection) by 21% as compared with the controls. It was noted that G has a greater effect after exertion, and consequently promotes

Card : 1/2

USSR/Pharmacology and Toxicology. Analeptics. V

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 19, 1958, 89862.

Author : Abramova, Zh. I.
Inst :
Title : On the Problem of the Gonadotropic Activity of Ginseng.

Orig Pub: V.sb. Materialy k izuch. zhenishenya i limonnika Vyp. 3, L., 1958, 48-51.

Abstract: The gonadotropic activity of single or multiple intra-abdominal administration of ginseng extract (in doses of 0.05 ml/10 gm) was investigated in 70 sexually immature mice. A moderate gonadotropic effect as determined by the Zavadovskiy test (acceleration of the hyperemic reaction of the ovaries of immature females to the urine of pregnant ones) was demonstrated in one-half of the cases. -- Ye. A. Moldavskaya.

Card : 1/1

COUNTRY	:	V
CATEGORY	:	
PS. JOUR.	:	RZhBiol., No. 1 1959, No. 4759
AUTHOR	:	
INST.	:	
TITLE	:	
ORIG. PUB.	:	
ABSTRACT cont'd.	:	the death of the rabbits. The second group was given [illegible] in a dose of 0.25 ml/kg only after the beginning of poisoning with B. The third group received 20% alcohol per os daily in a dose of 0.25 ml/kg. In the 1st and 3rd groups all animals perished, and in the 2nd group one rabbit survived. The average duration of life in the 1st group was 11.6 days, in the 2nd group 11.7 and in the 3rd group 9 days. The erythrocyte count decreased more rapidly in animals receiving G,
CARD:		2/3

USSR / Pharmacology, Toxicology. Analeptics. V

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 18, 1958, 85123.

Author : Abramova, Zh. I.
Inst : Not given.
Title : The Antidiuretic Action of Ginseng.

Orig Pub: In the collection, Materialy k izuch. zhen'shenya i limonnika, No 3, Leningrad, 1958, 78-81.

Abstract: In experiments on mice, studies were made of the influence on urination of a liquid extract (LG), and also of a methanol (MG) and of an ethanol (EG) extract of the ginseng root. Experiments were run on male mice, weighing 18-23 gm, by the Gibbs method, which is recommended for determination of the antidiuretic activity of preparations of the posterior lobe of the pituitary (K. D. Sargin, 1938, p 115). The preparations were given intra-

Card 1/2

ABRAMOVA, Zh.I.; KUZ'MINSKAYA, G.N.

Some features of the picture of lead poisoning in rats subjected to radiation injury. Med. rad. 5 no.12:80-81 '60. (MIRA 14:3)
(RADIATION SICKNESS) (LEAD POISONING)

ABRAMOVA, Zh.I.; BRUSILOVSKAYA, A.I.; GADASKINA, I.D.; GOLUBEV, A.A.; GRIGOR'YEV, Z.E.; DANISHEVSKIY, S.L.; KOVNATSKIY, M.A.; KOYRANSKIY, B.B.; LAZAREV, N.V.; LEVINA, E.N.; LYUBLINA, Ye.I.; LYKHINA, Ye.T.; OSIPOV, B.S.; RYLOVA, M.L.; RUSIN, V.Ya.; SLONIM, A.D.; FRIDLYAND, I.G.

Il'ia Stepanovich Aleksandrov. Farm.i toks. 24 no.1:127 Ja-F '61.
(MIRA 14:5)
(ALEKSANDROV, IL'IA STEPANOVICH, 1902-1960)

ABRAMOVA, Zh.I., kand. med. nauk; ANICHKOV, S.V., prof.; BELEN'KIY, M.L., prof.; VAL'DMAN, A.V., doktor med. nauk; VEDENEYEVA, Z.I., kand. med. nauk; VINOGRADOV, V.M., kand. med. nauk; GERSHANOVICH, M.L., kand. med. nauk; GINETSINSKIY, A.G., prof.; GORBOVITSKIY, S.Ye., prof.; GREBENKINA, M.A., dotsent; GREKH, I.F., dots.; DENISENKO, P.P., kand. med. nauk; D'YACHENKO, P.K., kand. med. nauk; ZHESTYANIKOV, V.D., kand. med. nauk; ZAUGOL'NIKOV, S.D., prof.; ZEYMAL', E.V., kand. med. nauk; ISKAREV, N.A., kand. med. nauk; KARASIK, V.M., prof.; KIVMAN, G.Ya., kand. med. nauk; KOZLOV, O.D., kand. med. nauk; KROTOV, A.I., doktor vetor. nauk; KUDRIN, A.N., doktor med. nauk; LAZAREV, N.V., prof.; LAPIN, I.P., kand. med. nauk; MEL'NIKOVA, V.F., prof.; MESHCHERSKAYA, K.A., prof.; MIKHEL'SON, M.Ya., prof.; MOSHKOVSKIY, Sh.D., prof.; PADEYSKAYA, Ye.N., kand. med. nauk; PARIBOK, V.P., prof.; PERSHIN, G.N., prof.; PLANEL'YES, Kh.Kh., prof.; PONOMAREV, G.A., prof.; POSKALENKO, A.N., kand. med. nauk; MUKHIN, Ye.A., dots.; ROZOVSKAYA, Ye.S., dots.; RYBOLOVLEV, R.S., starshiy nauchnyy sotr.; SALYAMON, L.S., kand. med. nauk; SAFRAZBEKYAN, R.R., kand. biol. nauk; TIUNOV, L.A., kand. med. nauk; TOMILINA, T.N., dots.; FELISTOVICH, G.I., kand. med. nauk; FRUYENTOV, N.K., kand. med. nauk; KHAUNINA, R.A., kand. med. nauk; TSYGANOV, S.V., prof.[deceased]; CHERKES, A.I., prof.;

(Continued on next card)

ABRAMOVA, Zh.I.---(continued) Card 2.
CHERNOV, V.A., doktor med. nauk; SHADURSKIY, K.S., prof.; YAKOVLEV, V.Ya., doktor khim. nauk; MASHKOVSKIY, M.D., red.; NIKOLAYEVA, M.M., red.; RULEVA, M.S., tekhn. red.; CHUMAYEVA, Z.V., tekhn. red.

[Manual on pharmacology] Rukovodstvo po farmakologii. Leningrad, Medgiz. Vol.2. 1961. 503 p. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Anichkov, Karasik, Cherkes). 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Belen'kiy, Ginetsinskiy, Moshkovskiy, Planel'yes).

(PHARMACOLOGY)

ABRAMOVA, Zh. I.

Protective effect of novocaine in fractionated x-ray irradiation of animals and during the action of novembichine. Vop. onk. no.3: 107-110 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz patofiziologicheskoy laboratorii (zav. - kand. med. nauk Zh. I. Abramova) klinicheskogo otdela (zav. - prof. M. A. Kovnatskiy) Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy (dir. - prof. Z. E. Grigor'yev)

(X RAYS—THERAPEUTIC USE) (NOVOCAINE)
(EMBICHINE)

ABRAMOVA, Zh.I., kand.med.nauk; BEREZYUK, G.S.; BORSHCHEVSKIY, Yu.M.; OSMOLOVSKIY, G.M., kand.biol.nauk; CHEREDNICHENKO, L.K., kand.med.nauk

Physicochemical and fibroplastic properties of pyroxenite. Gor'ba s sil. 5:323-327 '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolevaniy.
(PYROXENITE) (DUST--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

ABRAMOVA, Zh.I., kand. med. nauk; GADASKINA, I.D., prof.; GOLUBEV, A.A., kand. med. nauk; DANISHEVSKIY, S.L., prof.; ZIL'BER, Yu.D., kand. med. nauk; LAZAREV, L.N., kand. khim. nauk; LEVINA, E.N., doktor med. nauk; LOYT, A.O.; LYUBLINA, Ye.I., doktor biol. nauk; LYKHINA, Ye.T., kand. biol. nauk; MINKINA, N.A., kand. med. nauk; RUSIN, V.Ya., kand. med. nauk; SALYAMON, L.S., kand. med. nauk; SPERANSKIY, S.V., TRAKHTENBERG, I.M., dots.; FILOV, V.A., kand. biol. nauk; TSIRK, K.G., kand. med. nauk; CHEKUNOVA. M.P., kand. med. nauk; GRIVA, Z.I., red.; LAZAREV, N.V., zasl.deyat.nauki,prof., red.; LEVIN, S.S., tekhn. red.; BASINA, M.Z., tekhn. red.

[Toxic industrial substances; handbook for chemists, engineers and physicians] Vrednye veshchestva v promyshlennosti; spravochnik dlia khimikov, inzhenerov i vrachei. Izd.4., perer.i dop. Leningrad, Goskhimizdat. Pt.2.[Inorganic and metallo-organic compounds] Neorganicheskie i elementorganicheskie soedineniia. 1963. 619 p. (MIRA 17:2)

ABRAMOVA, Zh.I.

Use of urea in treating experimental poisoning by carbon disulfide. Pat. fiziol. i eksp. terap. 8 no.6:76-77 N-D '64.
(MIRA 18:6)

1. Patofiziologicheskaya laboratoriya Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolevaniy.

ABRAMOVA, Z. V.

USSR/Cultivable Plants - Grains.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 10695

Author : Abramova, Z. V.

Inst : Leningrad Agricultural Institute

Title : Characteristics of Wheat Flowering in Leningradskaya Oblast'

Orig Pub : Nauch. Zap. Leningr. s.-kh. in-ta, 1956, No 11, 126-133.

Abstract : Open flowering in various wheat varieties and species was studied under conditions of Leningradskaya Oblast' and Krasnodarskiy Kray. In Leningradskaya Oblast' 50-70% of the spring soft wheat blossoms had open flowering. Winter varieties blossomed even more openly. In Tr. monococcum and Tr. Timofeevi, up to 90% of the blossoms had the open type of flowering. Very similar data were acquired for the same species and varieties in Krasnodarskiy Kray,

Card 1/2

- U[illegible]/Cultivable Plants - Grains. M-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 10695

despite the differences in climate. The species and varieties which blossom openly have a short blossoming period and harmonious blossoming during the daytime hours as well as the hours /sic/ of the 24 hour period.

Card 2/2

POPOVA, Gali Mikhaylovna, prof., doktor sel'skokhoz.nauk; LEONT'YEV, Vladimir Mitrofanovich, dotsent, kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; KOZLOVA, Favsta Ivanovna, dotsent, kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; ABRAMOVA, Zinaida Vasil'yevna, dotsent, kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; IVASHKINA, L.A., red.; CHUNAYEVA, Z.V., tekhn.red.

[Guide to practice lessons in the breeding and seed production of field crops] Rukovodstvo k prakticheskim zaniatiiam po selektsii i semenovodstvu polevykh kul'tur. Izd.2., perer. Pod red. G.M.Popovoi. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1960. 376 p. (MIRA 13:11)

(Field crops)

ABRAMOVA, Z.V., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Effect of additional pollination with foreign pollen on the variability of wheat. Agrobiologiia no.2:198-204 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Leningradskiy sel'skokhozyaystvenny'h, institut, Pushkin.
(Wheat breeding)

ABRAMOVA, Z.V., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; SHUROVENKOV, Yu.B.; PONOMARCHUK, V.I. (Uzhgorod); KHODYREV, N.G., agronom (Ust'-Labinskiy rayon, Krasnodarskogo kraya); KASUMOV, V.G., nauchnyy sotrudnik; PROKOF'YEV, M.A.; SIZOVA, G.S.

Brief information. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 9 no. 4:48-50 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Leningradskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut (for Abramova). 2. Zaveduyushchiy laboratoriyey zashchity rasteniy Kurganskoy oblastnoy sel'skokhozyaystvennoy opytnoy stantsii (for Shurovenkov). 3. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut zashchity rasteniy (for Kasumov). 4. Altayskaya opytnaya stantsiya sadovodstva (for Prokof'yev, Sizova).

ABRAMOVA, Z.V., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk

Cytoembryological study of selective fertilization in wheat. Agrobiologiia no.4:544-549 Jl-Ag '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Leningradskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.

YUGOSLAVIA / Farm Animals. General Problems. Q-1

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 12, 1958, 54689.

Author : Obradovic M., Abramovic Lukic V.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Chemical Composition of Certain Feeding Stuffs Recently Introduced in Yugoslavia.

Orig Pub: Veterinaria (Jugosl), 1957, 6, No 1, 183-188.

Abstract: The article deals with the utilization, in the feeding of domestic animals, of the meal obtained as the result of the processing of fish and meat products, of the waste from the processing of vegetables and fruits, and of the seeds and fruits of certain plants and grasses.

Card 1/1

Alekseyev, A. and Valuyskov, F.

"Method of Determining Equipment Needs in Drawing up Long-Range Plans for the Machine-Tractor Station," Sots. sel'khoz., 23, No 8, 1952

MLRA Nov 1952

AVRAMOVICH, A. A.

"Introduction and Mastery of Grass Raising as Part of Crop Rotation (based on the experience of collective farms of the Saratov Province)," Saratov, Saratovskoye Obl. gos. izd-vo, 1949.

SLRA May 1952

AB[illegible]AMOVICH, A.D., kand. tekhn. nauk; ANTONOV, M.F., kand. tekhn. nauk; KAPLAN, G.A., inzh.-ekonomist; LEVIN, S.M., inzh.-zemleustroitel'; LISTENGURT, F.M., kand. geogr. nauk; SAMOYLOV, Ya.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; SKOLYAR, I.M., kand. arkhitek.; SOLOFNENKO, N.A., kand. arkht.; STEKLIGOV, V.D., kand. arkht.; FALEYEV, V.G., inzh.; Prinimali uchastiye: BUTUZOVA, V.P.; GLABINA, N.K.; GOL'DSHTEYN, A.M.; DEMYANOVSKIY, V.S.; KAPLAN, G.L.; FEDOTOVA, N.A.; TSEYTLIN, G.I.; BURLAKOV, N.Ya., red.; KOMPANEYETS, Z.N., red. izd-va; GOLOVKINA, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Regional planning of economic administrative regions, industrial regions and centers; planning guide]Raionnaia planirovka ekonomicheskikh administrativnykh raionov, promyshlennykh raionov i uzlov; rukovodstvo po proektirovaniiu. Pod red.N.IA.Burlakova. Moskva, Gosstroiizdat, 1962. 266 p. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut gradostroitel'stva i raionnoi planirovki. 2. Zamestitel' direktora po nauchnoy rabote Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta gradostroitel'stva i rayonnoy planirovki (for Burlakov). 3. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gradostroitel'stva i rayonnoy planirovki (for Butuzova, Glabina, Gol'dshteyn, Demyanovskiy, Kaplan, Fedotova, TSeytlin).

(Regional planning)

ABRAMOVICH, A. D.

Steam boilers- furnaces

Design and operation of shaft furnaces with unit-mill pulverizers., Za ekon. top., no. 2, 1952

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

ABRAMOVICH, A. D.

Dissertation: "An Analysis of the Methods for Heat Calculation in Fire-Tube Boilers." Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Technical Inst of the Fish Industry and Economy imeni A. I. Mikoyan, 10 Jun 54. (Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow, 1 Jun 54)

SO: SUM 318, 23 Dec 1954

ABRAMOVICH, A. D.

YAKOVLEV, Lev Mikhaylovich; MORGULIS, Yu.B., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; ABRAMOVICH, A.D., inzhener, redaktor; MODEL', B.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Marine engines of small and medium power] Sudovye dvigateli maloi i srednei moshchnosti. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1957. 446 p. (MLRA 10:8)
(Marine engines)

SOV/96-59-8-21/27

AUTHOR: Abramovich, A.D., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: A Combined Cycle With Steam and Gas Turbines with Supercharged Boilers

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika 1959, Nr 8, pp 78-85 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The principal boiler and turbine manufacturers in the USA are devoting considerable attention to a cycle including steam and gas turbines. This article is a review of published American work on the subject. A number of cycle block diagrams are considered and their relative merits briefly compared. A Foster Wheeler steam generator for use in such equipment is described and illustrated. Control arrangements are then examined and several circuit diagrams are given. Station arrangement is briefly mentioned and the fuel question is discussed. There are 15 figures and 4 English references.

Card 1/1

AHRAMOVICH, A.D., kand.tekhn.nauk

Industrial electric power plants in the U.S.A. Energokhoz.za rub. no.3:10-19 My-Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(United States--Electric power plants)