

~~ALEKSEYEVA, Mariya Vasil'yevna;~~ RYAZANOV, V.A., prof., red.;
GUSEV, I.S., red.; PETROVA, N.K., tekhn. red.

[Determination of atmospheric pollutions] Opređenje at-
mosfernykh zagriaznenii. Pod red. V.A.Ryazanova. Izd.2.,
perer. i dop. Moskva, Medgiz, 1963. 255 p. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for
Ryazanov).

(AIR--POLLUTION)

ALIKSEYEVA, M.V., kand.biolog. nauk

Methods of determining some organic air contaminants. Pred.
dop. kontsent. atmosf. zagr. no.7:105-116'63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Iz nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta gigiyeny imeni
F.F.Erismana.

(AIR — ANALYSIS)

ALEKSHYEVA, M.V., kand.biolog.nauk; KRYLOVA, N.A., mladshiy nauchnyy
so'trudnik; KHRUSTALEVA, V.A., kand.biolog.nauk

Spectrophotometric determination of benzenem isopropylbenzene
and of methylstyrene in the air. Gig. i san. 28 no.1:31-36
Ja'63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Iz Moskovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta gigiyeny
imeni F.F. Erismana.
(AIR--ANALYSIS) (SPECTROPHOTOMETRY) (HYDROCARBONS)

TERESHCHENKO, A.M.; ZAKHAROVA, N.V.

Ultraviolet erythema in compound treatment of chronic anacidic
gastritis. Vop. kur. fizioter. i lech. fiz. kul't. 28 no.3:
242-246 May-June 1983. (NIDA 17:5)

1. Iz Federal'nogo sanitar'noy Ministerstva shchegol'nik
M.V. Rebrov).

ALEKSEYEVA, M.V., kand.biologicheskikh nauk

Methods of determining atmospheric pollution. Pred.dop.kontsent.
atmosf.sagr. no.8:161-176 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. In Moskovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta gigiyeny
imeni F.F.Erismana.

ALIKSHNEVA, N.A.

Total and long-wave albedo of some surface types for solar
radiation. Trudy TSO no.8:67-70 '52. (MIRA 12:1)
(Albedo) (Solar radiation)

SOV/180-59-3-16/43

AUTHORS: Alekseyeva, N.A., Baranov, A.I. and Kreymer, G.S. (Moscow)

TITLE: Strength, Hardness and Impact Toughness of Hard Tungsten-Cobalt Alloys in Relation to their Composition, Structure and Temperature of Investigation

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk, SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, Metallurgiya i toplivo, 1959, Nr 3, pp 92-98 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Three series of alloys were investigated with grain sizes of 1.64, 3.3 and 4.95 microns. Alloys in each series containing 2, 4, 6, 10, 15, 20 and 25% Co were made. The characteristics of the alloys are given in Table 1. Figures 1, 2 and 3 show the relation between bending strength and cobalt content. With increase in cobalt content the strength increases to a maximum. For series 1 and 2 the maximum is at about 20% cobalt and for the coarser grained series 3, at 15% cobalt contents. With lower cobalt contents the coarser grained alloys had higher strengths. Fig 4 shows that there is a linear relationship between hardness and cobalt content. With increase in cobalt content the hardness decreases. The hardness also decreases with increasing grain size. Values for impact strength are given in Fig 5 and the

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SOV/180-59-3-16/43

Strength, Hardness and Impact Toughness of Hard Tungsten-Cobalt Alloys in Relation to their Composition, Structure and Temperature of Investigation

effects of temperature and grain size are given in Fig 6. With low cobalt content and fine grain size, the material shows a brittle fracture which does not depend on the temperature. With increase in cobalt content and increase in tungsten carbide grain size, there is an increase in impact strength because of an increase in elastic deformation. The investigation showed that in the bending test, the deformation takes place at the cobalt cementing films and the decisive factor in the strength is the microplasticity of the cobalt phase. It is shown that a continuous network of cobalt phase is required to give alloys which are tough and strong. There are 6 figures, 1 table and 11 references, 1 of which is German, 3 English and 7 Soviet.

SUBMITTED: December 9, 1958

Card 2/2

34699

S/137/62/000/002/040/144
A006/A101

15.2240

AUTHORS: Kreynér, G. S., Baranov, A. I., Alekseyeva, N. A.

TITLE: Strength, hardness and ductility of cermet WC-Co sintered carbides as functions of their composition, structure and test temperature

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 2, 1962, 29, abstract 29231 ("Sb. tr. Vses. n.-i. in-t tverdykh splavov, 1960, no. 2, 57-78)

TEXT: The authors investigated strength characteristics of WC-Co sintered carbides as a function of the Co-content, grain size and test temperature. Tests were performed with 3 series of sintered carbides with 2, 4, 6, 10, 15, 20, and 25% Co with different grain size of the WC-phase: 1) 1 - 1.64 μ ; 2) 2 - 3.3 μ ; 3) 3 - 4.95 μ at 20, 300, 400, 600 and 800°C. Curves are plotted showing the dependence of $\sigma_{0.1}$ on the aforementioned factors. On the basis of experiments performed the authors prove the decisive effect of ductility (micro-ductility) of Co-layers on the strength ($\sigma_{0.1}$) of sintered carbides; in these layers stresses and deformations are concentrated when external loads are applied. A certain effect on $\sigma_{0.1}$ is also exerted by the strength of carbide grains whose softening (for instance with a greater deficiency of coarse grains) causes initial cracks.

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Strength, hardness and ductility ...

S/137/62/006/002/040/144
A006/A101

At impact load, sintered carbides with low Co content and small grain size are subjected to brittle failure (by tearing off); in this range σ_k does not depend on temperature, but increases with a higher Co content and greater WC grain size, on account of higher elastic deformation. At a sufficiently high Co content and increased WC grain size, the ductile properties of the Co-layer appear (in connection with reduced obstruction of the Co layers by WC grains) and a dependence of σ_k on temperature manifests itself; σ_k increases rapidly with a higher Co amount, greater grain size and raised temperature. The authors believe that the experimental results prove the continuity of Co-phase in WC-Co sintered carbides. There are 17 references. ✓

I. Brokhin

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/032/61/027/011/012/016
B104/B138

AUTHORS: Mirkin, I. L., Trusov, L. P., and Alekseyeva, N. A.

TITLE: A method of testing welded seams

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 27, no. 11, 1961, 1392 - 1395

TEXT: The variable cross-section specimen shown in Fig. 1 is suggested for weld tests. This shape is to prevent the specimens from breaking outside the welded region during tests. The length of the cylindrical part of the specimen is varied according to the kind of welded seam. The local strain during the experiment was determined in sections I - V shown in Fig. 1. Tests with 12Kh18Ni12Ti (1Kh18Ni12Ti) steel showed that the shape of the specimen has no effect on the nature of the fracture and does not change the long-time strength substantially. The difference between the long-time strength determined with the specimen shape described here and that determined with the conventional shape is given as being 4 - 5%. Moreover, the specimens break in the centre of cylindrical region as desired. Consequently the possible effect of stress concentrations at the cone apex is small. Results are given in the table. There are 4 figures,

Card 1/1 2

A method of testing welded...

S/032/61/027/011/012/016
B104/B138

1 table, and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii
i mashinostroyeniya (Central Scientific Research Institute
of Technology and Machine Building)

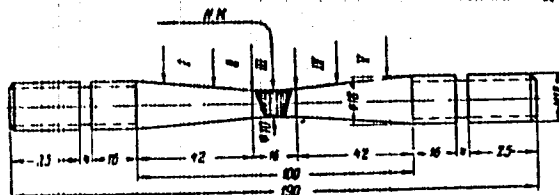


Fig. 1.

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S/180/62/000/005/009/011
E071/E535

15 2401
AUTHORS: Kreymer, G.S., Alekseyeva, N.A. and Baranov, A.I.
(Deceased), (Moscow)

TITLE: Creep of tungsten carbide-cobalt cermets

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk. Metallurgiya i toplivo, no.5, 1962, 163-166

TEXT: The creep in bending of BK6 (VK6) alloy (6% Co, remainder WC) was studied at 300°C on 5 x 5 x 35 mm specimens prepared from two grain sizes of WC powder, applying loads of 10, 15, 20 and 25 kg/mm². The results, presented as creep curves, show that the specimens pass through two stages of creep: steady-state and transient-state creep. The test time was up to 6 hours. The nature of the creep curves obtained indicates that the deformation of specimens increases with decreasing grain size of the WC powder. The extent of this effect is much greater than that usually observed in homogeneous alloys; this evidences the importance of the processes occurring in grain boundaries during the creep of cermets. The acceleration of the creep rate when the
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Creep of tungsten carbide-cobalt cermets S/180/02/000/005/009/011
E071/E535

grain size of the cermet is reduced is attributed to acceleration of the migration of dislocations in consequence of greater diffusion speeds of vacancies along the grain boundaries in comparison with the volume self-diffusion. A special study is made of the dependence of deformation on the test duration in the transient creep phase and the results are shown graphically for tests carried out at 1073°C. A brief review is made of the expressions for this dependence postulated by various authors. The experimental data obtained for VK6 specimens with a WC grain size of 1.6 μ are in good agreement with the equation of Andrade:

$$\dot{\epsilon} = \beta \sigma^{1/3} + C \quad (1)$$

where β = constant. The results confirm that for WC-Co (essentially for the cobalt interstices) the following equation is valid at low stresses

$$\dot{\epsilon} \sim \sigma^n \quad (5)$$

whereby $n = 2.7$, which is sufficiently close to the values obtained by J. J. Weertman (Theory of Steady-state Creep Based on Dislocation Glide, Adv. Phys. 1955, 26, No.10, p.1213). The

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Creep of tungsten ...

S/186/62/000/005/009/011
E071/E535

prediction of Cott that the coefficient ϵ in Eq.(1) should change in the transient creep stage with changing stress and temperature, in the same way as the rate of the steady-state creep, was verified on α -Co. With increasing stress ϵ increases considerably slower than the steady-state creep rate $\dot{\epsilon}$. There are 3 figures.

SUBMITTED: April 18, 1962

Card 3/3

37703

S/126/62/013/004/017/022
E021/E435

15.2400
15.2610

AUTHORS: Kreymer, G.S., Alekseyeva, N.A.

TITLE: The mechanism of fracture in tungsten carbide-cobalt cermets

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v.13, no.4, 1962, 609-614

TEXT: A theory of fracture for tungsten carbide-cobalt alloys is proposed which explains the relationship between strength (compression or bending) and cobalt content. With increasing cobalt content, the strength increases first to a maximum, then decreases. Theories for the reasons for the ascending and descending portions of the curve are put forward. On the ascending part of the curve, the strength is determined by the plastic deformation of the cobalt accompanied by propagation of cracks. It is proposed that cracks of critical length are already in the material and these propagate when the critical stress is reached. The critical stress and therefore the strength are proportional to the square root of the product E_p where E is the modulus of elasticity and p is the work of the plastic

Card 1/3

The mechanism of fracture ...

S/126/62/013/004/017/022
E021/E435

deformation during propagation of the cracks. When the thickness of the cobalt layer between the carbide grains is less than a few microns, plastic deformation will occur across the total thickness. Since the thickness of the layer (at a given grain size) is proportional to the cobalt content, the work of plastic deformation is proportional to the cobalt content. Thus a relationship between the cobalt content and the limiting stress, and therefore the strength, is obtained; published experimental curves of cobalt content versus bending strength confirm this relationship. On the ascending part of the Co-content-strength curve the strength is determined by the plastic deformation which accompanies crack propagation; on the descending branch the strength is determined by the plastic deformation which precedes the formation and propagation of cracks. With increasing cobalt content and thickness of the cobalt layer, the resistance to plastic deformation of the alloy decreases as a result of a decrease in the retarding influence of the hard carbide grains. As a first approximation, the resistance to plastic deformation is an exponential function of the thickness of the cobalt phase in

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The mechanism of fracture ...

S/126/62/013/004/017/022
E021/E435

between the carbide grains. At a given grain size, the thickness is proportional to the cube root of the cobalt content. Thus a relationship between the strength and the cobalt content can be obtained. The few available experimental values of compression strength against cobalt content confirm qualitatively this mechanism. There are 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
tverdykh splavov (All-Union Scientific Research
Institute for Hard Alloys)

SUBMITTED: June 5, 1961

Card 3/3

8/186/63/013/003/014/003
K195/5385

AUTHORS: Kravtsov, G.S., Alakseyeva, N.A. and Vakhovskaya, M.B.

TITLE: On the problem of the mechanism of fracture of sintered WC alloys

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 15, no. 3, 1963, 428-434

TEXT: In an earlier paper (present authors - FMM, v. 13, no. 4, 1962, 609) a theory of the mechanism of fracture of cobalt-bonded carbides as a function of the cobalt content was presented. New evidence obtained by both the authors and other workers, is used in the present paper to supplement this theory and to formulate some of its aspects in more precise terms. It was postulated earlier that the effect of the Co content c on the breaking stress σ of a Co-bonded carbide could be described by:

$$\sigma^2 = A\sigma_0^2 + K \quad (1)$$

where c is the Co content (wt.%), E the elastic modulus of Co and K is a constant depending on the particle size of the WC particles and equal to zero when this particle size is less than

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On the problem of ...

8/126/63/015/003/014/025
E193/E383

2 to 3 μ . It has been found since that this equation is valid for specimens characterized by the different size of the WC particles, that it applies not only at room temperature but also at 200, 400 and 600 °C and that it holds not only for Co-WC but also for Ni-Co alloys. These data are correlated with the known Griffith-Crowan formula and it is shown that for alloys prepared under the same conditions and tested at 20 to 400 °C the value of A in Eq. (1) is independent of temperature and the WC particle size. The fact that A is independent of the WC particle size and consequently of the thickness of the Co layers separating the WC grains means that the variation in thickness of these layers does not affect the work of plastic deformation per unit volume of Co up to the maximum on the $\sigma(\epsilon)$ curve, i.e. up to the point at which the stress in the alloy reaches the level of the yield point. This means that the thickness of the Co layers separating the WC grains cannot affect the breaking stress of WC-Co alloys. In the next paragraph the authors show that $K_{1/2}$ is approximately equal to the bending strength of pure WC. When, in the case of small WC particle size, $K = 0$, and the $\sigma(\epsilon)$ curve passes through the origin of the

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On the problem of

2/126/63/015/005/014/025
E195/E385

system of coordinates, this means that the plane of fracture does not intersect any WC grains. Having established that the breaking stress of Co-bonded carbides in the initial (ascending) branch of the $\sigma(\epsilon)$ curve is determined only by the stress required to propagate cracks, the authors advance the proposition that this is possible only if: (1) the crack nuclei of required size are already present in the material or (2) the cracks are initiated on the application of a load in which case the stress required for their formation and growing to the critical size is considerably lower than that required for their propagation. Both these possibilities and their implications are discussed, after which experimental evidence is quoted to support the view that on the Co content reaching the value corresponding to the maximum strength of Co-bonded carbides the stress in the Co layers separating the WC particles reaches the yield point of Co. It is shown also that the yield point of the cemented carbides (in the range corresponding to the right, i.e. descending branch of the $\sigma(\epsilon)$ curve) varies in the same manner as the breaking stress. This is demonstrated in Fig. 2, where curve 1, due to Engle (Powder Metallurgy, Edited by Wulff, ASM, 1962, p. 436), shows the effect of the Co content on the

Card 5/5

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

S/126/63/015/003/014/025
K193/E383

c. the problem of ...

compressive strength ($\sigma_{0.01}$ kg/mm²) of V-Co alloys and curve 2, due to David (and Grown) Symposium on internal stresses in metals and alloys, Inst. Metals, London, 1948; Dislocation in metals, Inst. Met., Mining Inst., Petrol Eng., 1954), shows the effect of the Co content on the 0.01% proof stress ($\sigma_{0.01}$ kg/mm²) of the material. In conclusion, it is shown that the right branch of the $\sigma_{0.01}$ curve is satisfactorily described by an equation due to Unkai:

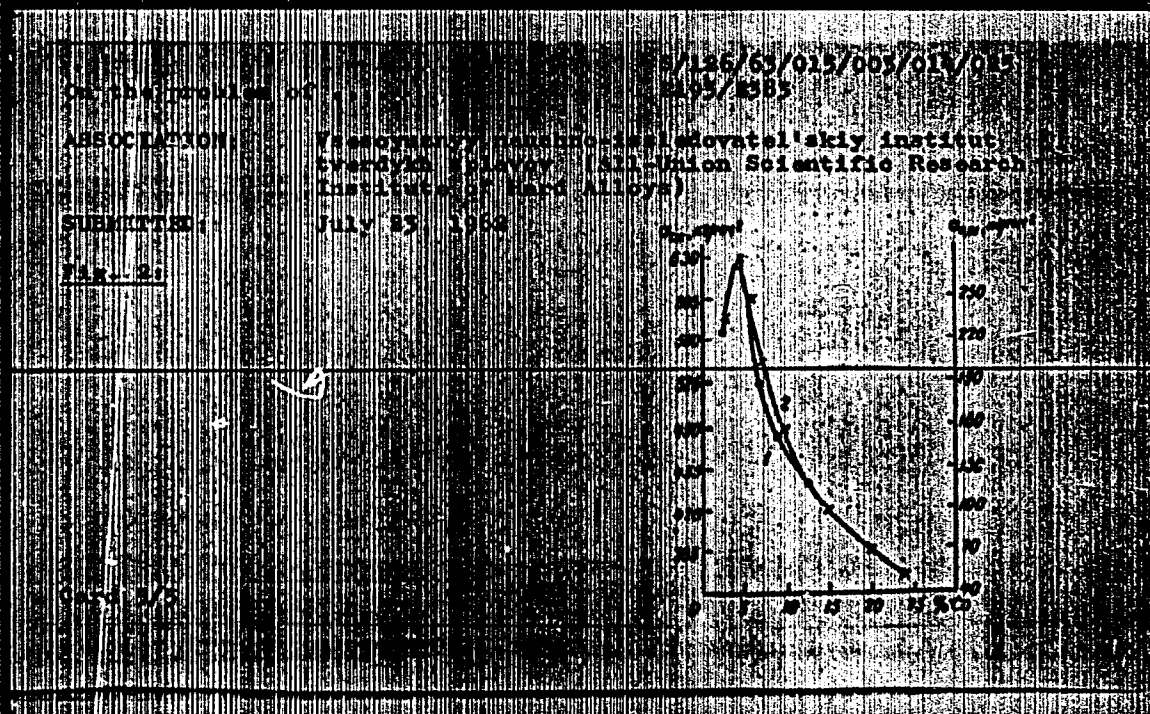
$$\sigma = A \exp(-B \sqrt{c}) \quad (6)$$

where σ is the breaking stress, c the Co content (vol.%), $1/\sqrt{c}$ is proportional to the distance between the carbide particles, A, B are constants and by a more simple formula due to Grown:

$$\sigma = A / \log(1/\sqrt{c}) \quad (7)$$

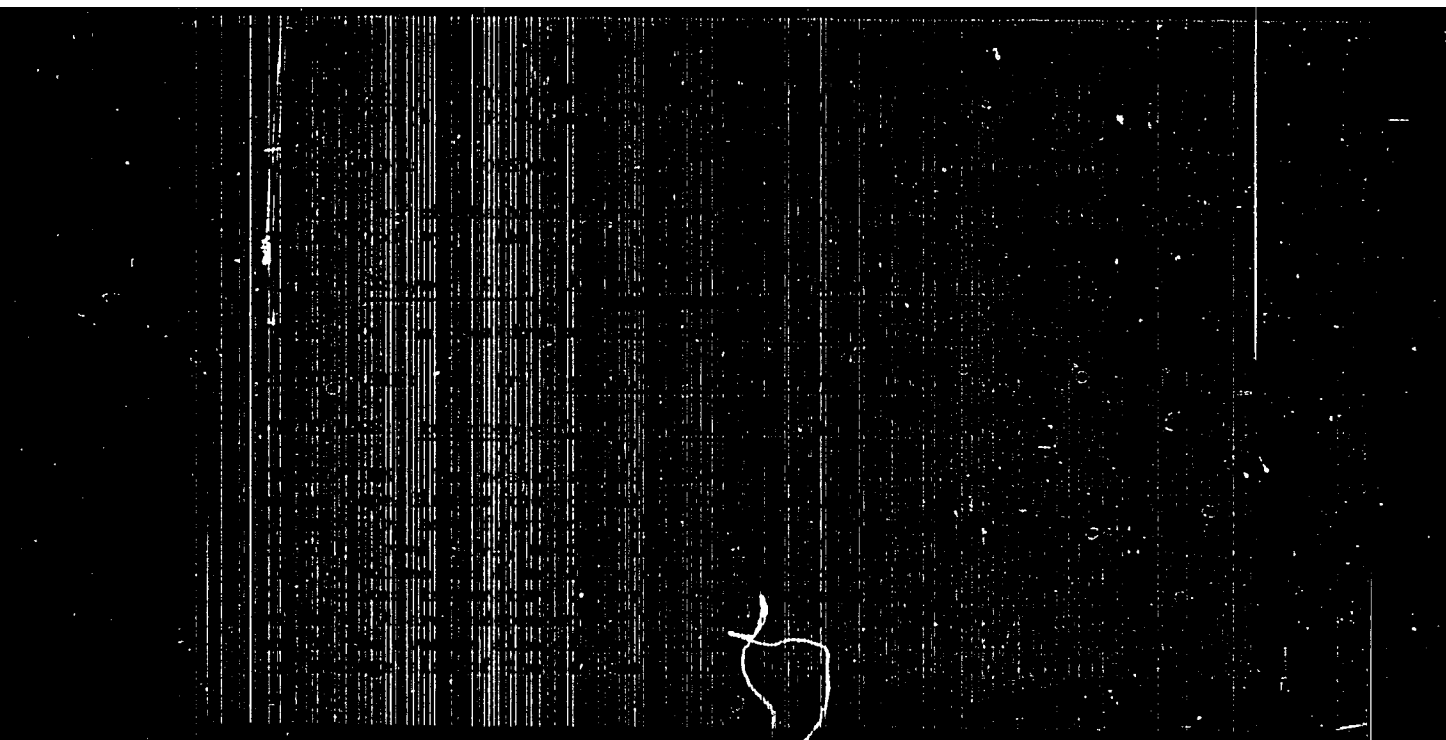
There are 3 figures and 1 table.

Card 4/5



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PESCHANSKIY, R.Ya.; PYDEL'NIN, N.I.; SMOLETSKIY, V.I.; BORSHENOVICH, A.I.;
STEPANOVICH, V.V.; GAL'PERIN, I.Ye.; ALEKSEY-VI, N.A.; TIMONOVA, Z.I.

Use of heterocyclic pyridine as a condensation
accelerator of rubber compounds. Khim. i tekhn. 1964, 10, 10-11, 10
'64. (N° 18:10)

1. Nauchno issledovatel'skiy institut resinsykh i lateknykh
izdeliy i Khim. "Krasnyy treugol'nik".

LIPKIN, M.Ye.; ARTYKOV, M.S.; IGAYEV, Yu.V.; LUTYAYEV, A.A.; VABENEDINA, T.A.;
CHIRLYAYEV, I.F.; FISH'KO, T.A.; ANDREYEVA, A.I.; PASHINA, L.I.;
ASHKAMOVA, S.G.; KLENOVA, T.K.; YEDEROV, V.A.; ZHURAV, P.I.; KALASHOVA,
M.H.; DASHEVSKIY, V.V.; GORIN, Yu.I.; KULENKO, A.I.; KHAMETOVA,
L.E.; NAGAYEV, V.N.; NESTENOVA, G.N.; KHAMETOVA, L.I.; KHAMOVA, T.N.;
ANESIMOVA, T.I.; OVASAPYAN, P.V.; GALAYEV, A.I.; ARABYAN, R.A.

Abstracts of articles received by the editor of the journal, No. 1,
1 item. (S. no. 1:147-148, No. 1:148.) (RUSA 1986)

L 22246-66 ENP(j)/EWT(m) IJP(o) RM

ACC NR: AP6006493

SOURCE CODE: UR/0138/6 000/010/0027/0029

AUTHOR: Paschanskaya, R. Ya.; Eydel'nant, N. L.; Smolyanitskiy, V. I.; Gershenovich, A. I.; Stefanovich, V. V.; Gel'braykh, I. Ye.; Alekseyeva, N. A.; Tikhonova, Zh. I.

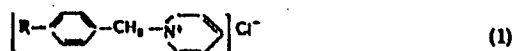
ORG: Scientific-Research Institute of Rubber and Latex Products (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovykh i lateksnykh izdeliy); "Red Triangle" Plant (zavod "Krasnyy treugol'nik")

TITLE: The use of p-alkylbenzylpyridinium chloride as a vulcanization catalyst for rubber mixtures

SOURCE: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 10, 1965, 27-29

TOPIC TAGS: vulcanization, catalyst, butadiene styrene rubber, synthetic rubber, rubber chemical

ABSTRACT: A cationactive pyridinium compound, p-alkylbenzylpyridinium chloride (katapin):



where R is an aliphatic radical containing 12-14 carbon atoms, was studied as a vulcanization catalyst. Katapin is a water-soluble dark-brown paste, now being produced on a semi-industrial basis. When large-scale industrial production is organized, katapin production costs will be close to those of captax, the least expensive vulcanization catalyst. Katapin is found to

Cord 1/2

UDC: 678.044.004.14

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ACC NR: AP6006493

have medium-strength activity as a vulcanization catalyst. Katapin makes possible the production of NK-base vulcanizates with higher strength properties than that produced by means of the standard catalysts: captax, altax, and DFG. In butadiene-styrene rubber mixtures, katapin comes close in vulcanization activity to that of DFG. Katapin may be used as an independent agent, as well as in combinations with captax, altax, and thiuram. Orig. art. has: 4 tables.

SUB CODE: 07,11 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 004

Cord 2/2 not

MIKHAYLOV, W.V.; PESCHANSKAYA, R.Ya.; FORER, Ye.R.; YEFREMOVA, V.K.;
PEREVEZENTSEVA, N.M.; ALEKSEYEVA, N.A.

New production variety of organic pigments for the rubber industry.
Khim.prom. no.1;26-28 ~~4~~ '63. (MIRA 16:3)
(Pigments) (Dyes and dyeing--Rubber goods)

ALIKSEYENVA, N.A.; POY, A.M., professor, zavednyushchiy.

Osteogenesis imperfecta in newborn. Akush. i gin. no.3:83 My-Je '53.
(MLRA 6:7)

**1. Akushersko-ginekologicheskaya klinika lechebnogo fakul'teta Saratovskogo
meditsinskogo instituta. (Bones--Abnormities and deformities)**

ALLENKIN, N.A.; TOBSKAYA, I.V.

Vegetative ganglia and plexuses of the parietal peritoneum
in mammals. Vopr.fiziol. no.9:195-207 '54. (MIRA 14:1)

L. I. Moakovskiyy ordena Lenina meditsinskiy institut i Institut
fiziologii im. A.A. Bogomol'tsa AN USSR.

(PERITONEUM, innervations,
autonomic ganglia & plexuses of
parietal peritoneum)

(GANGLIA, AUTONOMIC,
peritoneum, parietal)

VDOVENKO, V.M.; ALEKSEYEVA, N.A.

Partition of nitric acid between aqueous solutions and diethylene
glycol dibutyl ether. Radiokhimiia 1 no.4:450-453 '59.
(MIRA 13:1)

(Nitric acid) (ether)

ALEXSEYEV, N. B.

Soils - Tatar A.S.S.R.

Soil complexes of the right bank of the Volga in the Tatar A.S.S.R. Pochvovedenie
no. 3, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Acquisitions, Library of Congress, July 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

ALEKSEYEVA, H.B.

Soils of the northern part of the Sviyaga-Volga watershed. Izv.
Kazan. fil. AN SSSR. Ser. biol. i sel'khoz. nauk no. 2: 77-116 '50.
(Sviyaga Valley--Soils) (MLRA 10:2)

ALIKSEYENVA, H.B.

Results of soil research in the Tatar A.S.S.R. during the past
thirty years. Izv.Kazan.fil.AN SSSR,Ser.biol.i sel'khoz.nauk no.3:
111-125 '52. (MLRA 10:2)
(Tatar A.S.S.R.--Soils--Research)

REF ID: A66851

AUTHORS: Tashirovsky, V. A. , Terpogonova, Ye. A. ,
 Alexseyeva, N. D. p2-2-10/50

TITLE: Method for the Control of the Oxidizability of Pitcoal
 (Metod kontrolya oksidennosti kaemaym ugley)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Laboratoriya, 1970, Vol. 24, No. 2, pp. 179-181 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: As basis of the present method serves the determination of the difference of the combustion temperature of pure coal and that of a mixture of coal and benzidine. Benzidine is adsorbed at the surface of the coal and thus can change the combustion temperature of a coal already oxidized to that of coal in an unoxidized condition. The apparatus necessary consists in principle of an electric combustion furnace (400-450°C) and of a series of radiometers. Two samples are always investigated in parallel, i.e. one sample of coal of CaH_2 only and the second with an addition of benzidine. The difference in the combustion temperature $T_1 - T_2 = \Delta T_0$ indicates the degree of oxidation of the coal sample investigated. As unoxidized coal one at ΔT_0 to 7° is considered, to 12° it is considered weakly oxidized, above 12° oxidized

Card 1/2

Method for the Control of the Oxidizability of Bitumens

92-2-11/30

and above 25° wintered and without plastic layer. A series of different coal brands of the Irkutsk and Kuzbass areas were investigated. In connection with the calorific value of the coal the authors found that every 10°C of the index of "Oxidation increase" corresponds to a loss of about 0.7% of the calorific value. There are 4 figures and 5 references, 5 of which are Slavic.

ORIGINATOR: Institute for Mining of USSR (Institut gornogo dela Akademiya Nauk SSSR)

AVAILABILITY: Library of Congress

1. Coal-Combustion temperatures 2. Benzindine-Applications

Card 1 of 1

ALBKSETEVA, N.D., inst.

Kinetics of low-temperature oxidation of a lump of coal. Trudy
Inst. gor. dela 5:120-130 '60. (MIRA 14:5)
(Coal) (Oxidation)

VESHLOVSKIY, V.S., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; TERPOGOSOVA, Ye.A., kand.
tekhn. nauk; ALEKSEYEVA, N.D., inzh.

Kinetics of sorption of hydrogen by crushed coal at low
temperatures. Nauch. soob. IGD 11:182-190 '61.

(MIRA 16:4)

(Mine gases) (Sorption)

VESTLOVSKIY, V.S., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., otv. red.; ALEKSEYEVA,
N.D.; VINOGRADOVA, L.I.; ORLEANSKAYA, G.L.; TERFOGOSOVA,
Ye.A.

[Spontaneous combustion of industrial materials] Samo-
vzgoraniye promyshlennykh materialov. Moskva, Izd-vo
"Nauka," 1962. 245 p. (MIRA 17:6)

VESELOVSKIY, Vsevolod Stepanovich; ORLEANSKAYA, Galina Leonidovna;
TERPOGOSOVA, Yevgeniya Aleksandrovna; VINOGRADOVA, Lidiya
Pavlovna; ALEKSEYEVA, Nataliya Dmitriyevna

[Scientific principles of combatting the spontaneous combustion of coal] Nauchnye osnovy bor'by ssamovozgoraniem uglei.
Moskva, Nauka, 1964. 50 p. (MIRA 18:2)

FLID, R.M.; ALEKSEYEV, N.F.; KHMELEVSKAYA, T.G.; GAYDAY, N.A.

Kinetics of liquid-phase hydrochlorination of acetylene in the
presence of cuprous chloride. Kin.i kat. 4 no.5:693-705 S-0
'63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni
Lomonosova.

ALEKSEYEVA, A. G.

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Wood Chemistry Products. Cellulose and Its Manufacture. Paper, I-23

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 63378

Author: Kamaldina, O. D., Massov, Ya. A., Sapotnitskiy, S. A., Sukhanovskiy, S. I., Alekseyeva, N. G., Ivanovskiy, N. A.

Institution: None

Title: Production of Vanillin from Lignosulfonates

Original

Periodicals: Gidroliznaya i lesokhim. prom-st', 1955, No 2, 12-14

Abstract: For the production of vanillin (I) from lignosulfonates (IS) of sulfite-wash concentrates IS are oxidized in alkaline medium in autoclaves at elevated temperature and I is separated from the reaction mixture by acidification with H_2SO_4 to pH 4.5, followed by extraction with benzene at 60° whereby crude I is obtained containing 40-50% I and 50-60% resins. Crude I is treated with bisulfite to form a vanillin-bisulfite compound readily soluble in water. After separation of aqueous and resin layers the bisulfite compound

Card 1/2

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Wood Chemistry
Products. Cellulose and Its Manufacture. Paper, 1-23

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 63378

Abstract: of vanillin is decomposed with H_2SO_4 ; I forms a precipitate and is separated by centrifugation. The recovered I is purified by distillation at $\sim 140^\circ/1-3$ mm Hg and a product is obtained containing 92-97% I, which is recrystallized from distilled water at 50° , the crystals being separated in a centrifuge. The I thus obtained is dried and packaged. I from LS is used the same as synthetic I.

Card 2/2

ALPHABETICALLY BY NAME

1/5
735.1
JAG

CONVICTED FOR A CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES (EXCEPT FOR THE TRIAL)

IN THE UNITED STATES, 1955.

59. (1) (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i) (j) (k) (l) (m) (n) (o) (p) (q) (r) (s) (t) (u) (v) (w) (x) (y) (z)

EXCEPT (S)

RECORDS OF THE (S)

ALEXEYEV, N.I.; TIMOFEEV, P.P.

Kinetics of adsorption at varying concentration of gas in a flow.
Zhur.prikl.khim. 37 no.7:1538-1542. 1964.

(MIRA 18:4)

ALBESSEYEV, N.I.; TIMOFEEV, D.P.

Determination of the concentration on the external surface of
the sorbent grain. Zhur. prikl. khim. 38 no.5:1162-1164
My '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.

ALEKSEYEVNA, N.I.

Business accounting in mines at enterprises of the coal industry.
Nauch.trudy MGI no.30:95-102 '60. (MIRA 14:3)
(Coal mines and mining—Finance)

TIMOFEEV, D.P.; ALEKSEYEVA, N.I.

Adsorption kinetics in the increasing concentration of gas
in a flow. Zhur. prikl. khim. 36 no.9:1919-1928 D '63.
(MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.

TRIGTEREV, D.P.; ALKIS MEVA, H.I.

Adsorption kinetics of periodically changing concentrations
of gas flow with stepwise changes in filtration regime.
Zhur. prikl. khim. 37 no.11:2533-2536 N 1984 (1984 18:2)
N. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.

ALEKSEYEVA, N.I.

Secondary treatment of sewage containing oil in a buffer pond at
the Chernigov Oil Refinery. Gig. 1 san. 25 no.3:90-93 Mr '60.
(MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz respublikanskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii
Bashkirskoy ASSR.

(CHERNIGOV---SEWAGE PURIFICATION)

L 35329-66 BMT(m)

ACC NR: AP6026834

SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/166/004/0917/0919

AUTHOR: Timofeyev, D. P.; Alekseyeva, N. I.

ORG: Institute of Physical Chemistry, AN SSSR (Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR)

TITLE: Kinetics of adsorption from the carrier-gas flow in the presence of a step-wise variation of concentrations

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 166, no. 4, 1966, 917-919

TOPIC TAGS: adsorption, chemical kinetics, gas flow, zeolite, benzene

ABSTRACT: In recovery units with a fluidized bed of sorbent, adsorption occurs in the presence of a periodically changing concentration at grain surface as the sorbent moves from one shelf to another. The authors present the results of an investigation of the kinetics of the adsorption of benzene vapors by AP-3 activated charcoal and NaX zeolite. It was established that the distribution of adsorption as a function of the gradation of concentration is such that it increases with every gradation in a more or less uniform manner, calculated on the basis of the following data: maximum adsorption rate for benzene vapors: 0.162 g/g for zeolite and 0.370 g/g for charcoal; cylindrical shape of zeolite and charcoal grains; grain diameter 3 mm for both zeolite and charcoal; grain length 3 mm for zeolite, 6 mm for charcoal; gas (Benzene vapors) flow rate — 0.2 m/sec in experiments with zeolite and 0.5 m/sec in experiments with charcoal. This article was presented by Academician M. E. Dubinin on 4 June 1965.

Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 3 formulas and 1 table. JPRS: 36,455

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 20May65 / ORIG REF: 004

Card 1/1

UDC: 541.183.5

IOANISIANI, P.G.; LASKORIN, B.N.; ALEKSEYEVA, N.L.

Anion exchangers based on the copolymers of glycidyl methacrylate
and dimethacrylic esters of ethylene glycol. Vysokom.sped. 5
no.8:1213-1218 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)
(Ion exchangers) (Methacrylic acid) (Ethylene glycol)

ALERTS/VA. IV. 19

CH

118

The basic effect of a pain stimulus on the activity of the kidney. M. M. Akhmedov and E. B. Babkin. Arch. sci. Biol. (U. S. S. R.) 60, No. 1, 37-42 (in English).

(2) (1960) In the basis of exper. with crossed blood circulation and transplantation of the kidney from the abdominal cavity to the neck, one can presume that the mechanism of reflex control provided by a painful stimulus is due to several factors: direct action of the nervous system on the urine secretion and humoral action of some elements produced in the organism after stimulation of afferent nerves, on the activity of the kidney or the water-salt exchange in the tissues. W. A. Patslewsk

NON-LLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CLASSIFY ONE

CLASSIFY ONE

ALIKSKYEVA, N.M.

Development of lymphatic vessels and of connective tissue at the base of the diaphragmatic peritoneum in man. Doklady Akad. nauk SSSR 87 no. 6:1054-1057 21 Dec 1952. (CINL 23:5)

1. Presented by Academician A. I. Abrikosov 27 October 1952. 2. First Moscow Medical Institute.

ALBUKOVIC, N.M.

.....

Nerve formations in the diaphragmatic peritoneum in man. Biol.
skop. biol. i med. 37 no.5:76-79 My '54. (MIRA 7:7)

1. In kafedry biologii (sav.prof. V.V.Makhovko) II. Moskovskogo
meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.V.Stalina.
(PERITONEUM, embryology.)
*

USSR / Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and
Pathological). Nervous System. Central Nervous
System.

3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 4, 1959, No. 16919

Author : Alekseyeva, N. M.

Inst : Second Moscow Medical Institute

Title : Morphology of Sensory Nerve Cells of the
Spinal Cord Ganglia and Motor Cells of
Spinal Cord of the Rabbit During Starvation

Orig Pub : Uch. zap. 2-y Mosk. med. in-t, 1958, 16,
114-120

Abstract : In experiments on 10 rabbits of the chinchilla
breed with a weight from 500-1000 g, it
was shown that during complete starvation,
disturbances of staining and structure of
nerve cells (NC) of spinal ganglia and

Card 1/3

USSR / Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and
Pathological). Nervous System. Central Nervous
System.

S

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 4, 1959, No. 16919

anterior horns of the spinal cord take place. In the I stage of starvation and in the beginning of the II stage, normal staining of NC is disturbed; in the beginning of the III stage, changes of NC become destructive (in some NC karyolysis and chromatolysis, in others - pyknosis). The changes in NC occur later than in the cells of the blood and stroma of hemopoietic organs. Even in the III stage of starvation, along with changed NC, NC of normal structure are observed. The sensitive NC of spinal ganglia change more than motor NC of anterior

Card 2/3

31

USSR / Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and
Pathological). Nervous System. Central Nervous
System.

S

Abn Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 4, 1959, No. 16919

horns of the spinal cord. Among the former,
small and medium NC suffer first.

Card 3/3

ALIKSHEVA, N.M.

Morphology of the sensitive nerve cells of the spinal ganglia
and of the motor cells of the marrow of a rabbit in starvation.
Uch. zap. 2-go MGMI 16:114-120 '58. (MIRA 13:6)
(MARROW) (NERVES, SPINAL) (STARVATION)

ALEKSEYEVA, N.M.

Morphology of the nucleolus and of some other structures of the
nerve cells in starvation and following administration of protein
preparation. Uch.sap. 2-go MGMI 16:121-129 '58. (MIRA 13:6)
(NURVRS, SPINAL) (STARVATION) (BLOOD PLASMA SUBSTITUTES)

ALEKSEYEV, N.M.; YELISEYEV, V.G., red.

[Principles of general histology and histological technique] Osnovy
obshchei gistologii i gistologicheskaya tekhnika. Moskva, Medgiz,
1959. 214 p.

(MIRA 14:7)

(HISTOLOGY)

LARIONOV, G.F.; ALFEROVETVA H.M.; BOVMAN, V.Ya.

Possibility of using various methods for the determination of metals
in underground waters of increased mineralization. Vest. LGU 20
no. 18 '65 Seriya geologii i geografii no. 2: 20-22

(MIRA 18:10)

Alekseyeva, N.N.

137-58-2-4412

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 2, p 302 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Peshkova, V.M., Gallyay, Z.A., Alekseyeva, N.N.

TITLE: Amperometric Determination of Molybdenum (Amperometri-
cheskoye opredeleniye molibdena)

PERIODICAL: Khimiya redkikh elementov, Nr 3, 1957, pp 119-130

ABSTRACT: A rotating Pt electrode and a GINTsVETMET polarograph were used in the amperometric titration of Mo^{6+} with a Cr^{2+} solution. The Cr^{2+} oxidized at the Pt electrode, at +0.4 v, on a background of HCl and H_2SO_4 ; this produced a diffusion current proportional to the concentration. Mo^{4+} and Mo^{5+} do not yield a diffusion current in such conditions. On a background of 4N HCl, the sensitivity threshold was 1.5 mg Mo in a 25-cc solution; on a 4N H_2SO_4 background the threshold was 0.5 mg Mo in a 25-cc solution. In the anode region Mn^{2+} , Zn^{2+} , Al^{3+} , Cr^{3+} , and Ni^{2+} did not exhibit a polarographic wave, and the Ti^{4+} was titrated with a Cr^{3+} solution; Mo^{6+} , however, was titrated first, because $E_{\text{Mo}^{6+}/\text{Mo}^{5+}} = +0.51$ volts, and $E_{\text{Ti}^{4+}/\text{Ti}^{3+}} = -0.04$

Card 1/2

volts. Mo could be titrated in the presence of Ti^{4+} up to an Mo/

137-58-2-4412

Amperometric Determination of Molybdenum

Ti ratio of 1:3; when glacial acetic acid was present, it could be titrated up to a ratio of 1:4. When oxalic acid or H_3PO_4 was present, Mo could be titrated in the presence of W up to an Mo/W ratio of 1:15 (within an error of 0.03 mg). In the absence of Mo, W could be titrated with a Cr^{2+} solution on a background of 7N HCl. When Fe^{3+} was present, two titrations were necessary: one at 0 volts to determine the Fe^{3+} , and one at +0.5 volts to determine the sum of $\text{Fe}^{3+} + \text{Mo}^{6+}$. The most suitable range of Mo/Fe ratios was that from 1:5 to 1:10 (the error being 0.1%). Larger Fe contents were determined by chromatography. Cu had a catalytic effect on Mo^{6+} and Fe^{3+} systems, and in its presence the latter elements could be titrated simultaneously at +0.5 volts. Cu exhibited a similar effect on W^{6+} and Cr^{2+} systems. This method is used to determine the Mo in Fe-Mo and in steels.

N.G.

1. Molybdenum—Amperometric—Determination

In: Akademiya Nauk SSSR. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii, "Khimiya redkikh elementov, vyp. 3" (Chemistry of Rare Elements, No. 3). Coverage: The book is a collection of papers on investigations in the chemistry of rare elements conducted at the Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry in N. S. Kurnakov.

Card 2/2

S/121/60/000/012/002/015
A004/A001

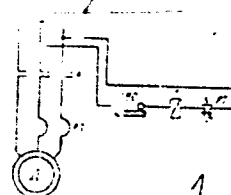
AUTHOR: Alekseyeva, N. N.

TITLE: Idle-Running Limiters of Metal Cutting Machine Tools

PERIODICAL: Stanki i Instrument, 1960, No. 12, pp. 3-6

TEXT: The author begins by giving a general survey on the expediency of using idle-running limiters to save power costs. She enumerates the various cases where limiters would not only not result in power savings but would increase power costs owing to the fact that auxiliary times between the runs of tool machines are too short, and the power needed for restarting the electric motors would more than compensate for the savings attained by switching off the motors during very short periods. The critical time limit, according to the author, represents approximately 10 seconds, so that limiters of idle running could be used with reasonable advantage only if the switching-off periods of the electric motor exceed this time. It is pointed out that this critical value might, depending on the machine type, deviate from 10 seconds.

Figure 1:



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Idle-Running Limiters of Metal Cutting Machine Tools

S/121/63/COO/012/CO2/015
A004/A001

Then the limiters being used at present are enumerated and described. Figure 1 shows the most simple circuit of a limiter operated according to the position of the machine tool handle. This limiter is composed of one changeover switch of the KEO (KVO) type and a cam connected to the friction shaft and acting on the KVO changeover switch; K = starter, D = electromotor. In contrast to the limiter shown in Figure 1, the one presented in Figure 2 has a zero protector. It is, however, necessary after each switching-off of the electromotor by the friction

Figure 2:

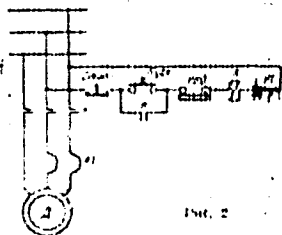


Fig. 2

Figure 3:

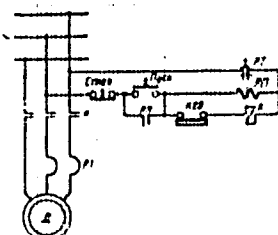


Fig. 3.

handle, to press again the "start" button to switch on the electromotor again. The limiter whose circuit is shown in Figure 3 is analogous to the preceding one, but has the advantage that it is not necessary to press the "start" button to operate the motor again after its having been switched off by the friction handle. In those cases where the operating conditions are characterized by

Idle-Running Limiters of Metal Cutting Machine Tools

S/121/60/000/012/002/015
A004/A001

a varying duration of the auxiliary periods it is expedient to use a limiter whose circuit is shown in Figure 4. This circuit differs from the preceding ones by the presence of switch B switching off the idle-running limiter whenever necessary, e. g. if the auxiliary periods are shorter than 10 seconds. The main deficiency of all limiters mentioned hitherto, viz. the switching-off of the electromotor during auxiliary times of any length, has been eliminated in the circuit of the idle-running limiter shown in Figure 5. This was attained by incorporating in the circuit time relay (RV), ensuring the switching off of the electromotor only

Figure 4:

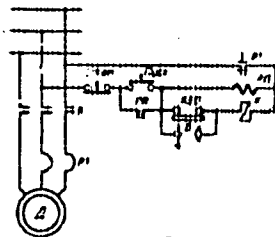


Fig. 4.

Figure 5:

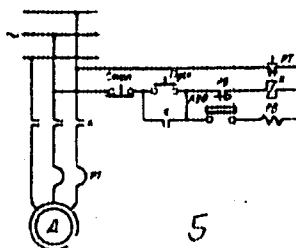


Fig. 5.

if the auxiliary times exceed 10 seconds. The latter limiter is equipped with two standard electric units only: the pneumatic -1 (RVP-1M) time relay located on the control panel of the machine tool, and the changeover switch of the 411 (VK411) type. The limiter whose circuit is shown in Figure 7 differs from the others

Card 3/5

Idle-Running Limiters of Metal Cutting Machine Tools

S/121/60/000/012/002/015
A004/A001

in so far as, after its having stopped the electromotor, the latter is restarted again by actuating the friction handle. It is not necessary to press again the button "start". This is attained by equipping the limiter with an additional $P\bar{H}$ (RP) intermediate relay

the operation of which does not depend on the position of the friction handle. The use of the limiters shown in Figures 5 and 7 is only expedient if auxiliary time $t_a > 10$ seconds. Taking into account their peculiarities, the limiters mentioned above can be used mainly for multi-purpose lathes, multi-purpose turret lathes, vertical turning and boring machines, transverse planing machines etc. For electrified parallel-planing machines a limiter can be recommended the circuit of which is shown in Figure 8.

Card 4/5

Figure 7:

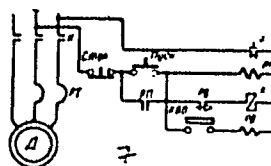
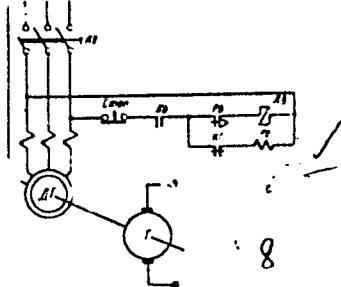


Figure 8:



Idle-Running Limiters of Metal Cutting Machine Tools

S/121/63/000/012/002/015
A004/A001

Figure 8:

ДГ (DG) - asynchronous electromotor; Г (G) - generator; КГ (K1) - normally closed contact of the self-quenching contactor; АВ (AV) - coil of automatic pneumatic switch; РВ (RV) - time relay; (the thick lines show the devices being used for the idle-running limiter). While the table electromotor is in operation, the self-quenching contactor is switched on and, consequently, its normally closed contact is broken, the RV time relay is switched off and the coil of the AV automatic is switched on. When the table motor is switched off, the self-quenching contactor is switched off, its normally closed contact closes and switches on the coil of the RV relay. When the set time delay has passed, the normally closed contact switches off the coil of the automatic from the power supply and subsequently also the asynchronous electromotor of the generator drive is disconnected from the line supply. Idle-running limiters are used in a number of machine tools, particularly in lathes 1K62, 2A62, 2A65 and others, and in the transverse planing machines 7M36, 7M37 etc. There are 8 figures and 1 Soviet reference.

Card 5/5

ALIKSUYEVA, N.N.

Using selsyns in drives of machine tools. Stan. 1 instr. 31 no.9:23-
27 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

(Machine tools--Electric driving)

PUSHKIN, P.S., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; YAKIMENKO, A.D., inzh.;
CHENBAROV, M.I., inzh.; MARKIN, S.S., inzh.; PARASHINA, T.G.,
inzh.; ALEKSEYEVA, N.N., inzh.; POLYAKOVA, L.N., inzh.

Labor productivity potentials and growth factors in the
artificial leather industry during the current seven year
period. Izv.vys.ucheb.sov.;tekh.leg.prom. no.2:31-38
'62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut plenochnykh
materialov i iskusstvennoy kozhi. Rekomendovana kafedroy
ekonomiki promyshlennosti i organizatsii proizvodstva
Kiyevskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta ~~promyshlennosti~~ promyshlennosti.
(Leather industry--Labor productivity)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

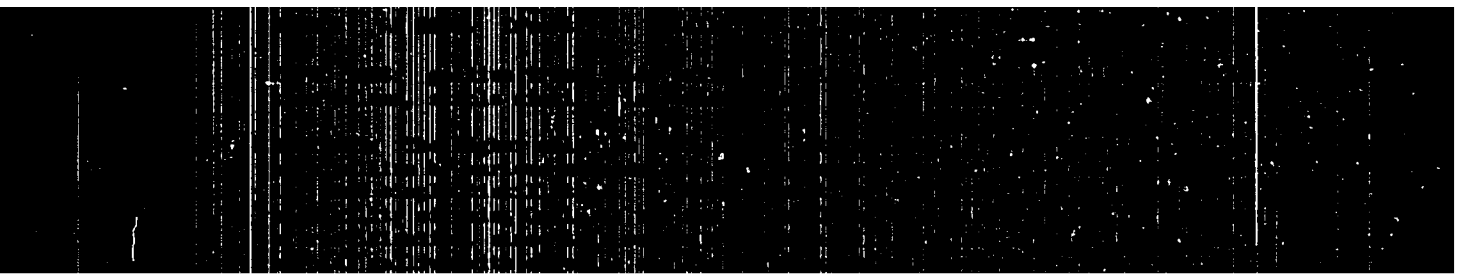
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CIA-RDP86-00513R000101010006-2"

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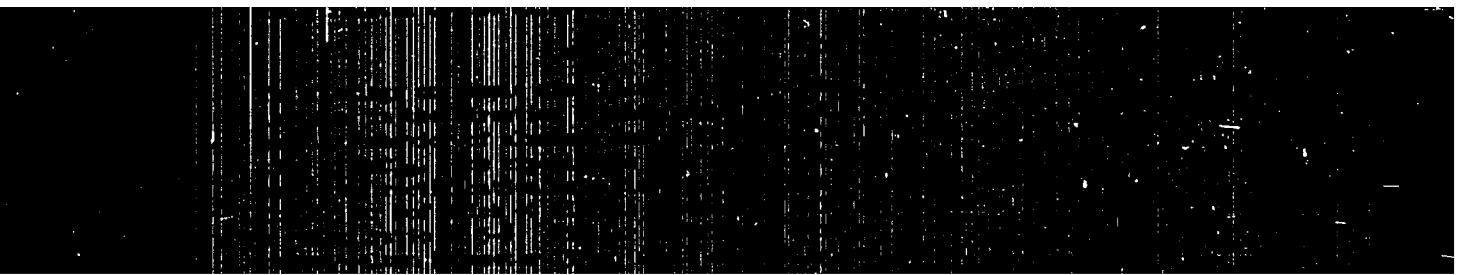
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ALEKSEYEVA, N. P.

23636.

PODKOZHNYI POLNIY Tserkulyarnyy otriv zheludka s razryvom dvenadtsatiperstnoy
kishki podzheludchnoy zhelezy. Khirurgiya, 1949, N. 7, c. 74-76.

SO: LETOPIS' NO. 31, 1949

ALMESETEVA, N.P.; DOLINSKAYA, K.W.; ZVEREV, A.I., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk,
SAVCHUKHCHiy.

Renal adenosarcoma in a 13 months old child. Sov.med. 17 no.9:33-34 S '53.
(MLRA 6:9)

1. Khirurgicheskoye otdeleniye doroshnoy bol'nitsy Tashkentskoy shelesnoy
dorogi (for Zverev). 2. Patologoanatomicheskoye otdeleniye doroshnoy bol'-
nitsy Tashkentskoy shelesnoy dorogi. (Kidneys--Tumors)

TUGARINOVA, V.N.; ALEKSEYEVA, N.P.; DRUZHININA, V.A.

Possibility of employing a photoelectric erythrohemometer for determining the erythrocyte count in laboratory animals during toxicological examinations. Oig.i san. 25 no.8:52-55 Ag '60.
(MIRA 13:11)

1. Iz Moskovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta sanitarii i gigiyeny imeni F.F.Erismana Ministerstva zdavookhraneniya RSFSR.
(ERYTHROCYTES) (TOXICOLOGY)

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ALMESETEVA, N.P.

Distortion of quartz crystals in alpine type veins. Min.sbor.
no.11:374-379 '57. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Ordena Lenina i ordena Trudovogo Kraasnogo Enaneni gorzmy
institut, Leningrad,
(Quartz crystals)

TUGARINOVA, V.N.; MIKLASHEVSKIY, V.Ye.; ALEKSEYEVA, N.P.; YAKOVLEVA, G.P.

Experimental basis for the permissible concentration of
tetrachloroethane and hexachloroethane in bodies of water.
San.okhr.vod.ot zagr.prom.stoch.vod no.5:285-307 '62.

(MIRA 17:6)

1. Kafedra kommunal'noy gigiyeny I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina
meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M.Sechenova.

MIKLASHEVSKIY, V.Ye.; TUGARINOVA, V.N.; YAKOVLEVA, G.P.; ALEKSEYEVA, N.P.;
RAKHMANINA, N.L.

Experimental basis for the permissible concentration of
trichloroethylene in bodies of water. San.okhr.vod.ot zagr.prom.
stokh.vod no.5:308-325 '62. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Kafedra kommunal'noy gigiyeny I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina
meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova.

Alekseyeva, N.S.

USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
and Their Application

I-12

Silicates. Glass. Ceramics. Binders.

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 31544

Author : Avgustinik A.I., Krasnyanskaya V.M.,
Alekseyeva N.S.

Title : Effect of Very Fine Grinding of the Paste on
Some Properties of Porcelain.

Orig Pub: Sb. nauch. rabot po khimii i tekhnol. silikatov.
M., Promstroyizdat, 1956, 234-237

Abstract: The experiments were carried out with paste for
electric porcelain (of the "Proletariy" plant)
having a specific surface of $5.48 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$, of the
usual degree of comminution, and with the same

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Silicates. Glass. Ceramics. Binders.

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 31544

paste that had been passed through a micron-
izer and having a specific surface of
 $9.92 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$. Into the composition of the por-
celain paste was incorporated, in lieu of
quartz, a glass of specific composition (in %):
quartz 48, feldspar 50 and alumina 2, added in
amounts of 100, 60 and 20%, and having a speci-
fic surface of $6.2 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$. All the samples were
fired in the plant kiln at 1260 and 1320°. The
experiments showed that a finer comminution of
porcelain paste makes it possible to obtain a
porcelain of somewhat enhanced mechanical

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Silicates. Glass. Ceramics. Binders.

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 31544

strength and the usual dielectric strength on
lowering the temperature of firing by 60°.

Card 3/3

GOBELKINA, A.Ye., inzh.; ALEKSEYEVA, N.S., inzh.

Investigating the nature and causes of the formation of cracks
in 18KhGT steel. Stal' 25 no.3:262-263 Nr '65. (MIRA 18:4)

PERIVRZEV, V.N.; ALEKSEYEVA, N.S.

Absorption of phosphorus by bog soils in Murmansk Province.
Pochvovedenie no.11:61-65 N '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Polyarno-al'piyskiy botanicheskiy sad, Kol'skiy filial
AN SSSR. Submitted Jan, 14. 1963.