

ALEKSANDROV, N.I.

ALEKSANDROV, N.I.

Survey of activities of branches of the All-Union Society of
Obstetricians and Gynecologists during L[]]. Akush. i gin. 32
no.5:76-93 S-O '56. (MIRA 10:11)
(OBSTETRICS) (GYNECOLOGY)

ALEKSANDROV, N.I.

First All-Union Conference of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, held
on Feb. 1 - 5, 1957. Akush. i gin. 33 no.3:107-118 My-Je '57.
(OBSTETRICS) (GYNECOLOGY) (MLRA 10:8)

ALEKSANDROV, N.I.

Review of the activity of the branches of the All-Union and All-Russian Societies of Obstetricians and Gynecologists in 1956.

Akush. i gin. 33 no.6:101-119 N-D '57.

(MIRA 11:3)

(OBSTETRICS) (GYNECOLOGY)

ALEKSANDROV, N.I.

Obstetrical forceps [with summary in English]. Akush. i gin. 34 no.3:
15-21 My-Je '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Iz rodil'nogo doma No.4 (glavnyy vrach Ye.K.Savina), Moskva.
(OBSTETRICS, appar. & instruments,
forceps, indic. & hazards (Rus))

ALEKSANDROV, N.

Survey of the activities of branches of the All-Russian Society
of Obstetricians and Gynecologists in 1957. Akush. i gin. 34 no.6:
105-119 N-D '58. (MIRA 12:1)

(OBSTETRICAL SOCIETIES) (GYNECOLOGICAL SOCIETIES)

ALEKSANDROV, N.I.

Meetings of sessions of the Moscow City and Province Society of
Obstetrics and Gynecology. Akush.i gin. 35 no.4:107-123 JI-Ag '59.
(MIRA 12:11)

(GYNECOLOGY)

(OBSTETRICS)

STEPANOV, I.G., red.; KAKUSHKINA, Ye.A., red.; ALEKSANDROV, N.I., red.;
RAFAL'KES, S.B., red.; ZUYEVA, N.K., tekhn.red.

[Hormonal research in gynecology; collection of works of the
Endocrinology Laboratory at the Research Institute for Midwifery
and Gynecology of the Ministry of Public Health of the R.S.F.S.R.]
Gormonal'nye issledovaniia v ginekologii; sbornik rabot laboratorii
endokrinologii Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta akusherstva i
ginekologii Ministerstva zdavookhraneniia RSFSR. Moskva, Gos.
izd-vo med.lit-ry Medgiz, 1960. 201 p. (MIRA 14:7)
(GYNECOLOGICAL RESEARCH) (HORMONES, SEX)

ALEKSANDROV, N.I.; SAVINA, Ye.K. (Moskva)

Stillbirth and mortality of the newborn in labor with pelvic
presentation. Akush.i gin. no.4:22-25 '61. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz rodil'nogo doma No.4 (glavnyy vrach Ye.K. Savina)
(LABOR (OBSTETRICS)) (INFANTS (NEWBORN)---MORTALITY)
(STILLBIRTH)

ALEKSANDROV, N.I.; GEFEN, N.Ye.

Ways of further development of chemical vaccines. Zhur.mikrobiol.
epid. i immun. 27 no.5:6-13 My '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(VACCINES AND VACCINATION
chem. vaccines, develop., review)

ALEKSANDROV, N.I., polkovnik med.sluzhby; GEFEN, N.Ye., polkovnik med.sluzhby

Physiological methods of immunization and possibilities of their
improvement. Voen-med.zhur. no.10:62-67 O '58. (MIRA 12:12)

(IMMUNITY VACCINES AND VACCINATION
physiol.methods of immunization (Ras))

17(6)

SOV/17 7-58-11-11/50

AUTHORS: Aleksandrov, N.I. and Gefen, N.Ye., Colonels of the
Medical Corps

TITLE: About the Method of Aerogenic (Inhalation) Immunization and the Possibility of Its Improvement

PERIODICAL: Voenno-meditsinskiy zhurnal, 1958, Nr 11, pp 38 -
42 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In this article, the author discusses aerogenic immunization and makes suggestions on how to improve it. He refers to Akar, who, in 1923, uttered the idea of an aerogenic immunization against plague. Dene (1934) thought the lymphatic system, especially the tonsils, the best place for administering vaccine preparations. Although the aerogenic method has been proved to be effective by many authors, it is not widely used because of the lack of rational vaccine preparation and of the poor durability of the antigenic and, above all, the living vaccine. By means of numerous experiments and investigations, the author found out that biological preparations

Card 1/3

SOV/177-58-11-11/50

About the Method of Aerogenic (Inhalation) Immunization and the Possibility of Its Improvement

methods and, to a certain extent also, the conjunctival method. All literature data and the author's own investigations point to the high effectiveness of the aerogenic immunization method in case of utilizing high-quality vaccine in massive dosage and rational methods of application for aerogenic inoculations. The dry pulverized vaccines were studied in experiments on animals and humans and gave good results. There is no doubt that the method of aerogenic immunization with pulverized vaccines can also be used for protection from many other infectious diseases of humans (diphtheria, influenza, tuberculosis, poliomyelitis, variola, yellow fever) and of animals (plague of cattle, pigs, foot-and-mouth disease, tuberculosis). There is 1 table.

Card 3/3

ALEKSANDROV, N.I., polkovnik med.sluzhby; GEFEN, N.Ye., polkovnik med.sluzhby;
GARIN, N.S., podpolkovnik med.sluzhby; GAPOCHKO, K.G., podpolkovnik
med.sluzhby; DAAL'-BERG, I.I., podpolkovnik med.sluzhby; SERGEYEV, V.M.,
podpolkovnik med.sluzhby

Reactivity to and effectiveness of aerogenic vaccination against
certain zoonoses. Voen.-med.zhur. no.12:34-38 *D '58. (MIRA 12:12)
(VACCINES AND VACCINATION,
against aerogenic zoonoses (Rus))

ALEKSANDROV, N.I., general-mayor meditsinskoy sluzhby; GEFIN, N.Ye., polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby; GARIN, N.S., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby; GAPOCHKO, K.G., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby; SERGEYEV, V.M., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby; TAMARIN, A.L., polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby; SHLYAKHOV, E.N., kand.med.nauk

Experience in massive aerogenic vaccination against anthrax. Voen.-
med.zhur. no.8:23-32 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(ANTHRAX, immunology)
(VACCINATION)

S/016/60/000/05/02/051

AUTHORS: Aleksandrov. NI. and Gefen, N.Ya.

TITLE: Aerosol Immunization With Dry Live Vaccines and Toxoids. I.
Theoretical and Experimental Prerequisites for Devising a Method
of Aerosol Vaccination

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, 1960, No. 6,
pp. 7 - 11

TEXT: Parenteral methods of immunization by subcutaneous, intradermal or dermal vaccination have various disadvantages. Two of the most effective ways of avoiding these disadvantages are: (1) reducing the number of parenteral vaccinations needed by greater use of associated and adsorbed vaccines, and (2) combined parenteral and physiological vaccination. The authors refer the reader to their previous works summarizing the results of experiments on the efficacy of physiological vaccination. One of the most promising methods appears to be mass vaccination with finely dispersed aerosols prepared from dry, powdered polyvalent vaccines. This method has given encouraging initial results against such diseases as plague, tularemia, tuberculosis, influenza, typhoid, dysentery, diphtheria etc. ✓

Card 1/2

S/016/60/000/06/02/051

Aerosol Immunization With Dry Live Vaccines and Toxoids. I. Theoretical and Experimental Prerequisites for Devising a Method of Aerosol Vaccination

The main reason why this method has not been more widely adopted is the lack of suitable vaccinal preparations. Intensive work is now in process on the testing of aerosol immunization with powdered anthrax and brucellosis vaccines. The results of this work will be published in subsequent issues of Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii. There are 6 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: February 6, 1960

Card 2/2

ALEKSANDROV, N.I.; GEFEN, N.Ye.; GAPOCHKO, K.G.; GARIN, N.S.

Aerosol immunization with dry live vaccines and antitoxins. Part
4: Characteristics and dynamics of the vaccinal process following
aerosol vaccination with brucellosis, tularemia, anthrax and plague
dust vaccines. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 31 no.2:38-44 D
'60. (MIRA 14:6)

(VACCINATION)
(ANTHRAX)

(BRUCELLOSIS)
(PLAGUE)

(TULAREMIA)

ALEKSANDROV, N.I.; GEFEN, N.Ye.; YEROGOVA, N.B.; SERGEYEV, V.M.; MATYUK, P.D.;
SMIRNOV, M.S.

Aerosol immunization by means of dry pulverized vaccines and anatoxins.
Report No.2: Study on the effectiveness of the aerosol method of
immunization and reimmunization by means of dry pulverized diphtherial
anatoxins. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 31 no.7:92-97 J1 '60.
(MIRA 13:9)

(DIPHTHERIA)

(TOXINS AND ANTITOXINS)

ALEKSANDROV, N.I.; GEFEN, N.Ye.; GARIN, N.S.; GAPOCHKO, K.G.

Aerosol immunization with dry living vaccines and toxoids. Report
No. 3: Experimental study of the effectiveness of aerosol
immunization with dry dust-type vaccines (anthrax, brucellosis,
tularemia and plague). Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 31
no. 10:44-50 0 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

(VACCINATION)

ALEKSANDROV, N.I.; GEFEN, N.Ye.; YEGOROVA, N.B.; KREYNIN, L.S.; SERGEYEV,
V.M.; MASLOV, A.I.; SMIRNOV, M.S.; KRAKHT, S.V.; BUDAK, A.P.;
GEFEN, G.Ye.

Development of a method for aerosol immunization against typhoid
fever and dysentery. Voen.-med. zhur. no.5:54-59 My '61. (MIRA 14:8)

(TYPHOID FEVER) (DYSENTERY) (AEROSOLS)

ALEKSANDROV, N.I.; GEFEN, N.Ye.; KREYNIN, L.S.; YEGOROVA, N.B.;
MASLOV, A.I. (Moskva)

Some problems in the theoretical and experimental elaboration of a
method for aerosol vaccination. Zdrav. Ros. Feder. 5 no. 4:10-13 Ap
'61. (MIRA 14:4)
(AEROSOLS) (COMMUNICABLE DISEASES—PREVENTION) (VACCINATION)

ALEKSANDROV, N.I.; GEFEN, N.Ye.; BUDAK, A.P.; YEZEPCCHUK, Yu.V.; FILIPPENKO,
A.I.; RUNOVA, V.F.

Search for effective chemical vaccines against some zoonoses.
Report No.1: Production of chemical by deposited anthrax vaccine
and study of its effectiveness in animal experiments. Zhur. mikrobiol.
epid. i immun. 32 no.5:42-46 My '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(ANTHRAX)

ALEKSANDROV, N.I.; GEFFN, N.Ye.; GAPOCHKO, K.G.; GARIN, N.S.; SERGEYEV, V.M.;
LAZAREVA, Ye.S.; MISHCHENKO, V.V.; SHLYAKHOV, E.N.

Aerosol immunization with dry live vaccines and anatoxins. Report
No.6: Study of the reactogenic and immunological effectiveness of
aerosol immunization with spray vaccines (brucellosis, tularemia,
anthrax and plague) in man. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 32
no.7:56-62 Je '61. (MIRA 15:5)

(VACCINATION) (AEROSOLS)
(COMMUNICABLE DISEASES---PREVENTION)

ALEKSANDROV, N.I.; GEFEN, N.Ye.; GAPOCHKO, K.G.; GARIN, N.S.; SERGEYEV, V.M.;
SMIRNOV, M.S.

Aerosol immunization with dry live vaccines and anatoxins. Report No.7:
Organization, methods, and technic of mass aerosol immunization of human
subjects with atomized vaccines. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 32
no.9:3-7 S '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(VACCINATION) (AEROSOLS)

ALEKSANDROV, N.I.; GEFEN, N.Ye.; RUDNEVA, O.A.; LEBEDINSKIY, V.A.; OGANKOV,
V.I.; MAKHROV, N.F.; FILIPPENKO, A.I.

Research on effective chemical vaccines against some zoonoses.
Report No.2: Development of a chemical brucellosis vaccine and
study of its effectiveness in experiments on animals. Zhur.
mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 32 no.11:66-72 N :61. (MIRA 14:11)
(BRUCELLOSIS) (VACCINES) (ZOOSES—PREVENTION)

ALEKSANDROV, Nikolay Ivanovich; GEFEN, Nina Yefimovna; SMIRNOV, Ye.I.,
red.; TROITSKIY, D.I., polkovnik med. sluzhby zapasa, red.;
SOLOMONIK, R.L., tekhn. red.

[Active specific prevention of infectious diseases and ways for
improving it] Aktivnaia spetsificheskaya profilaktika infektsion-
nykh zabolevaniy i puti ee usovershenstvovaniya. Pod red. i s pre-
disl. E.I.Smirnova. Moskva, Voenizdat, 1962. 387 p.

(MIRA 15:6)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for
Smirnov).

(COMMUNICABLE DISEASES—PREVENTION)

S/016/62/000/007/001/002
D037/D113

AUTHORS: Aleksandrov, N.I., Gefen, N.Ye., Gapochko, K.G., Garin, N.S.,
Koridze, G.G., Markozashvili, I.N., Osipov, N.P., Pischik, M.P.,
Posobilo, I.A., Smirnov, M.S. and Turov, V.P.

TITLE: Aerosol immunization with dry dust vaccines and anatoxins.
A study of the method of aerosol immunization with dust plague
vaccines during mass immunization.

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 7,
1962, 46-50

TEXT: Tests were conducted to approve the practical use of mass aerosol
immunization with plague vaccine and to check and specify previously ob-
tained data which testified that this vaccination method was safe and had a
low reactivity. Dust plague vaccine was used in a dose of 150-200 million
living microbes of the vaccine EB strain. Four 15-min. seances took place
with up to 190 persons at a time in a 112 m³ room. On the days following
vaccination, 157 persons were subjected to X-ray and hematological tests. ✓

Card 1/2

Aerosol immunization with dry dust vaccines...^{S/016/62/000/007/001/002}
D037/D113

It was found that the reactivity of this method is much lower than that of the subcutaneous and cutaneous immunization methods. Conclusions: (1) Aerosol immunization with dust plague vaccine, using the above-mentioned dose, provoked no distinct reaction but caused characteristic changes in the peripheral blood. (2) This method, tested under practical conditions on 543 persons, is very simple and allows the population to be mass-immunized against plague within a short time. There is 1 table. ✓

SUBMITTED: August 8, 1961

Card 2/2

ALEKSANDROV, N.I.; GEFEN, N.Ye.; YEZEPCCHUK, Yu.V.; BUDAK, A.P.; RUNOVA, V.F.

Study of the optimum conditions for the formation of the protective extracellular anthrax antigen on a milk medium. Zhur.mikrobiol., epid.i immun. 33 no.4:9-14 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:10)
(BACILLUS ANTHRACIS) (ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES)

ALEKSANDROV, N.I.; GEFEN, N.Ye.; GAPOCHKO, K.G.; GARIN, N.S.; MASLOV, A.I.
MISHCHENKO, V.V.; SMIRNOV, M.S.

Aerosol immunization with dry powder vaccines and anatoxins.
Report No.9: Further study of the reactivity and immunological
effectiveness of the method of aerosol immunization with brucel-
losis powder vaccine. Zhur.mikrob., epid. i immun. 33, no. 12: 95: 102, D '62.
(BRUCELLA) (VACCINES) (AEROSOL THERAPY) (MIRA 16:5)

ALEKSANDROV, N.I.; GEFEN, N.Ye.; SHUL'ZHENKO, V.M.; ALEKSANDROV, P.M.;
LEBEDINSKIY, V.A.; KAVERINA-FIRGANG, K.G.; KUZNETSOVA, V.I.;
BEKKER, M.L.; VORONIN, Yu.S.

Search for effective chemical vaccines against some zoonoses.
Report No.3: Development of a chemical plague vaccine and its
experimental test in animals. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun.
4 no.4:66-71 Ap '63. (MIRA 17:5)

ALEKSANDROV, N.I.; GEFEN, N.Ye.; RONOVA, V.F.; BUDAK, A.P.; YEZEPCCHUK, Yu.V.
LEBEDINSKIY, V.A.; FILIPPENKO, A.I.

Improvement of the culture medium and search for a method of
purifying the protective anthrax antigen. Zhur. mikrobiol.
epid. i immun. 40 no.1:103-107'63. (MIRA 16:10)

*

ALEKSANDROV, N.I.; GEFEN, N.Ye.; GAPOCHKO, K.G.; GARIN, N.S.; DANILYUK, S.S.;
YEGOROVA, L.L.; KUZINA, R.F.; KORIDZE, G.G.;
LABINSKIY, A.P.; LEBEDINSKIY, V.A.; MASLOV, A.I.; OSIPOV, N.P.;
SILICH, V.A.; SMIRNOV, M.S.; TSYGANOVA, N.I.

Study of a method of aerosol immunization with powdered plague
vaccine in large population groups. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i
immun. 40 no.12:22-28 D '63.

(MIRA 17:12)

ACCESSION NR: AP4043756

S/0016/64/000/008/0045/0050

AUTHOR: Aleksandrov, N. I.; Gefen, N. Ye.; Voronin, Yu. S.;
Yezepchuk, Yu. V.; Kozyrev, M. B.; Lebedinskiy, V. A.; Nikonov, I.V.;
Runova, V. F.; Tamarin, A. L.; Filippenko, A. I.

TITLE: Further experimental studies of the efficacy of chemical
anthrax vaccine

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii,
no. 8, 1964, 45-50

TOPIC TAGS: vaccine, antigen, anthrax

ABSTRACT: Rabbits were vaccinated with unsterilized anthrax antigen, formalin-sterilized anthrax antigen, and live CTH vaccine, then infected with a virulent strain of B. anthracis. Comparison of results for the three groups showed no difference in efficacy between the unsterilized antigens containing viable CTH cells and the formalin-sterilized antigen. The survival rate was 11 out of 12 rabbits in the first group, 9 out of 11 in the second group, and 11 out of 11 in the third. All the controls died. The immunogenic effect of the antigen

Card 1/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4043756

thus neither depends on nor is enhanced by the presence of viable cells in the vaccine. Formalin-sterilized antigen was used in the remainder of the experiments. The dependence of the degree of immunity induced on the size of the vaccination dose was also investigated in rabbits. The level of immunity was directly dependent on dose size: less than half (5 out of 12) of the rabbits vaccinated with 50 mg of antigen survived infection with 100 Dlm of virulent B. anthracis. Larger doses (100 mg and 300 mg) were about equally efficacious (survival of 6 out of 9 and 7 out of 9 rabbits). All the controls died. The dependence of immunogenic effect on the number of injections into which the vaccination dose is split and on the time interval between them was studied next. A total vaccination dose of 100 mg was administered in one, two, and three injections. Up to 20 days following completion of vaccination, the number of injections made no real difference in immunogenic effect. Mortality increased sharply when immunity was tested 40 days after completion of the vaccination series, however. The immunity produced by live CTH vaccine was longer lasting, and did not fall off sharply until 80 days after vaccination. It should be noted that the CTH dosage

Card 2/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4043756

used (250×10^6 spores) was five times the dose recommended for humans. The efficacy of anthrax antigen was also studied in rhesus monkeys, in which 300 mg of antigen administered in either two or three injections produced a somewhat stronger immunity than did the live CTH vaccine in human-size doses. A final experiment was conducted to determine the efficacy of "native-sorbed" antigen concentrate (obtained by $Al(OH)_3$ precipitation of the culture filtrate without first treating the latter with acid or alcohol). This process not only yields an antigen which is more effective than that obtained by alcohol sorption, but produces it in quantities 15 times greater than the yields attainable by the alcohol process. The results of the experiment showed the immunogenic activity of "native-sorbed" antigen to be about the same as that of acid-sorbed antigen. In view of the much higher yield of the native-sorbed antigen concentrate, its use would seem to be preferable to that of the others. These concentrates produced practically no local reaction, unlike the formalin-sterilized antigen used in the earlier experiments. Orig. art. has: 3 tables.

Card 3/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4043756

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 28May63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CB, LS

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 000

Card 4/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4009079

S/0016/64/000/001/0119/0125

AUTHOR: Aleksandrov, N. I.; Gefen, N. Ye.; Runova, V. F.; Yezepchuk, Yu. V.

TITLE: The search for effective chemical vaccines against some zoonoses. VI. Experimental production of chemical anthrax vaccine under semi-commercial conditions

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 1, 1964, 119-125

TOPIC TAGS: vaccine, chemical vaccine, anthrax vaccine, anthrax, anthrax bacillus, chemical anthrax vaccine,

ABSTRACT: As a follow-up to previously reported studies on mice, guinea pigs, rabbits, sheep and monkeys, which showed that a chemically-treated anthrax vaccine was just as effective as live STI vaccine for s.c. immunization against anthrax, the authors attempted to produce their chemical vaccine on a large scale. When anthrax bacilli were grown in 100-liter flasks in a medium consisting of milk, peptone, glucose, vitamin B₁ and salts, antigen accumulation reached a maximum in 18-24 hours and all of the biochemical processes were found to be the same as in 5-liter flasks. The immunological effectiveness of the antigen produced was also found to be the same. Sterilization of large volumes of antigen with 0.4% Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4009079

formalin at room temperature was found to be preferable to the use of beta-propionolactone or merthiolate. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 25Mar62

DATE ACQ: 03Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AM, BC

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

L 18369-65 EWT(1)/T/EWA(b) Pa-4 AMD JK
ACCESSION NR: AP5003099

S/0016/64/000/011/0128/0133

AUTHOR: Aleksandrov, N.I.; Gefen, N. Ye.; Yegorova, N.B.; Miroshnichenko, I. V.

TITLE: Immunological activity of lymphoid organs in aerosol and subcutaneous immunization against typhoid fever

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 11, 1964, 128-133

TOPIC TAGS: immunology, bacterial disease, intestinal disease, cytology
Abstract: The plasmocytic reaction and accumulation of RNA were studied comparatively with single aerosol and subcutaneous immunizations of grown rabbits with whole typhoid antigen. Both methods of immunization caused an increase in the number of RNA-enriched lymphocytes in the peripheral blood and an intense plasmocytic reaction, as manifested by a considerable increase in the number of young plasmatic cells both in the regional and in remote lymph nodes. The study established a correlation of maximum intensity of the plasmocytic reaction and maximum RNA accumulation in lymphocytes of the peripheral blood with serological shifts in rabbits immunized by both methods with whole typhoid antigen. Orig. art. has 1 figure and 2 graphs.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 28Oct63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 004

JPRS

Card 1/1

ALEKSANDROV, N.I.; GEFEN, N.Ye.; GAPOCHKO, K.G.; GARIN, N.S.; GORDON, G.Ya.
KOZHUSHKO, M.I.; KORENEV, G.P.; LAZAREVA, Ye.S.; LEYKEKHMAN, Ye.P.;
MASLOV, A.I.; PAVLOV, G.A.; POLIVANOV, N.D.; ROMANOV, P.S.; RYBAKOV,
P.S.; RYBAKOV, M.G.; SAMOKHVALOV, M.F.; SMIRNOV, M.S.; SHTERN, M.A.;
CHEPKOV, V.N.

Experience with mass aerosol immunization with tularemia dust
vaccine. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i imm. 41 no. 2:14-43 F '64.
(MIRA 17:9)

L 13096-66 EWT(1)/EWA(j)/T/EWA(b)-2 JK

ACC NR: AP6006641

SOURCE CODE: UR/0016/65/000/001/0057/0060

AUTHOR: Aleksandrov, N. I.; Gefen, N. Ye.; Dobrovolskiy, K. F.; Yezepchuk, Yu. V.; Lebedinskiy, V. A.; Mikhaylov, B. Ya.; Runova, V. F.; Seregina, A. I.; Filippenko, A. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Immunogenicity of chemical anthrax vaccine tested in sheep

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 1, 1965, 57-60

TOPIC TAGS: vaccine, immunology, anthrax

ABSTRACT: The authors improved the chemical anthrax vaccine that they had developed several years before. Single as well as double inoculations of sheep produced immunity to infection from 100 Dcl of virulent anthrax bacillae. Further research is needed to determine the minimal immunizing dose for sheep and the duration of the immunity. Orig. art. has: 3 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 29Jun63 / ORIG REF: 003 / CTH REF: 008

Card 1/1

UDC: 616.981.51-085.372-036.8-092.9

L 14991-65 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EPF(n)-2/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(b) Pu..4 SSD/AFWL/
ASD(f)-2/ASD(m)-3/AFETR/ESD(c) JD/JW/JG/MLK

ACCESSION NR: AT4048121

S/0000/63/000/000/0065/0071

AUTHOR: Aleksandrov, N. L., Mordyuk, V. S.

TITLE: A direct heating relaxation device

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznaya Konferentsiya po relaksatsionny*m yavleniyam v metallakh i splavakh. 3d, Voronezh, 1962. Relaksatsionny*ye yavleniya v metallakh i splavakh (Relaxation phenomena in metals and alloys; trudy* konferentsii, Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1963, 65-71

TOPIC TAGS: tungsten wire, tungsten wire creep, tungsten wire relaxation, internal friction, rigidity modulus

ABSTRACT: The authors have designed a simple relaxation device (see Fig. 1 of the Enclosure) for measuring the internal friction and the relative rigidity modulus of refractory metals such as molybdenum and tungsten, using direct heating. The heating temperature is determined by the amperage. The accuracy of temperature measurement is $\pm 20^{\circ}\text{C}$, which may be increased to $\pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$. The device allows one to take visual, photographic and mechanical measurements of the oscillations. Curves presented in the paper show the relationship between the internal friction and the annealing temperature as determined by this device. The first maximum is at $1800-1900^{\circ}\text{C}$; this is connected with the grain boundaries. The Wert equation was then used to find the activation energy. It is shown in the paper that the first maximum of the internal friction curve drops after primary recrystallization.

Cord1/3

L 14991-65

ACCESSION NR: AT4048121

3
Isothermic heating of the sample at 2300C for 11 seconds almost completely eliminates the internal friction. Consequently, the sharp variation in the shape of the internal friction curve is caused by changes in the microstructure. Tests showed that fine-grain tungsten wires have a higher creep and lower ultimate strength. Analysis of the tests also showed that the processes created in tungsten wires have lower activation energies at lower temperatures. Further investigations are required to determine the effect of both low and high temperatures on the activation energies of different processes in tungsten wires. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 2 tables and 1 formula. 16

ASSOCIATION: Mordovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet NIIS (Mordovian State University, NIIS)

SUBMITTED: 10Nov63

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 010

OTHER: 006

Card 2/3

L 14991-65

ACCESSION NR: AT4048121

ENCLOSURE: 01

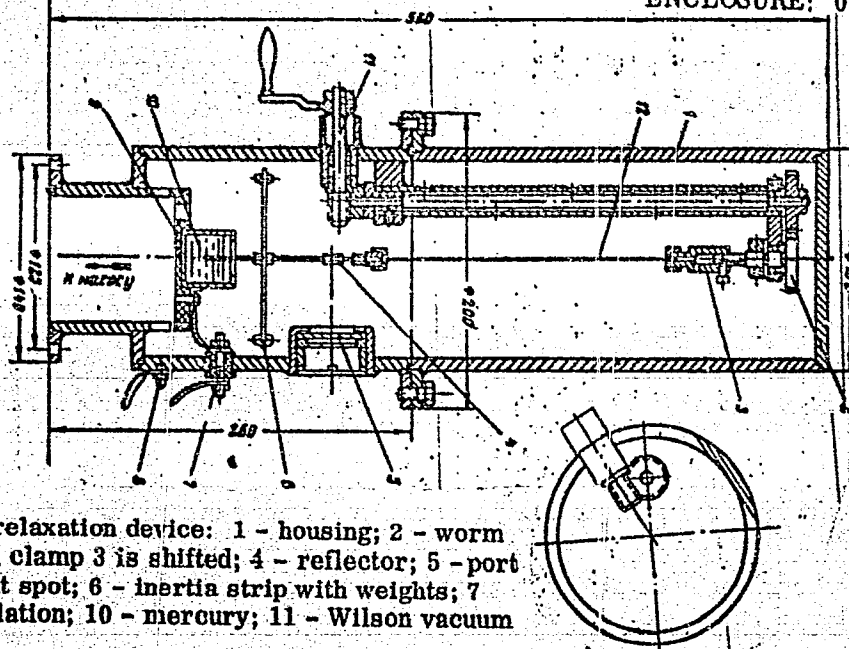


Fig. 1. Direct heating relaxation device: 1 - housing; 2 - worm gear, by means of which clamp 3 is shifted; 4 - reflector; 5 - port for entry and exit of light spot; 6 - inertia strip with weights; 7 and 8 - clamps; 9 - insulation; 10 - mercury; 11 - Wilson vacuum inlet; 12 - sample.

Card 3/3

ALEKSANDROV, N.M.

Penicillin therapy of phlegmons of the facial region. Vest.
khir.74 no.8:35-37 D '54. (MLRA 8:10)

1. Iz kliniki chelyustno-litsevoy khirurgii i stomatologii
(nach.prof. M.V.Mukhin, nauch.rukovod.prof. D.A.Entin)
Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena lenina akademii m.S.M.Kirova
Adres avtora: Leningrad 2, Fontanka, d.68, kv.5.

(PENICILLIN, therapeutic use,
phlegmon of face)
(FACE, diseases,
phlegmon, ther.,penicillin)
(PHLEGMON,
face, ther.,penicillin)

ALEKSANDROV, N.M., kand. med. nauk.

Use of intratracheal anesthesia in maxillo facial surgery. Stomatologia 38 no.1:55-57 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Iz kafedry chelyustno-litsevoy khirurgii i stomatologii (zav. - prof. M.V. Mukhin) Voenno-meditsinskoy akademii imeni S.M. Kirova.
(INTRATRACHEAL ANESTHESIA)
(JAWS--SURGERY)

ALEKSANDROV, N.M.

Features of intratracheal anesthesia in maxillofacial surgery.
Vest. khir. 84 no. 2:105-111 F '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(FACE—SURGERY) (INTRATRACHEAL ANESTHESIA)

ALEKSANDROV, N.M., kand.med.nauk

Surgical treatment of depression and extreme prominence of the auriculae (lop-earedness). Vest.otorin. no.5:44-46 '62.

1. Iz kafedry chelyustno-litsevoy khirurgii so stomatologiyey (nach. - prof. M.V. Mukhin) Voenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M. Kirova, Leningrad.
(EAR--ABNORMITIES AND DEFORMITIES)

ALEKSANDROV, N.M., dotsent

Technique of plastic surgery using the Filatov tube graft in forming an auricle of the ear. Vestn. otorinolaring. 25 no.3: 23-29 '63 (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz kafedry chelyustno-litsevoy khirurgii so stomatologiyey (nachal'nik - prof. M.V. Mukhin) Voenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni Kirova, Leningrad.

ZBARZH, Ya.M., prof.; MUKHIN, M.V., prof.; UVAROV, V.M., prof.;
KABAKOV, B.D., doktor med. nauk; ALEKSANDROV, N.M., dots.;
KLEMENTOV, A.V., dots.; FIALKOVSKIY, V.V., dots.;
MUKOVOZOV, I.N., kand. med. nauk; CHUPRINA, Yu.V., kand.
med. nauk; RYNKEVICH, V.S., red.; LEBEDEVA, G.T., tekhn.red.

[Operative maxillofacial surgery] Operativnaia cheliustno-
litsevaia khirurgiia. Leningrad, Medgiz, 1963. 358 p.
(MIRA 16:12)

(FACE—SURGERY) (JAWS—SURGERY) (NECK—SURGERY)

MUKHTIN, M.V., prof. (Leningrad, K-9, ul. Smirnova, d. 10-a, kv. 25)
ALEKSANDROV, N.M., dotsent

Hemangioma of the facial bones. Vest. khir. 91 no. 9:10-14 5'63.
(MIRA 17:4)

1. Iz kafedry chelyustno-litsevoy khirurgii (nachal'nik -prof.
M.V. Mukhin) Voenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni
Kirova.

ALEKSANDROV, Nikita Mikhaylovich, kand. med. nauk; KLEMENTOV,
Anatoliy Vasil'yevich, kand. med. nauk; MALYSHEV,
Vasiliy Alekseyevich, kand. med. nauk; FEDOROVSKAYA,
N.V., red.

[Emergency stomatological aid] Neotlozhnaia stomatologi-
cheskaia pomoshch'. Leningrad, Meditsina, 1965. 116 p.
(MIRA 18:6)

7 KORODIN, P. M., MOSKALEV, V. V., SKRIPOV, F. I. (LGU, Leningrad)
"The Development of Equipment for Investigating Molecular and Crystal
Structures by Nuclear Magnetic Resonance".

report presented at the All-Union Conference on Statistical Radio
Physics, Gor'kiy, 13-18 October 1958. (Izv. vyssh uchev zaved-Radiotekh.,
vol. 2, No. 1, pp 121-127) COMPLETE card under SIFOROV, V. I.)

AUTHORS:

Aleksandrov, N.M., Moskalev, V.V.

SOV/54-58-3-2/19

TITLE:

Radiofrequency Spectrograph for the Quantitative Investigation of the Lines of Nuclear Magnetic Resonance in Crystals (Radiochastotnyy spektrograf dlya kolichestvennogo issledovaniya konturov liniy yadernogo magnitnogo rezonansa v kristallakh)

PERIODICAL:

Vestnik Leningradskogo universiteta. Seriya fiziki i khimii, 1958, Nr 3, pp 14 - 20 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The experimental investigation of the nuclear magnetic resonance lines in crystals is impeded by the fact that these lines exhibit a considerable width and a low intensity. The spectrograph described in the present paper (its block scheme is represented in figure 1) makes possible the investigation of the line contours. The electromagnet yoke (Fig 2) is made of soft magnet steel ST-3 . After the regulation the relative homogeneity of the magnetic field was $10^{-6}/\text{cm}^3$. By this fact the device together with corresponding electronic equipment becomes universal. It can be used in the investigation of chemically caused displacements in liquids and crystal samples of large volume. The receiver of a superheterodyne type (Fig 3) guarantees the observation of the frequency shift as

Card 1/3

Radiofrequency Spectrograph for the Quantitative Investigation of the Lines of Nuclear Magnetic Resonance in Crystals

SOV/54-58-3-2/19

well as of the modification of the amplitude when the magnetic resonance line passes through. In the former case, taking no account of the generator conditions, a good qualitative representation of the results is guaranteed. In the case of a carrier frequency of $1.4 \cdot 10^7$ the circuit can fix the frequency shift of 0.01 cycles. The generator is built according to a diagram due to Pound (Ref 7) with some modifications (Fig 4). The diagram of the frequency detector (Fig 5) is analogous to the diagram from reference 8. By means of the described device a deduction of the dispersion signal in a gypsum mono-crystal ($\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$) was obtained (Fig 6). The curve exhibits a double fine structure which is not at variance with the data presented in the well-known paper by Pake (Peyk) (Ref 3). Besides preliminary data on line contours of some crystals that until now have not been examined were obtained. The authors express their gratitude to F.I. Skripov, Docent, Head of the Laboratoriya magnitnoy radiospektroskopii (Laboratory of Magnetic Radiospectroscopy) for valuable suggestions. There are 6 figures and 9 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/3

24(2)

AUTHORS:

Aleksandrov, N. M., Skripov, F. I.

SOV/54-59-1-6/25

TITLE:

Nuclear Magnetic Resonance in Polycrystalline Carbon Monofluoride (Yadernyy magnitnyy rezonans v polikristallicheskom monofloride ugleroda)

PERIODICAL:

Vestnik Leningradskogo universiteta. Seriya fiziki i khimii, 1959, Nr 1, pp 59-61 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Nuclear magnetic resonances permit insight into the structure of the crystal lattice of these compounds. In connection herewith the authors made a quantitative investigation of the contour of the nuclear magnetic resonance line of the absorption spectrum of F^{19} . Two pulverized carbon monofluorides with different degree of fluorination were used as samples. The absorption lines were obtained by means of an amplitude channel spectrograph, and the second moment ΔH^2 of the absorption lines was determined. ΔH^2 was also computed by Van Vleck's formula (Ref 2) and the value $\Delta H^2 = 9.25 \text{ gc}^2$ was obtained. The computation was based on the model developed by W. and J. Rüdorff, in which a complete fluorination (chemical formula $(CF)_n$) is assumed. The experimentally obtained

Card 1/2

Nuclear Magnetic Resonance in Polycrystalline Carbon Monofluoride

SOV/54-59-1-6/25

value ΔH^2 agrees well with the theoretical value. In the case of incomplete fluorination $(CF_x)_n$ $x < 1$ a somewhat smaller value is obtained which lies between the limits of $9.25 \cdot x \leq \Delta H^2 \leq 9.25$. The lower limit holds for the case of a completely disordered distribution of the vacancies (not occupied by F), while the upper limit holds for the transition from a range with relatively strong fluorination ($\sim 10 \text{ \AA}$) to a not fluorinated one. The value obtained is a mean value between both limit cases a disordered distribution, however, would better correspond to the value than a distribution of wider fluorinated and not fluorinated ranges. The author thanks Timofeyev for the preparations supplied for the investigation. There are 1 table and 9 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

SUBMITTED: December 27, 1958

Card 2/2

ALFRED D. GY. J. P.

Nuclear magnetic resonance in polycrystalline diaspore and carbon
monofluoride. Vest. LGU 14 no.22:24-26 '59. (MIRA 12:11)
(Nuclear magnetic resonance) (Diaspore)
(Carbon fluoride)

ALEKSANDROV, N. M., Cand Phys-Math Sci (diss) -- "Structural investigations of some crystals, using the method of nuclear magnetic resonance". Leningrad, 1960. 8 pp (Leningrad Order of Lenin State U im A. A. Zhdanov), 225 copies (KL, No 14, 1960, 125)

S/054/60/000/02/07/021
B022/B007

AUTHORS: Aleksandrov, N. M., Moskalev, V. V.

TITLE: Correction to the Second Moment of the Lines of Nuclear
Magnetic Resonance by Using a Phase Detector

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Leningradskogo universiteta. Seriya fiziki i khimii,
1960, No. 2, pp. 55-58

TEXT: In the present paper, it is shown that the actual second moment of the nuclear magnetic resonance line may, in the case of a sufficiently slow passage, be calculated from the experimentally found value $\Delta \bar{H}_{\text{exp}}^2$ by means of equation (6): $\Delta \bar{H}_{\text{tr}}^2 = \Delta \bar{H}_{\text{exp}}^2 - (\tau_0 \nu)^2$, where τ_0 is the time constant of the detecting system, and ν - the passage rate through the line (in gauss/sec). $\Delta \bar{H}_{\text{exp}}^2$ must be referred to the observed center of the resonance line or of its differential quotient (which was shifted by the influence of the time constant). The form of the first derivatives of various absorption lines of nuclear magnetic resonance is given (Fig.).

Card 1/2

VB

Correction to the Second Moment of the Lines of
Nuclear Magnetic Resonance by Using a Phase
Detector

S/054/60/000/02/07/021
B022/B007

Several experimentally found criteria of the validity of the equation mentioned are given. The authors thank F. I. Skripov for his valuable advice and for evaluating the work performed. Yu. P. Petrov is mentioned. There are 1 figure and 3 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

✓B

Card 2/2

24,7908

S/053/61/075/004/001/001
B117/B104

AUTHORS: Aleksandrov, N. M., Skripov, F. I. (Deceased)

TITLE: Studies on the structure of crystals by the method of nuclear magnetic resonance

PERIODICAL: Uspekhi fizicheskikh nauk, v. 75, no. 4, 1961, 585 - 628

TEXT: The present paper reviews progress achieved in the field of nuclear magnetic resonance from 1946 to 1960, particularly the application of nuclear magnetic resonance for the purpose of gaining information on the structure of crystal lattices. V. V. Moskaev is mentioned. There are 9 figures, 3 tables, and 150 references: 13 Soviet and 137 non-Soviet. The four most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: A. A. Silvidi, J. W. McGrath, J. Chem. Phys. 32, 1789 (1960); R. E. Richards, R. W. Yorke, J. Chem. Soc., 2489 (1960); L. W. Reeves, Canad. J. Chem. 38, 736 (1960); D. W. Jones, J. A. S. Smith, Trans. Farad. Soc. 56, 638 (1960).

Card 1/1

✓B

ALEKSANDROV, N.M.; VDOVENKO, V.M.; SOKOLOV, A.P.; SHCHERBAKOV, V.A.

Nuclear magnetic resonance of the crystal hydrates of uranyl
nitrate. Zhur.strukt.khim. 4 no.5:762-763 S-O '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy fizicheskiy institut Leningradskogo
gosudarstvennogo universiteta i Radiyevyy institut imeni V.G.Khlop-
kina AN SSSR.

ALEKSANDROV, N.M.; PETRZHAK, Ye. [Petrzak, E.]

Proton magnetic resonance in a single crystal of lithium perchlorate trihydrate $\text{LiClO}_4 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Zhur. strukt. khim. 6 no. 4: 527-530 J1-Ag '65

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Fizicheskiy institut Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
2. Sotrudnik Kafedry eksperimental'noy fiziki, Universitet imeni Adama Mitskevicha, Poznan', Pol'skaya Narodnaya Respublika (for Petrzhak). Submitted May 22, 1964.

L 21202-66 EWT(1) IJP(c) GS

ACC NR: AT6004612

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0132/0137

AUTHOR: Aleksandrov, N. M. (deceased) Moskalev, V. V.

ORG: none

21, 44, 55
TITLE: Radio-frequency spectrograph for studying the contours of nuclear magnetic resonance lines in solids

SOURCE: Leningrad. Universitet. Yadernyy magnitnyy rezonans (Nuclear magnetic resonance). no. 1, 1965, 132-137

TOPIC TAGS: NMR spectroscopy, glass, magnetic crystal

ABSTRACT: The authors describe an rf spectrograph for studying dia- and paramagnetic crystals or glass. This unit is an improved modification of a spectrograph described previously (N. M. Aleksandrov, V. V. Moskalev, Vestnik LGU, No 16, 14, 1958) which may be used for studying the contours of nuclear magnetic resonance lines from H^1 , F^{19} , P^{31} , Na^{23} , Li^7 , B^{11} , Al^{27} , etc. isotopes from -160 to +200°C. The receiver may be used to record both the component of absorption and the component of dispersion and has working frequencies of 8, 12 and 16 Mc. The electromag-

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L 21202-66

ACC NR: AT6004612

net power supply gives a magnetic field intensity of 8000 gauss with a relative instability of about 10^{-4} v/hr. The device also incorporates a unit for slow variation of the magnetic field and a cryostat. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. 0

SUB CODE: 20,09/ SUBM DATE: 03Nov65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2 dda

ALEKSANDROV, N.M.; SKRIPOV, F.I.[deceased]

Studies of the structure of crystals by the method of nuclear magnetic resonance. Analele mat 16 no.4:107-154 O-D '62.

SHASHURIN, Sergey Lavrent'yevich; LYASHKEVICH, A.S., gornyy inzh., retsen-
zent; SEMYNIN, A.P., retsenzent; ALEKSANDROV, N.H., red.; SIPIAGINA,
Z.A., red.izd-va; DOBUZHINSKAYA, L.V., tekhn.red.

[Opencast placer mining; manual for qualification improvement of
workers] Razrabotka rossypei otkrytym sposobom; posobie dlia
povysheniia kvalifikatsii rabochikh. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.
izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu, 1959. 208 p. (MIRA 13:4)
(Hydraulic mining) (Strip mining)

ALEKSANDROV, Nikolay Nikolayevich; GEYMAN, L.M., red.izd-va; PROZOROVSKAYA,
V.L., tekhn.red.; SABITOV, A., tekhn.red.

[Underground mining of placer deposits] Podzemnaya razrabotka
rossypei. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu
delu, 1960. 314 p. (MIRA 14:3)
(Mining engineering) (Hydraulic mining)

ALEKSANDROV, Nikolay Nikolayevich; KOCHERGINA, Anna Vasil'yevna;
POKROVSKIY, Leonid Alekseyevich. Prinimal uchastiye
KHNYKIN, V.F.; LOGUNTSOV, B.M., otv. red.; GEYMAN, L.M.,
red. izd-va; MAKSIMOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Contemporary mechanization for working placer deposits] Sov-
remennaya mekhanizatsiya dlia razrabotki rossypei; spravochnoe
posobie. Moskva, Gosgortekhnizdat, 1963. 462 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(Hydraulic mining—Equipment and supplies)
(Automatic control)

ALEKSANDROV, N.N., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk.

Subarachnoid administration of penicillin in trauma of the cranium and brain. Vop.neirokhir. 18 no.2:13-20 Mr-Apr '54. (MLRA 7:5)

1. Iz I-y fakul'tetskoy khirurgicheskoy kliniki Voenno-meditsinskoy akademii imeni S.M. Kirova. (Postupila v redaktsiyu 4.I.1954)

(HEAD, wounds and injuries,

*ther., penicillin, subarachnoid admin.)

(WOUNDS AND INJURIES,

*head, ther., penicillin, subarachnoid admin.)

(PENICILLIN, therapeutic use,

*head wds., subarachnoid admin.)

SHAMOV, Vladimir Nikolayevich, prof.; BARONOV, V.A., doktor med.nauk;
SAMOTOKIN, B.A., dotsent; GREBENYUK, V.I., преподаvatel';
GRIGOROVICH, K.A., prof.; ALEKSANDROY, N.N., doktor med.nauk;
MARGORIN, Ye.M., red.; RULEVA, M.S., tekhn.red.

[Surgery for injuries of the nervous system; a practical manual]
Khirurgia povrezhdenii nervnoi sistemy; prakticheskoe ruko-
vodstvo. Leningrad, Gos.izd-vo med.lit-ry, Leningr.otd-nie, 1959.
479 p. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Deyatvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Shamov).
(NERVOUS SYSTEM--SURGERY)

ALEKSANDROV, N.N., gornyy inzh.; AZARKOVICH, A.Ye., gornyy inzh.;
~~IGNAT'YEV, N.N., gornyy inzh.~~

Using continuous equipment in rock blasting. Gor. zhur. no.9:
30-32 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gornorazvedochnyy institut
tsvetnykh, rëdkikh i blagorodnykh metallov, Moskva.

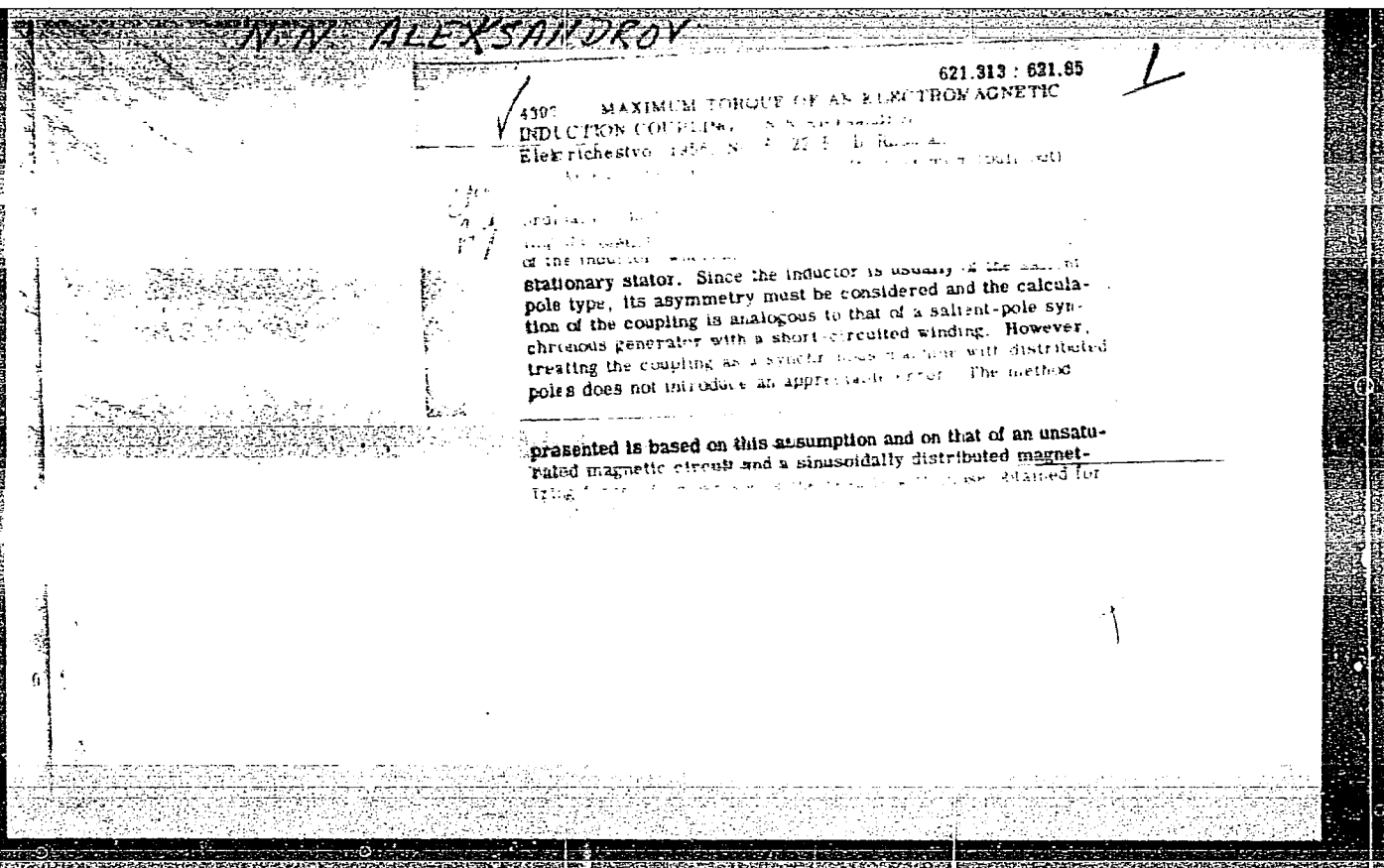
ALEKSANDROV, N.N.; ASHKINAZI, A.S.; KOCHERGINA, A.V.

The GUTs-6 hydraulic giant unit. Gor. zhur. no. 5:40-44
My '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gornorazvedochnyy
institut, Moskva.

ALEKSANDROV, N.N.

Direct measurement of beta-activity of the air. Trudy GGO no.158:
128-135 '64. (MIRA 17:9)



ALEK SANDROV, N.N.

618

AUTHORS: Durasov, P.I., Candidate of Technical Sciences and Aleksandrov, N.N., Ing. (TsNIITMASH).

TITLE: Alloying and inoculation with magnesium of heat resistant silicon cast iron. (Legirovaniye i modifitsirovaniye magniyem zharostoykogo kremnistogo chuguna).

PERIODICAL: "Metallovedenie i Obrabotka Metallov" (Metallurgy and Metal Treatment), 1957, No.5, pp.42-48 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: An important disadvantage of work carried out by other authors is that they studied only the scale resistance and the mechanical properties without taking into consideration such important properties as the fluidity, tendency to form cracks and shrinkage cavities and linear contraction and growth during repeated alternate heating to 1000 and 900°C. The aim of this investigation was to determine the effectiveness of alloying of silicon cast iron with Cr, Mn and Al, inoculation with Mg and working out of technological recommendations on the production of castings from the most promising variants of cast iron. A high inoculation temperature was obtained by blowing oxygen into the liquid cast iron. The chemical compositions and the characteristics of the investigated materials are summarised in Table 1, p.43; Table 2 gives data on the

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Alloying and inoculation with magnesium of heat resistant silicon cast iron. (Cont.)

resistance but brings about increased brittleness, deterioration of the casting properties and a decrease of the growth stability. Although alloying of silicon cast iron with aluminium does increase the resistance to scale formation, it increases the brittleness and brings about a deterioration in the casting properties and a decrease in the growth stability and, therefore, its use is not recommended. Of the investigated silicon cast irons, the non-alloyed silicon cast iron with spheroidal graphite containing 5 to 6% Si was the most scale resistant. In manufacturing castings from silicon with spheroidal graphite it is imperative to take into consideration the tendency of this material to form shrinkage cavities and cold cracks and it is necessary to increase the magnesium dosage so as to ensure that the residual magnesium content in the cast irons is not less than 0.08 to 0.09%. 2 Tables, 8 Figures including graphs; 8 references, 4 of which are Russian.

Card 3/3

1. TSENTRAL'NYY NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKIY
INSTITUT TEKHNOLOGII i mashinostroyeniya

ALEKSANDROV, N.N., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "~~Effect~~ Study of
the effect of alloying (Cr, Mn and Al) and modification
~~the~~ (Mg) on the properties of heat-resistant pig iron
silicide." Mos, TsBNTI of Heavy Machine Building, 1958
18 pp (Glavniiprojekt under the Gosplan USSR. ~~Text~~
Central Sci Res Inst of Technology and Machine Building
Ts NIITMash) 120 copies (KL, 23-58, 105)

- 48 -

18(2,3)
AUTHOR:

SOV/128-59-9-12/25
Mil'man B.S., and Aleksandrov N.N., Candidates of
Technical Sciences

TITLE:

Heat-Stability of Siliceous Cast-Irons

PERIODICAL:

Liteynoye proizvodstvo, 1959, Nr 9, pp 35-37 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The contents of silicon in cast iron determine the structure and properties of the latter. Silicon lowers the solubility of carbon in cast iron, diminishing thereby the graphite contents in perlite. For cast irons, containing 2% to 3.5% of silicon, the inclusions of lamellar graphite are specific. But, the cast irons containing over 5% of silicon possess a more dispersed graphite structure. Silicon belongs to those alloying elements which help to form an antioxidation protective film on metal surface. On the basis of research, the authors of this article maintain that siliceous cast irons with Si-contents amounting to 5%-6% possess a high heat-stableness, this being due to the following factors: Formation of ferrite structure which is stable at high temperatures; formation on the metal surface of a spinel-type film

Card 1/2

SOV/128-59-9-12/25

Heat-Stability of Siliceous Cast-Irons

which prevents diffusion of oxygen through it; formation of dispersed globular graphite inclusions that do not hinder the appearance of a continuous protective film which eliminates the possibility of cast iron oxidation from the inside. There are 5 graphs, 3 tables, 3 photographs and 5 Soviet references.

Card 2/2

ALEKSANDROV, N.N.

Methods for determining the heat resistance of cast irons. Zav.
lab. no.11:1335-1336 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii i
mashinostroyeniya.
(Cast iron--Testing)

ALEKSANDROV, N.N.; IL'ICHEVA, L.V.

Structure of aluminum-alloyed cast iron. Metalloved. i term.
obr. met. no.11;25-31 N '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii i
mashinostroyeniya.

ALEKSANDROV, N.N.; KLOCHNEV, N.I.; LAVRENT'YEV, S.Ye., inzh.,
retsenzent

[Technology of preparing and the properties of heat-resistant
cast iron] Tekhnologiya polucheniia i svoistva zharostoikikh
chugunov. Moskva, Izd-vo "Mashinostroenie," 1964. 169 p.
(MIRA 17:5)

ALEKSANDROV, N.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; OGURECHNIKOVA, O.A., inzh.

Method for the experimental determination of x_d and x_q
parameters of synchronous magnetoelectric generators.
Elektrotehnika 35 no.1:54-55 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:2)

L 38905-66 EWP(m)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/DJ

ACC NR: AP6029555

SOURCE CODE: UR/0422/66/000/003/0093/0094

AUTHOR: Aleksandrov, N. N. (Candidate of technical sciences)

ORG: none

TITLE: Expanded use of heat-resistant cast iron

SOURCE: Standarty i kachestvo, no. 3, 1966, 93-94

TOPIC TAGS: cast iron, heat resistant material, scientific standard, iron aluminum alloy, chromium containing alloy/ZhChKh-1.5 cast iron, ZhChKh-2.5 cast iron, ZhChS-5.5 cast iron, ZhChSSH-5.5 cast iron, ZhChKh-0.8 cast iron, ZhChKh-30 cast iron, ZhChYu-22 cast iron, ZhChYuSh-22 cast iron

ABSTRACT: State Standard (GOST) 7769-55, adopted 10 years ago, played an outstanding role for the introduction of heat-resistant cast irons into industry for casting parts used at high temperatures. Heat-resistant cast irons have replaced special steels and alloys containing scarce elements.

Heat-resistant cast irons are now used in many branches of industry. Low-alloy chromium and silicon cast irons with globular or lamellar graphite have received the widest use.

The practice of using heat-resistant cast irons, introduced in GOST 7769-55, confirmed the accuracy of their classification as to chemical composition which serves as the basic characteristic for checking castings from these cast irons. This principle of classification is maintained in the new GOST 7769-63.

The review of GOST 7769-55 was occasioned by the fact that in recent years in the Soviet Union and abroad much success has been achieved in the

Card 1/3

L 38905-66

ACC NR: AP6029555

development and application of new grades of heat-resistant cast irons in industry. Additionally, according to the measure of industrial experience in the production of standardized heat-resistant cast irons, some incongruities in the specifications of GOST 7769-55 with actually obtained results under production conditions came to light.

The old standard included six grades of heat-resistant cast irons. In GOST 7769-63 there are eight grades of which four grades were also in GOST 7769-55: ZhChKh-1.5, ZhChKh-2.5, ZhChS-5.5 and ZhChSSH-5.5. These grades were defined by chemical composition and structure. A new grade, ZhChKh-0.8 containing 0.5-1.0% Cr is introduced to replace ZhChKh-09 containing 0.7-1.1% Cr. This permitted control of an entire group of parts of metallurgical and chemical machine building (blast furnace coolers, casting molds, converters, etc.). Three grades of heat-resistant cast iron were additionally added: chromium cast iron containing 28-32% Cr and 2.4-3.0% C and two grades of highly heat-resistant aluminum cast iron with lamellar and globular forms of graphite respectively. The latter grades contain 19-25% aluminum.

At the insistence of a number of institutes and plants a high-chromium cast iron containing 2.4-3.0% C (analogous in Cr content to standard steel) was included in GOST 7769-63. This cast iron has excellent resistance to scale formation and exhibits increased wear resistance.

Cast irons alloyed with a large amount of aluminum have been developed and used in industry in recent years in the country. The inclusion of aluminum-alloyed cast irons in the new standard considerably extends the fields

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of their use. Designers have finally received data on the properties of heat-resistant aluminum cast irons.

Studies of the Central Scientific Research Institute of Technology and Machine Building (TsNIITMASH) indicate that the best properties of aluminum cast iron are produced during smelting in electrical furnaces (mainly, induction types).

Structure of the metallic base for cast irons of grades ZhChKh-0.8, ZhChKh-1.5 and ZhChKh-2.5 is pearlite or pearlite-temenite; for grades ZhChS-5.5, ZhChSSH-5.5, ZhChYu-22, and ZhChYuSh-22 it is ferrite, and for grade ZhChKh-30 it is ferrite-carbide. Up to 20% pearlite in addition to the ferrite is permitted in the structure of the metallic base of silicon cast iron; the inclusion of up to 10% structurally free carbides in aluminum cast irons was established.

GOST 7768-63 opens many possibilities for the wide use of heat-resistant cast irons in different branches of industry. [JPRS: 36,728]

SUB CODE: 11 / SUBM DATE: none

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ALEKSANDROV, N.N.; MAMEDOV, R.A.

Increasing the sensitivity of a triggering unit for use in
statistical pulse counting. Trudy GGO no.153:120-122 '64.
(SER: 17:9)

ALEKSANDROV, N.N.

Calculation of the effectiveness of a counter in the radiometry of
active gases from the layer of complete absorption. Trudy GGO
no.172:174-182 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

ALEKSANDROV, N.N.

Device for making spot radiographs. Vest.rent.1 rad. no.5:79-80 B-0
'53. (MLRA 7:1)

1. Iz Otdelencheskoy zheleznodorozhnoy bol'nitsy st. Alatyry'
(nachal'nik - inzhener-mayor administrativnoy sluzhby Pokrovskiy).
(X rays--Apparatus and supplies)

ALEKSANDROV, N. N.

USSR/Medicine - Roentgenology

Card 1/1

Authors : Aleksandrov, N. N.

Title : A simple roentgenograph

Periodical : Vest Rentgen i Radiol 1, 77-78, 1954

Abstract : Describes construction of a simple roentgenokymograph which may be adapted to any X-ray apparatus in the USSR. The construction is simple and cheap, and the instrument can be used in a vertical position. No references. One drawing.

Institution : Divisional Railroad Hospital, Alatyrl Station

ALEKSANDROV, N.N.

Apparatus for serial spot pictures. Vest.rent.i rad. no.1:75-77
Ja-F '55. (MLRA 8:5)

1. Iz bol'nitsy st. Alatyrl' Kazanskoy sh. d. (nach.bol'nitsy A.A.
Pokrovskiy).

(ROENTGENOGRAPHY,
apparatus for serial photographic pictures)
(PHOTOGRAPHY, apparatus and instruments,
for serial x-ray pictures)

ALEKSANDROV, N.N. (Alatyr')

Roentgenography of the clavicle. Vest.rent. i rad. no.3:100

My-Je '55. (MLRA 8:10)

(CLAVICLE, radiography)

ALEKSANDROV, N.N.; POKROVSKIY, A.A.

Concerning A.V.Samygin's article on the "Radioscopy in the presence
of light with the aid of stand radioscope." Vest.rent. i rad. 31
no.5:96 S-O '56. (MLRA 10:1)

(X RAYS--APPARATUS AND SUPPLIES)

ALEKSANDROV, N.N.; KALASHNIKOV, S.A.

Specific form of a benign tumors of the stomach (from the
glomus group). Vop.onk. 7 no.2:78-81 '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(STOMACH—TUMORS)

ALEKSANDROV, N.N., doktor med.nauk

Ways of improving diagnosis of malignant tumors. Zdrav. Bel. 7
no.9:16-20 3 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Direktor Nauchno-isledovatel'skogo instituta onkologii i meditsin-
skoy radiologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya BSSR.
(CANCER--DIAGNOSIS)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/6055

Aleksandrov, N. N., S. V. Ryzhkov, L. S. Sukovatykh,
I. A. Chailsov, G. B. Chesnokov, Ye. I. Kiseleva,
R. N. Bubnova, I. G. Ramzen-Yevdokimov

Raneniya cherepa i golovnogo mozga pri ostroy luchevoy
bolezni (Cranial and Cerebral Injuries in Acute Radiation
Sickness). Leningrad, Medgiz, 1962. 176 p. 3500 copies
printed.

Ed. (Title page): V. N. Shamov, Acting Member of the Academy
of Medical Sciences USSR, Honored Scientist, Professor;
Eds.: Shamov, Vladimir Nikolayevich, Professor, and
L. F. Volkov; Tech. Eds.: M. S. Kostakova and Z. V. Lebedeva.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for surgeons in general and
neurosurgeons in particular, and may also be useful to phy-
sicians who might have to treat victims of atomic explosions.

COVERAGE: The book describes the results of numerous animal
experiments investigating important peculiarities of the
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Cranial and Cerebral (Cont.)

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