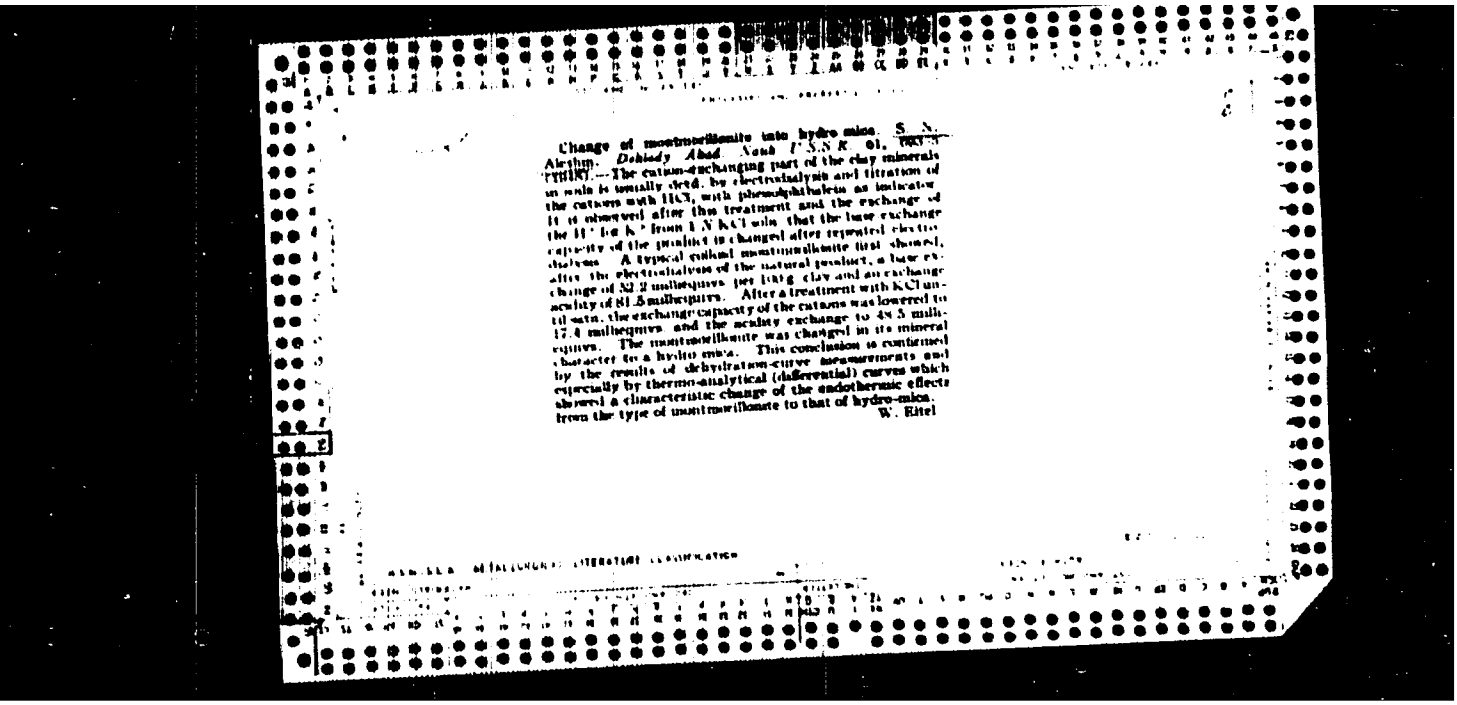
CA

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

The problem of the nature of soil acidity. S. N. Alyoshin and L. I. Alekhina. *Pedology (U.S.S.R.)* 1946, 153-60. Expts. on the influence of anions on soil acidity have shown that with Al the oxalate ion forms from a soln. of $Na_2C_2O_4$ a complex, $[Al(C_2O_4)_3]^{---}$; this eliminates the hydrolytic acidity of Al salts. The result is that whereas a Na_2SO_4 ext. gives 3.76 milliequivs. of acid per 100 g. of soil, the Na oxalate gives an alk. ext. A similar reaction is expected with the acetate ion when $BaCl_2$ is present to form mixed acetates. Expts. with cations show that for a lateritic red soil (krasnozem) the acidity of the salt ext. increases in the following order: $K^+ > Ba^{++} > Ca^{++} > Sr^{++} > Na^+$; for a podzolic soil the cations are arranged in the following order: $Ba^{++} > K^+ > Ca^{++} > Sr^{++} > Na^+$. The variability is explained on the basis of the mineral compn. Acidity is the result of the breakdown of the unstable acid of the aluminum silicates when reacted upon by salt soln. J. S. Joffe

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Change of montmorillonite into hydro micas. S. N. Alyshin. *Doklady Akad. Nauk U.S.S.R.* 61, 1027-9 (1948).—The cation-exchanging part of the clay minerals in soils is usually detd. by electrodialysis and titration of the cations with HCl, with phenolphthalein as indicator. It is observed after this treatment and the exchange of the H ion for K ion from 1 N KCl soln. that the base exchange capacity of the product is changed after repeated electro-dialyses. A typical cultural montmorillonite first showed, after the electrodialyses of the natural product, a base exchange of 82.2 milliequivs. per 100 g. clay and an exchange acidity of 81.5 milliequivs. After a treatment with KCl until satn. the exchange capacity of the cations was lowered to 17.4 milliequivs. and the acidity exchange to 48.5 milliequivs. The montmorillonite was changed in its mineral character to a hydro mica. This conclusion is confirmed by the results of dehydration-curve measurements and especially by thermo-analytical (differential) curves which showed a characteristic change of the endothermic effects from the type of montmorillonite to that of hydro-mica.

W. Eitel

C A

11 E

Variation of root potential of wheat sprouts in dependence on pH. S. S. Abrahm and M. T. Vastrebov (Timiryazev Agr. Akad., Moscow). *Doklady Akad Nauk S.S.S.R.* 69, 85-8(1949).—The root potential of a wheat sprout which is 15 mv. at pH 0 (extrapolated) to 4, rapidly drops linearly to −10 mv. at pH 6.5, showing a slight rise to −7 mv. at pH 7.3. The phenomenon is discussed in light of diffusion and potential gradients of the system. The pH levels for measurements were established by acetate buffers. G. M. Kosolapoff

ALESHIN, S. N.

Aleshin, S. N. and Zhupakhina, Ye. S. - "The application of the spectrophotometric method in the study of organic matter in the soil," Doklady (Mosk. s.-kh. akad. im. Timiryazeva), Issue 9, 1949, p. 69-70

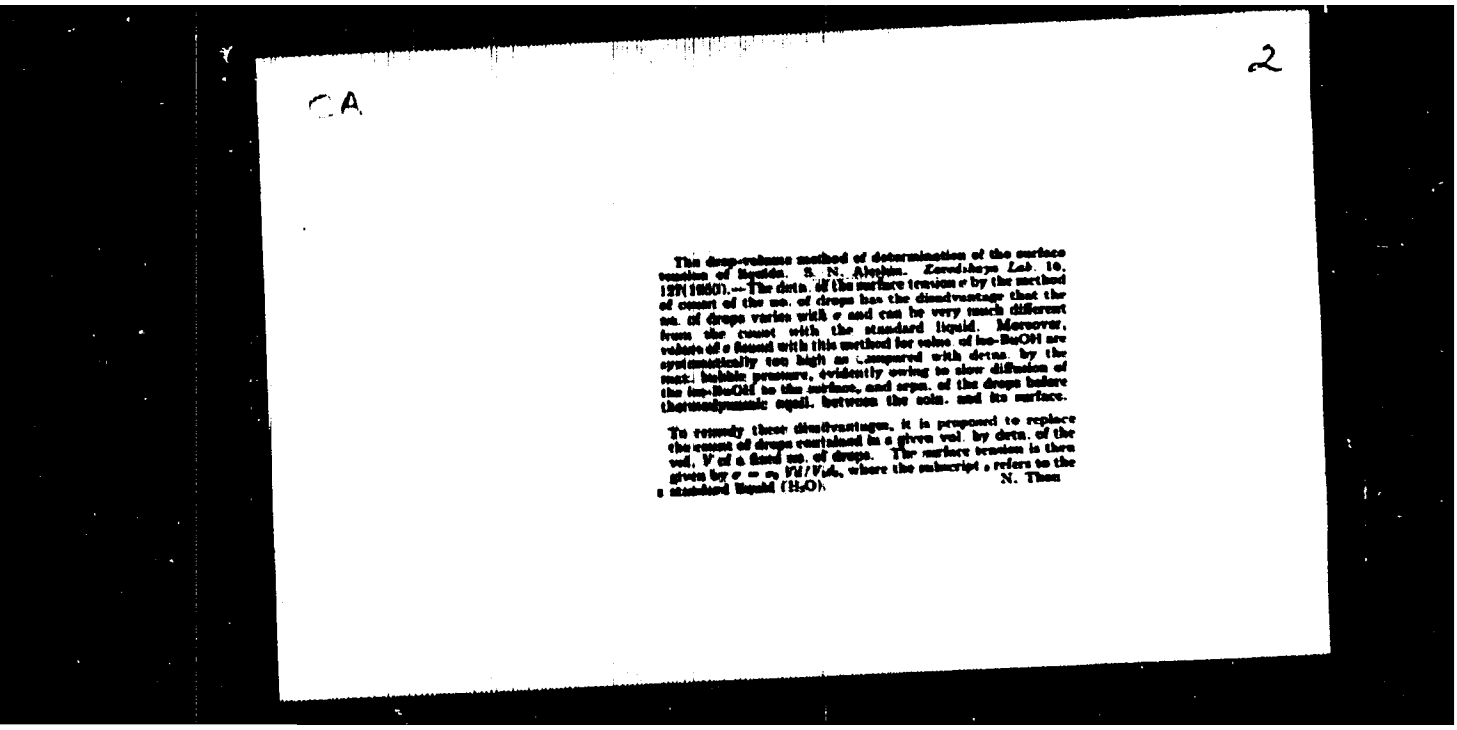
SO: U-5240, 17, Dec. 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 25, 1949).

ALESHIN, S. [illegible]

ALESHIN, S. N. I. [illegible], N. I.

33274. Izmeneniye Potentsiala Kornya Profes[illegible]kov Pshenitsy V Zavisimosti Ot [illegible] Sredy. Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, Novaya Seriya, T. LXIX, No. 1, 194[illegible], C. [illegible]-[illegible]. --Bibliogr: 5 Nazv.

SO: [illegible]topis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey Vol. [illegible], Moskva, 1949



CA

2

The drop-volume method of determination of the surface tension of liquids. S. N. Alyapin. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 16, 127(1950).—The detn. of the surface tension σ by the method of count of the no. of drops has the disadvantage that the no. of drops varies with σ and can be very much different from the count with the standard liquid. Moreover, values of σ found with this method for solns. of iso-BuOH are systematically too high as compared with detns. by the max. bubble pressure, evidently owing to slow diffusion of the iso-BuOH to the surface, and segm. of the drops before thermodynamic equil. between the soln. and its surface.

To remedy these disadvantages, it is proposed to replace the count of drops contained in a given vol. by detn. of the vol., V of a fixed no. of drops. The surface tension is then given by $\sigma = \sigma_0 V/V_0$, where the subscript 0 refers to the standard liquid (H_2O). N. Thon

CA

The application of spectrophotometry in the study of soil organic matter. S. N. Aleshin and F. S. Zhupakhina. *Pochvovedenie (Pedology)* 1950, 158-70.—Org. matter was extd. from samples of chernozem and soil peptized by use of equiv. quantities of Na in the form of NaOH and Na oxalate. The org. matter ext. was purified by centrifugation and analyzed spectrophotometrically. The best ratio of H_2O to soil for this purpose was 5:1 and time of contact [illegible] days. The extinction lines were detd. on the basis of [illegible] using a filter of wave length [illegible]. The peptization effect of oxalate was greater than that of the NaOH. The extinction figures [illegible] for the oxalate extn. were 1.808 and for NaOH 0.270. Upon a second extn. the sample extd. originally with the oxalate gave a reading of [illegible] and with NaOH 0.[illegible]. The second extn. of the original NaOH extn. gave for the oxalate 11.2[illegible] and for the NaOH 0.[illegible]. It is apparent that the Ca and Mg ions are taken care of by the oxalate, allowing more thorough peptization. Accepting the Gapon formula (*The adsorption of ions and ways of the [illegible] of soils and the structure of soil colloids.* Izd. [illegible] VASKhNIL publication, 1930) on the combination of Al silicates and humic acid, A. and Z. present their ideas on the structural formula for colloids of this nature where Ca or H is the binding ion. The penetration of light of different wave lengths does not vary in the oxalate or hydroxide hydrosols. Under varying concns. of hydrosols it was found possible to calc. the numerical value of the coeff. of extinction (K) and to calc. the quantity of org. matter in soil sample. The Lambert-Beer equation for the absorption of light by soln. is applicable to hydrosol of org. matter. I. S. Joffe

156T12

USSR/Biology - Wheat Jan 50
Phosphates

"Changes in the Potential of Wheat Roots in the Presence of Aluminum and Phosphate Ions," S. N. Alekhin, M. T. Yastrebov, Moscow Agr Acad imeni K. A. Timiryazev, 2 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXX, No 3

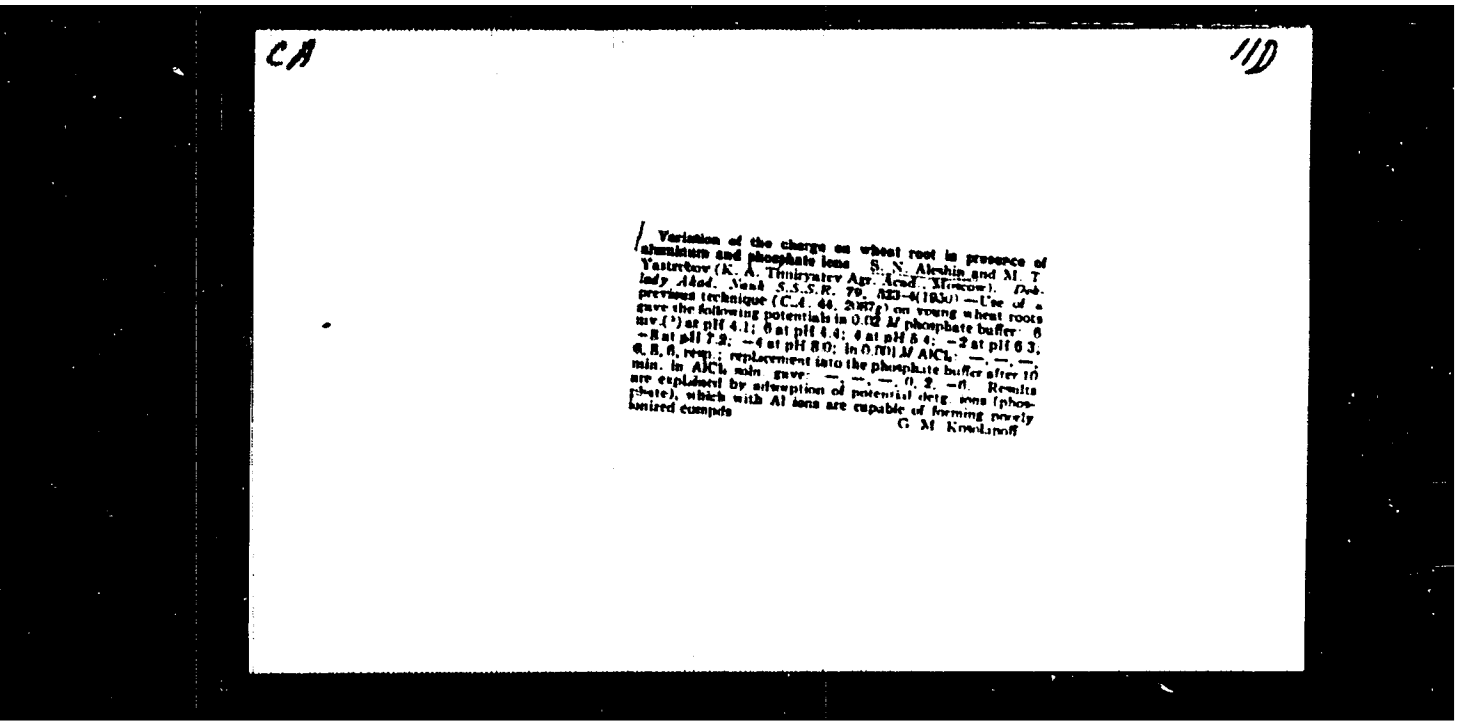
Authors use apparatus and method they described in previous work to determine potential on roots of living plants. Determined and tabulated changes in magnitude and sign of potential on surface of 5-7 cm wheat rootlets when placed in 0.02 M phosphate buffer solutions of various pH, washed in distilled

156T12

USSR/Biology - Wheat (Contd) Jan 50

water, put into 0.001 M solution of aluminum chloride for 10 min, and then replaced in second phosphate solution for 30 min. In first series, sign changed from positive to negative with increased pH, in the second it was positive, and in the third it required higher pH to return to negative. Submitted 25 Nov 49.

156T12



CA

IID

Variation of the charge on wheat root in presence of aluminum and phosphate ions. S. N. Alexhin and M. T. Yastrebov (K. A. Timiryazev Agr. Acad., Moscow). *Dokl. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 79, 833–6 (1951).—Use of a previous technique (*C.A.* 46, 2887g) on young wheat roots gave the following potentials in 0.02 *M* phosphate buffer: 0 mv. (?) at pH 4.1; 0 at pH 4.4; 0 at pH 5.4; −2 at pH 6.3, −8 at pH 7.2; −4 at pH 8.0; in 0.001 *M* AlCl$_3$: —, —, —, 0, 8, 6, resp.; replacement into the phosphate buffer after 10 min. in AlCl$_3$ soln. gave: —, —, —, 0, 2, −6. Results are explained by absorption of potential determining ions (phosphate), which with Al ions are capable of forming newly ionized complexes.

G. M. Kondratieff

15-57-1-361

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 1, p 56 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Aleshin, S. N.

TITLE: The Use of Thermal Methods in Studying Transformations of Clay Minerals in Soil (Primeneniye termicheskikh metodov k izucheniyu prevrashcheniya glinistykh mineralov pochv)

PERIODICAL: Tr. 1-go soveshchaniya po termografii, Kazan', 1953, Moscow-Leningrad. Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1955, pp 292-298.

APSTRACT: The structures of clay minerals in krasnozem (red soil), zheltozem (yellow soil), and askangel (colloidal bleached clay of volcanic origin) were studied by using thermal curves (according to the method of N. S. Kurnakov) and by using dehydration curves. Krasnozem contains beidellite principally; zheltozem contains halloysite. Apparently zheltozem is produced from more acid parent rocks. After treating krasnozem and zheltozem with a solution of potassium dihydrophosphate, the

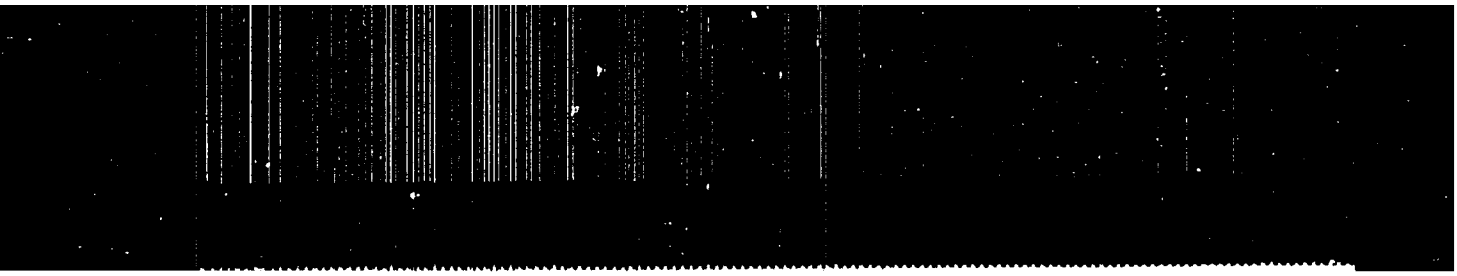
Card 1/2

The Use of Thermal Methods in Studying Transformations (Cont.)

quantity of water in the sample is decreased. During the application of phosphates in krasnozem and zheltozem soils, the anions of the salts are apparently bound up with sesquioxides, occurring in the crystal lattice of such minerals as halloysite and kaolinite. Because of this relationship the anions are not readily available to plants.

D. A. V.

Card 2/2



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000101020003-4"

ALESHIN, [illegible] doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, professor;
TTUMETWA, T.N., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk.

Feeding plants with organic soil substances in the state of molecular dispersion. Izv. TSKhA no.2:231-232 '56. (MLRA 9:12)

(Plants--Nutrition) (Organiculture)

Aleshin, S. N.

USSR/Physical Chemistry - Solutions. Theory of Acids and Bases, B-11

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 502

Author: Ivanov, A. N., and Aleshin, S. N.

Institution: Moscow Agricultural Academy imeni K. A. Timiryazeva

Title: Hydrolysis of Salts of Aluminum and Trivalent Iron

Original Periodical: Dokl. Mosk. s.-kh. akad. im. K. A. Timiryazeva, 1956, Vol 22, 386-392

Abstract: The negative logarithm of the dissociation constant (pK) of the product of the hydrolysis of $AlCl_3$, calculated from the experimental pH and activity values of the salt by the formula $pK = 14-2pH-\log A$, remains constant over a wide concentration range of $AlCl_3$. In the opinion of the authors the pK value (8.14) determines the dissociation of the 2 ions $Al(OH)^{2+}$ and $Al(OH)_2^{+}$. For the hydrolysis product of $Al_2(SO_4)_3$ the pK varies from 8.93 for a 0.001 N solution to 11.14 for a 1 N solution. Here an increase in concentration produces an increase of 0.75 in the pK value; this the authors explain by the varying solubility of the basic aluminum sulfates formed. In $3.3 \cdot 10^{-4}$ and

Card 1/2

USSR/Physical Chemistry - Solutions. Theory of Acids and Bases, B-11

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 502

Abstract: $6.66 \cdot 10^{-4}$ M solutions of $FeCl_3$, the H^+ concentration exceeds the molar concentration of the salt, since hydrolysis does not stop with the formation of $FeOH^{2+}$ but leads to the partial conversion of the monohydroxide to $Fe(OH)_2^+$. In slightly acid soil solutions (pH < 4.5), Al^{3+} and Fe^{3+} are present as the ashes of the basic salts. For the elimination of the acidity of the soil, it is necessary to convert Al^{3+} and Fe^{3+} to insoluble salts or to stable complexes (silicates, oxalates, and tartrates).

Card 2/2

Aleshin, S.N.

USSR/Soil Science. Physical and Chemical Properties of Soils. I-2

Abs Jour: Referat.Zh.Biol., No. 16, 25 Aug, 1957, 69024

Author : Aleshin, S.N.
Inst :
Title : New Methods of Investigating the Composition of Soil Absorbing Complex.

Orig Pub: Dokl. Mosk. s.-kh. akad. im. K.A. Timiryazeva, 19[illegible], No. 23, 293-297

Abstract: A brief description of methods for the study of composition of soil absorbing complex--electrophoresis, electrodialysis, thermography, methods of roentgenographic and electronic microscopy.

Card 1/1

- 22 -

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 22, 1958, No 99916

12-71..), in which connection the higher the harvest of the control plant the higher the increment. The others ascribe this effect to the action of the organic substance of the molecular degree of dispersity. V.I. Tsurling.

ALESHIN, S. N.

USSR/Soil Science. Physical and Chemical Properties of Soils. I-3

Abs Jour: Referat Zh-Biol., No 6, 25 March, 1957, 22448

Author : Aleshin, S.N., Rekshinskaya, L.G.
Inst :
Title : The Mineralogical Composition of the Matrix of Terra Rossa Soils.

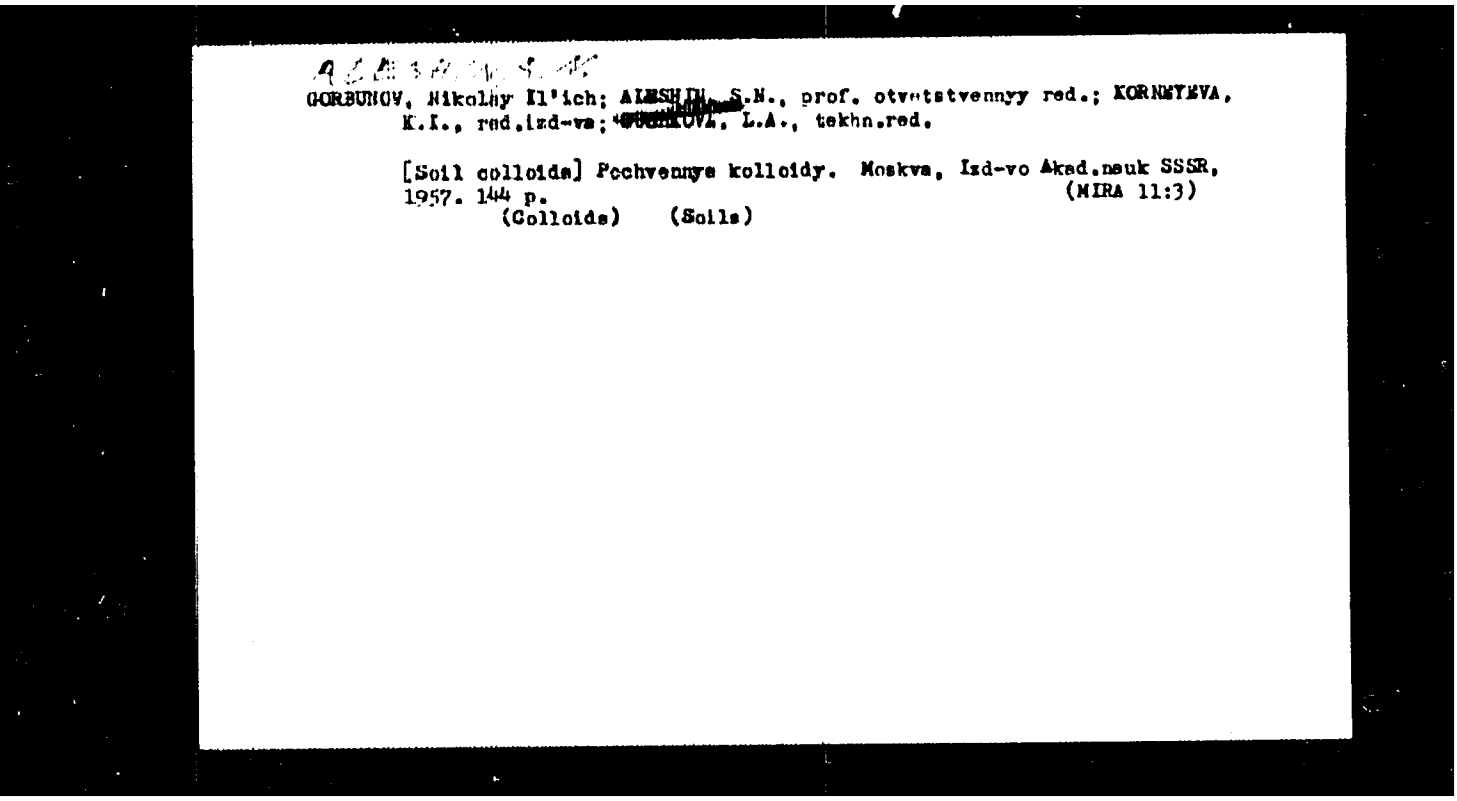
Orig Pub: Dokl. AN SSSR, 1956, 108, No 3, 545-546.

Abstract: A study was conducted of the mineralogical composition of samples of the yellow variety of terra rossa from a section of 60-70 cm in depth, located in the environs of the Batum botanical gardens. Based on the thermographic analysis of samples, pre-treated with concentrated hydrochloric acid, the presence of ferrohalloysite, halloysite and some other amorphous products of erosion was found in soil-forming products of the soil. Electron microscopic pictures of the samples which were not subjected to a preliminary treatment by acid

Card : 1/2 -8-

Abs Jour: Referat Zh-Biol., No 6, 25 March, 1957, 22448

indicate, beside halloysite, also the presence of kaolinite in terra rossa soils and other minerals, less definite structurally, which adhere to the surfaces of kaolinite and halloysite.



GORBUNOV, Nikolay Il'ich; ALESHIN, S.N., prof. otvetstvennyy red.; KORNEYEVA, K.I., red.izd-va; [illegible], L.A., tekhn.red.

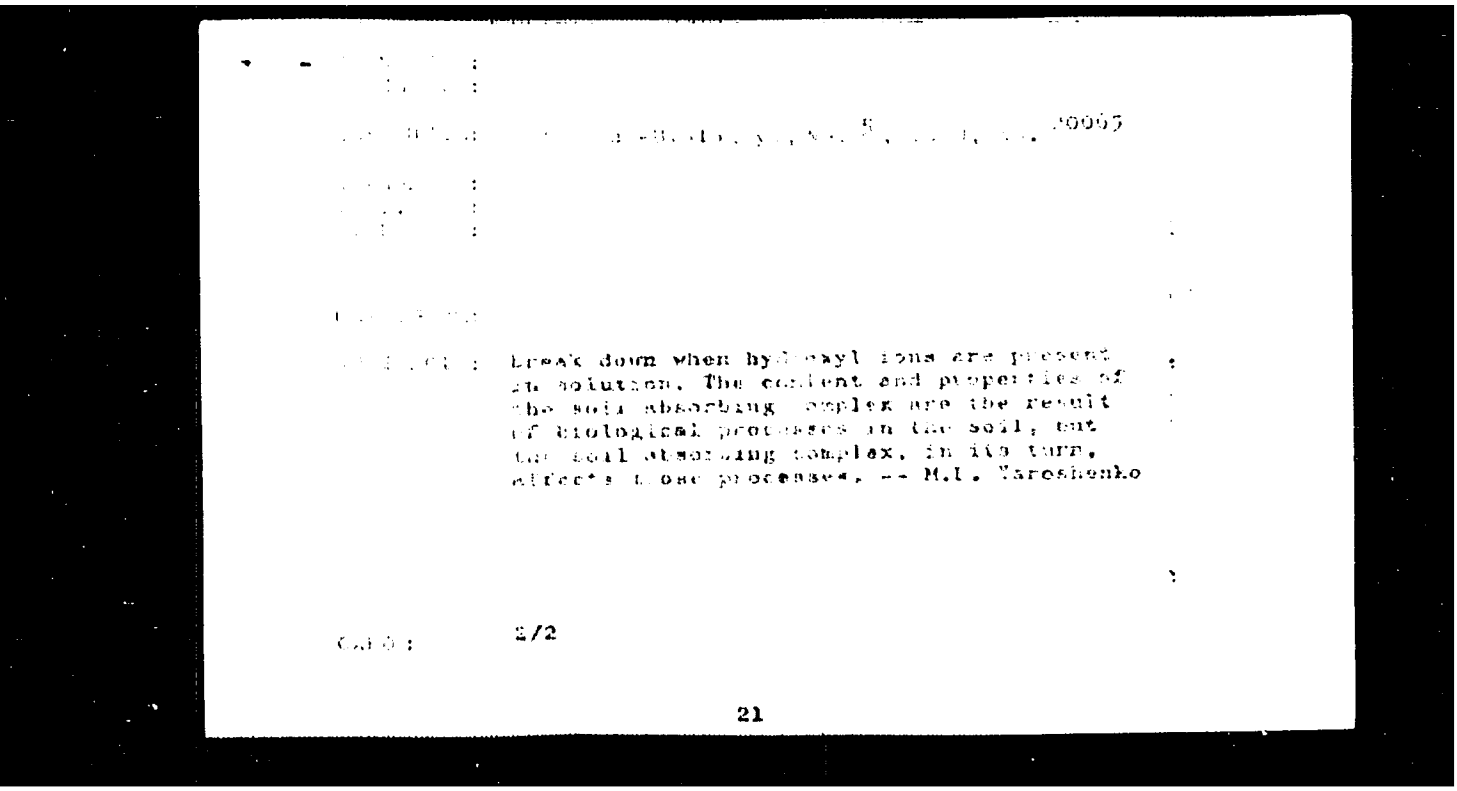
[Soil colloids] Pochvennye kolloidy. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1957. 144 p. (MIRA 11:3)
(Colloids) (Soils)

ALESHIN, S.N., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, prof.; VIL'YAMS, V.V., doktor khim. nauk, prof.; ZAOZERSKIY, I.N., doktor khim. nauk, prof.; POLOSIN, V.A., kand. khim. nauk, dots.

Chemistry departments of the Academy during the Soviet rule [with summary in English]. Izv. TSKhA no.4:169-180 '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(Chemistry)

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 16, 1958, No. 72673

soil. Acidity of the latter is the result of hydrolysis of aluminum salts, which are formed in the salty soil extract by the partial decomposition of crystal lattices of the acid alumosilicates of the parent rock. On the basis of the given thermographic investigations of samples of askanite, treated with aluminum chloride, the possibility of finding Al in the exchange condition with a pH over 4 is denied. Al ions in the soil enter into the composition of clay minerals, organic complexes, or are found in the form of minerals which are formed during the decomposition of these and others. The appearance of Al in the saline solutions is explained by the protolytic reactions which proceed on the alumosilicate surface, as a result of which partial hydraulic adsorption of acid and bases from neutral salts occurs. -- T. D. Morozova



Breaks down when hydrogen ions are present in solution. The content and properties of the soil absorbing complex are the result of biological processes in the soil, but the soil absorbing complex, in its turn, affects these processes. -- M.I. Yaroshenko

2/2

ALESHIN, S.N., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; KALEGANOV, B.F., dots.

Using the electric conductivity method for determining soluble salts in soil[with summary in English]. Izv. TSKhA no. 3:229-232 '58.
(Soils--Analysis)

ALESHIN, S.N., prof., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Proportion between principal components of cow's milk [with summary in English]. Izv. TSKhA no.6:169-176 '58. (MIRA 12:1)
(Milk--Composition)

SOV/58-59-8-17724

Translated from: Referativnyy Zhurnal Fizika, 1959, Nr 8, p 108 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Aleshin, S.N., Ivanov, A.N., Chernikova, T.N.

TITLE: On the Variability of the Surface Tension of Aqueous Solutions of Surface-Active Substances

PERIODICAL: Dokl. Mosk. s. kh. akad. im. K.A. Timiryazeva, 1958, Nr 39, pp 279-282

ABSTRACT: The equation $\Delta\sigma = ZC/K + C$ (where $\Delta\sigma$ is the reduction in the surface tension of the solution, $Z = \sigma_0 - \sigma_c$ is the difference between the surface tension of water and that of alcohol, and K is the constant of surface tension) was verified for an aqueous solution of isobutyl alcohol. The estimated and the experimentally verified surface tension at various concentrations were found to be in good agreement.

T.V.Z.

Card 1/1

ALESHIN, S.N., prof., doktor sel'skokhoz. nauk

Proportion between soluble protein and fat in cow's milk. Izv. TSKhA no.5:181-186 '59 (MIRA 13:3)
(Milk--Composition)

ALESHIN, S. M.

"Physicochemical Conditions In Krasnozem Formation".

report submitted for the 7th Congress of International Society of Soil Science Madison, Wisconsin, 15-23 Aug 60.

ALESHIN, S.N., doktor khimicheskikh nauk, prof.

Surface activity of aqueous solutions. Izv. TSKhA no.2:137-156 '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(Surface active agents)

ALESHIN, S.N., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, prof. GORB, A.I., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik.

Determining adsorbed sodium in soils [with summary in English]. Izv. TSKhA no.4:88-97 '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Soils--Sodium content)

ALESHIN, S.N.

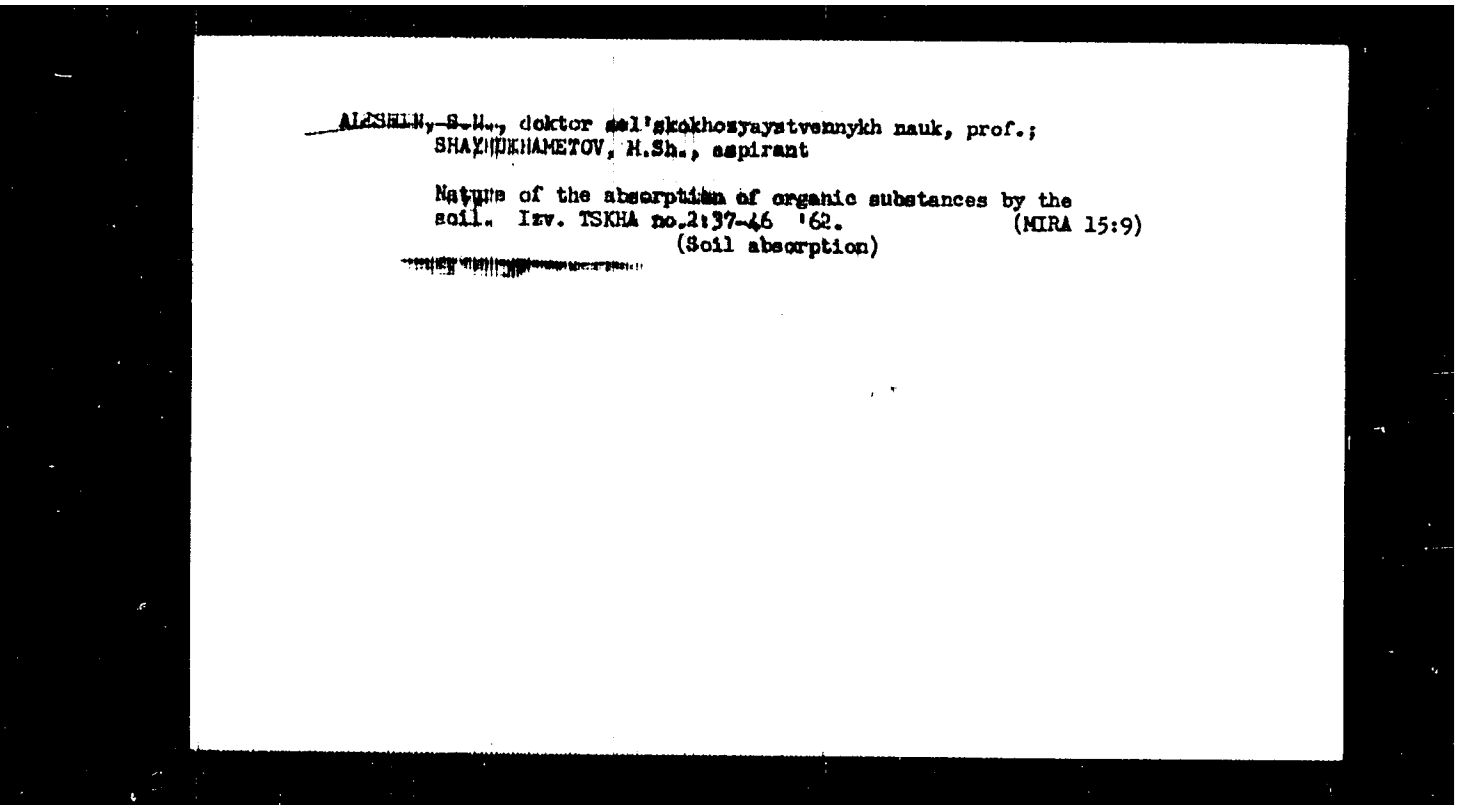
"Exchange absorption in the soil and the assimilation of nutritive substances by plants" by [prof.] A.V.Peterburtskii. Reviewed by S.N.Aleshin. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.2:239-240 '61. (MIRA 14:5)

(PLANTS—NUTRITION) (PETERBURGSKII, A.V.)

ALESHIN, S.N.; BOLDYREV, A.I.

Using a sodium glass electrode for determining the absorption of sodium in soils. Pochvovedenie no.1:114-121 Ja '62.
(MIRA 17:1)

1. Moskovskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya akademiya imeni Timiryazeva.



ALESHIN, S.N., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, prof.;
SHAYMUKHAMETOV, M.Sh., aspirant

Nature of the absorption of organic substances by the soil. Izv. TSKHA no.2:37-46 '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Soil absorption)

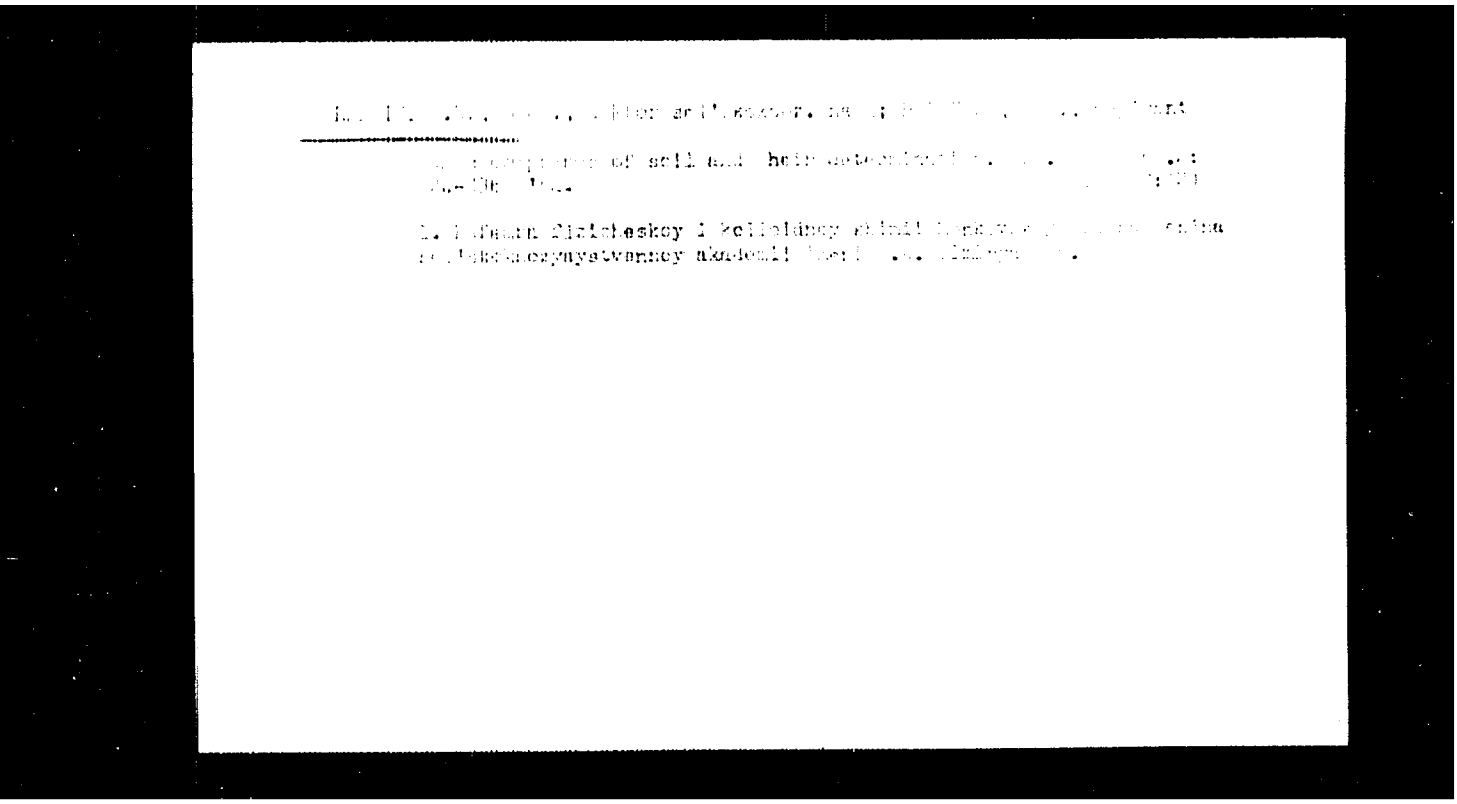
ALESHIN, S.N., doktor sel'skokhoz. nauk, prof.

Physicochemical interpretation of the secretion of cow's milk. Izv. TSKHA no.6:217-226 '62. (MIRA 16:6)

(Lactation)

ALESHIN, S.M., doktor sel'skokhoz. nauk, prof.; SHAYMUKHAMETOV, M.Sh., aspirant

Change of the mineralogical composition of Podzolic soils as a result of the use of fertilizers over a period of many years. Izv. TSKHA no.6:64-73 '63. (MIRA 17:8)



ALESHIN, V.

Concerning the article "Gas potentials of the Upper Pliocene of the northern Caspian Sea region." Geol. nefti i gaza 6 no.2:62-3 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Caspian Sea region--Gas, Natural--Geology)

ALESHIN, V.

More merchandise for the improvement of living conditions.
Sov.torg. no.2:10-12 F '59. (MIRA 12:2)
(Household appliances)

ALESHIN, V. (Lt. Col.)

"The Radiation Reconnaissance and Troop's Actions in Locality Affected by Radioactivity in Winter," Krasnaya Zvezda, No.26, page 2, February 1, 1955

Summary of article D 241649, June 55

Translation JD 191868, 10 Feb 56

ALESHIN, V. A., inzhener.

Atomic electric power stations. Tekh.mol.23 [i.e.24] no.7:5-8 Jl '56. (Atomic power industry) (MIRA 9:9)

ALESHIN, V.

Atomic energy at the service of mankind. Sov.voin 38 no.18:14-15 S '56. (MLRA 10:9)

1. Glavnyy metodist pavil'ona "Atomnaya energiya v mirnykh tselyakh." (Atomic energy)

Aleshin, V.A.

ARIKHASULOV, D.M., prof.; LEYBOVICH, M.M., assistent; ALESHIN, V.A., ordinator

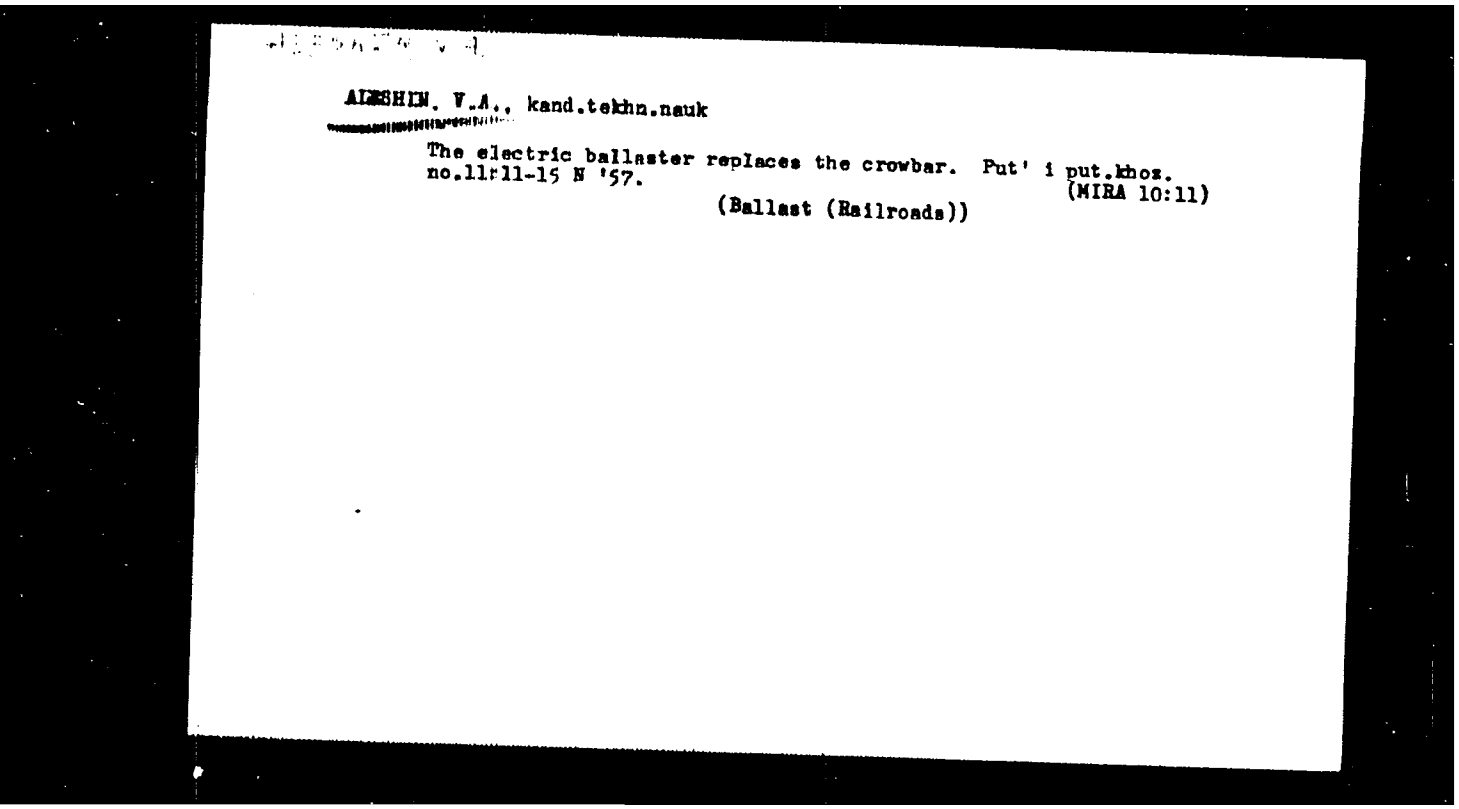
Diagnosis of foreign bodies of the esophagus. Sbor.trud.Tashk.KEMP no.1:193-198 '56 (MIRA 11:3)
(ESOPHAGUS--FOREIGN BODIES)

ABDURASULOV, D.N., prof.; LEYBOVICH, N.M., assistent; ALESHIN, V.A., ordinator

X-ray diagnosis of foreign bodies of the respiratory tract. Sbor. trud.Tashk.KBNP no.1:199-202 '56 (MIRA 11:3)
(RESPIRATORY ORGANS--FOREIGN BODIES)

ALESHIN, V.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Vibration tie tamping machines. Vest.TSNII MPS 15 no.2:60 S '56.
(Railroads--Ties) (MLRA 9:12)



AIMSHIN, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

The electric ballaster replaces the crowbar. Put' i put.khoz. no.11:11-15 N '57. (MIRA 10:11)

(Ballast (Railroads))

ALESHIN, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Nondetachable ballast-cleaning machines and a calculation of their operational cycle. Vest.TSNII MPS 18 no.3:9-15 My '59. (MIRA 12:8)
(Ballast (Railroads)) (Railroads--Equipment and supplies)

GULENKO, Nikolay Nikolayevich; OORA, Viktor Yepifanovich; ALESHIN, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; CHLENOV, M.T., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; KHABAROV, V.P., inzh., retsenzent; ABRAGAM, S.R., inzh., red.; BOBROVA, Ye.N., tekhn. red.

[Track machinery and mechanisms] Putevye mashiny i mekhanizmy. Moskva, Vses. izdatel'sko-poligr. ob"edinenie M-va putei soobshcheniia, 1961. 319 p. (MIRA 14:8)
(Railroads—Equipment and supplies) (Railroads—Track)

ALESHIN, V. ... kand.tekhn.nauk

Problem of the stabilization of the ballast foundation of the railroad track. Trudy TSNII MPS no.217:5-8 '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Ballast (Railroads))

ALESHIN, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; PUZANOVA, N.I., inzh.

Elastic and residual deformations of the track in connection with the various methods, areas and degrees of tamping of the ballast cross section. Trudy TSNII MPS no.217:56-70 '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Ballast (Railroads)) (Strains and stresses)

ALESHIN, V. A.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/6124

Koff, Zysyn Abramovich, Petr Mikhaylovich Soloveychik, Vladimir Arkad'yevich Aleshin, Mark Izrailevich Grinshpun.

Kholodnaya prokatka trub (Cold Rolling of Tubes). Sverdlovsk, Metallurgizdat, 1962. 431 p. Errata slip inserted. 4,300 copies printed.

Reviewer: V. L. Kolmogorov, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed.: V. P. Mel'nik; Ed. of Publishing House: M. M. Syrchina; Tech. Ed.: N. T. Mal'kova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for process engineers, designers, and scientific research workers.

COVERAGE: The book reviews designs of rolling mills and the technology of the cold rolling of tubes. The kinematics and dynamics of rolling mills are described, and a basis is given for proper selection of the main parameters of their parts. Problems relating to the deformation of metal, roll pass design,

Card 1/9

and manufacture of tools are discussed at length. Advanced practices in the cold rolling of steel tubes for various purposes are summarized. Methods of boosting the output of rolling mills and of improving the production quality are reviewed, and prospects of further development of the process of cold-rolling tubes are analyzed. The authors express their thanks to Yu. N. Kozhevnikov, L. M. Borisov, V. N. Sarapulov, and to V. L. Kolmogorov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, for their assistance. There are 61 references: 57 Soviet, 3 English, and 1 German.

TABLE OF CONTENTS [Abridged]:

L 04314-67 EWP(k)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI LJP(c) JD/HW

ACC NR: AP6018388 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0133/66/000/006/0530/0532

AUTHORS: Alekhin, V. A.; Kolmogorov, V. L.; Ural'skiy, V. I.; Sokolov, I. A.; Moiseyev, G. P.; Krovsikov, R. P.; Fotov, A. A.; Pavlov, A. I.; Khoroshikh, Yu. G.

ORG: Pervoural'skiy New Pipe Plant (Pervoural'skiy novotrubnyy zavod); Ural Scientific Research Institute for Ferrous Metals (Ural'skiy n.-i. institut chernykh metallov)

45
B

TITLE: Shortcut in the production cycle of cold-rolled pipes

SOURCE: Stal', no. 6, 1966, 530-532

TOPIC TAGS: metal tube, metal drawing, metal rolling, steel / 20 steel, 45 steel, 30KhGSA steel, 0Kh18N10T steel

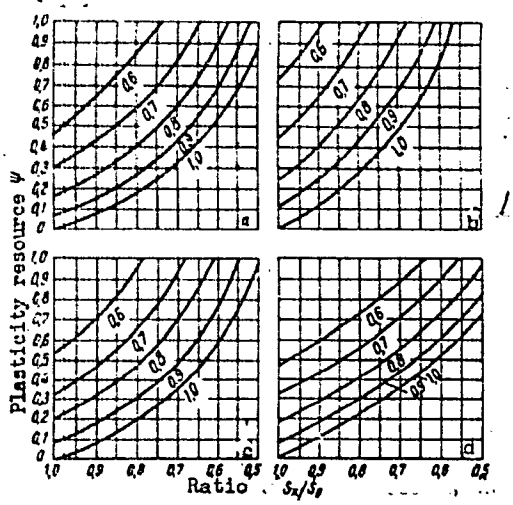
ABSTRACT: An investigation of plasticity after cold rolling of the more widely used steel pipes (20, 30KhGSA, 45, 0Kh18N10T) was carried out. The plasticity of the metal (ψ) was determined as a function of the elongation coefficients S_x/S_o of and diamter ratio d_x/d_o. The experimental results are shown graphically (see Fig. 1). The maximum residual stresses were calculated after H. Anderson and G. Fahlman (Journal of the Institute of Metals, 1925, v. 34, No. 3, p. 271—275). It was found that repeated drawing after cold rolling without employing an intermediate thermal treatment yielded pipes with satisfactory mechanical properties. The combined drawing and rolling process permits a shortening of the usual

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.774.353.37

ACC NR: AP6018388

Fig. 1. Use of the plasticity ψ during short-set drawing of pipes of steels 20 (a), 45 (b), 30KhGSA (c), and Kh18N10T (d); numbers on the curves correspond to the change in pipe diameter d_1/d_0 as a result of drawing. S_x/S_0 = ratio of elongation coefficients.



production cycle, resulting in considerable savings in production costs. Orig. art. has: 1 table, 2 graphs, and 1 equation.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

L 08091-67 EWT(1)/EWT(m) FDN/WE

ACC NR: AP6029992 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/015/0196/0196

INVENTOR: Khukovskiy, A. I.; Orlovskiy, V. I.; Melkov, N. N.; Aleshin, V. A.; Kuteminskiy, Yu. A.; Valeyev, F. Sh. 56 13

ORG: none

TITLE: A device for introducing additives while fueling aircraft. Class 62, No. 184150

SOURCE: Izobret prom obraz tov zn, no. 15, 1966, 196

TOPIC TAGS: aircraft fuel system, fuel additive, aircraft fuel system equipment

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a device for introducing additives while fueling an aircraft. It contains a tank for the additives with a measuring glass, receiving neck, and a drain tap connected with a pipe through a pump, a flow tap, and a sprayer with a fuel-supply line. For the automatic regulation of the fuel additive, its pump is connected to a vane pump, which is inside the fuel-supply line and is spun by the flow of fuel. [SA]

SUB CODE: 21, 01/ SUBM DATE: 14Mar64

Card 1/1

UDC: 629.13.01/.06

ACC NR: AP6029012 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/014/0010/0010

INVENTOR: Kaufman, M. Sh.; Aleshin, V. A.; Pridin, G. M.; Goncharov, V. P.; Paretskiy, M. I.; Sirotinskiy, B. S.; Soloveychik, P. M.

ORG: None

TITLE: A method for producing tubes with a wall thickness which varies with length. Class 7, No. 183696

SOURCE: Izobret prom obraz tov zn, no. 14, 1966, 10

TOPIC TAGS: metal tube, metal rolling

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a method for producing tubes with a wall thickness which varies with length. The method consists of varying the distance between the rollers or moving the mandrel during rolling. This method is used on cold rolling pipe mills. A tube with varying wall thickness is used instead of the blank. The thickness of the wall of this tube varies according to a law corresponding to that of the finished product. This is done in order to reduce metal pressure on the rollers and to ensure the production of tubes with a significant difference in wall thickness without cracking.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 13Jul64

Card 1/1

UDC: 621.774.3.002.28

L 10451-67 EWT(m)/EWP(k)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/HW

ACC NR: AP6022508 SOURCE CODE: UR/0133/66/000/004/0348/0349

AUTHORS: Kaufman, M. Sh.; Shaykevich, S. A.; Kolmogorov, V. L.; Gleyberg, A. Z.; Aleshin, V. A.; Moiseyev, G. P.; Vostrikov, G. A.; Likhtenshteyn, D. Ye.; Gasilov, V. V.; Kuznetsov, B. N.; Borisov, L. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Manufacture of two-layer pipes with continuous longitudinal channels between layers

SOURCE: Stal', no. 4, 1966, 348-349

TOPIC TAGS: pipe, steel, metal tube, metal forming

ABSTRACT: A method for manufacturing double layer steel Kh18N10T pipes with continuous longitudinal channels between the layers was developed. Two methods for the production of channels on the outer surface of the inner pipe were investigated--a rolling method and a cutting method. A schematic of the experimental installation is presented (see Fig. 1). It was found that both methods yielded pipes with smooth surfaces and uniform inner channels between the layers. The overall rate of pipe production, employing the cutting or drawing method, was 200 meters/hour. Double layer pipes having a diameter from 17 to 45 mm have been produced industrially. The following people took part in the experimental work: P. S. Ryzhikov, N. A. Fedotovskiy, A. F. Nichkov, Ye. I. Tikhonov, and Ya. Z. Grinberg.

Card 1/2 UDC: 669.774.35

L 10451-67
ACC NR: AP6022506

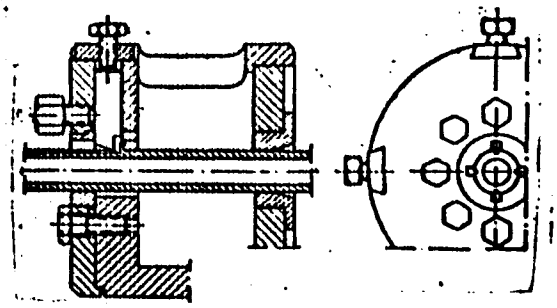


Fig. 1. Yoke for drawing longitudinal channels on the outer surface of pipes.

Orig. art. has: 3 graphs.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none

Bimetals

ACC NR: AP7003873 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0133/67/000/001/0070/0072

AUTHOR: Kaufman, M. Sh.; Aleshin, V. A.; Chemerinskaya, R. I.; Dovbenko, R. P.; Moiseyev, G. P.; Kuznetsov, B. N.; Aleksandrovskaya, S. L.; Biryukova, M. A.

ORG: Pervoural'sk New-Tube Plant (Pervoural'skiy novotrubnyy zavod)

TITLE: Manufacture of tubes from EI-711 steel

SOURCE: Stal', no. 1, 1967, 70-72

TOPIC TAGS: metal tube, chromium manganese nickel steel, titanium containing steel, tensile strength, yield stress, elongation /EI-711 steel

ABSTRACT: EI-711 steel (Kh14G14N3T) has been substituted for Kh18N10T steel (AISI-321) in tube production at the Pervoural'sk New-Tube plant. Tube blanks, 50 mm in diameter and 250 mm long, are heated up to 1100, 1150 or 1180C and pierced into shell cases 50 mm in diameter and 500—550 mm long, with a 6.5 mm wall thickness. Shell cases heated up to 1180C before piercing have the best interior surface. The shell cases are hot rolled to 83 x 6.5 mm, warm-rolled (at 100—150C) to 32 x 2.7 mm, cold-rolled to 18 x 0.9 mm, and finally cold-drawn into 10 x 1.0 mm tubes. The mechanical properties of finished tubes in the heat-treated condition were: tensile strength 75—78 kg/mm^2, yield strength 37—43 kg/mm^2, and elongation 44—56%. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 11, 13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 001/
Card 1/1 UDC: 621.774.35

L 00067-66 EWT(1)

ACCESSION NR: AP5021326 UR/0120/65/000/004/0032/0035
537.534.2

AUTHOR: [illegible]; Aleshin, V. D.; Smirnov, O. V.

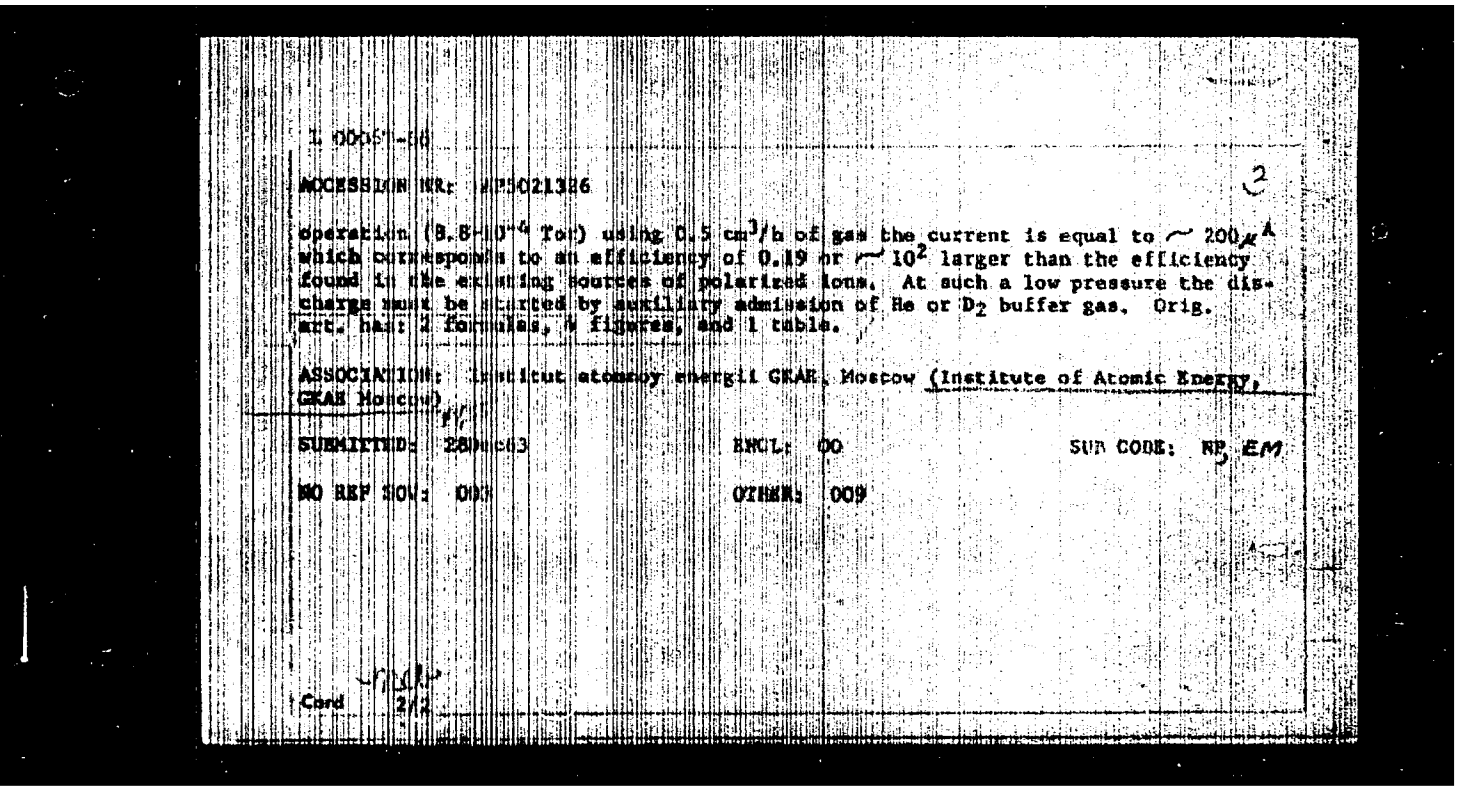
TITLE: High frequency ion source in a strong magnetic field

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 4, 1965, 32-35

TOPIC TAGS: ion source, transverse magnetic field, strong magnetic field, ionization chamber

ABSTRACT: It has been shown earlier that HF discharge can be used as an ionizer of polarized atomic beams. However, such ionization may be accompanied by nuclear depolarization. It was then indicated that the depolarization probability may be significantly reduced if the atoms are ionized within a strong magnetic field decoupling the electron spins from those of the nuclei. The present authors investigated an appropriate HF ionizer operating at 10,000 Mc within a strong magnetic field (4,000 Oe) normal to the electric field. The article presents the relationships describing the dependence of the ion current on the discharge chamber pressure and on the magnetic field strength. It supplies also the mass spectrum as a function of the discharge chamber pressure. In the case of very low pressure

Card 1/2



L 0065-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5021386

2

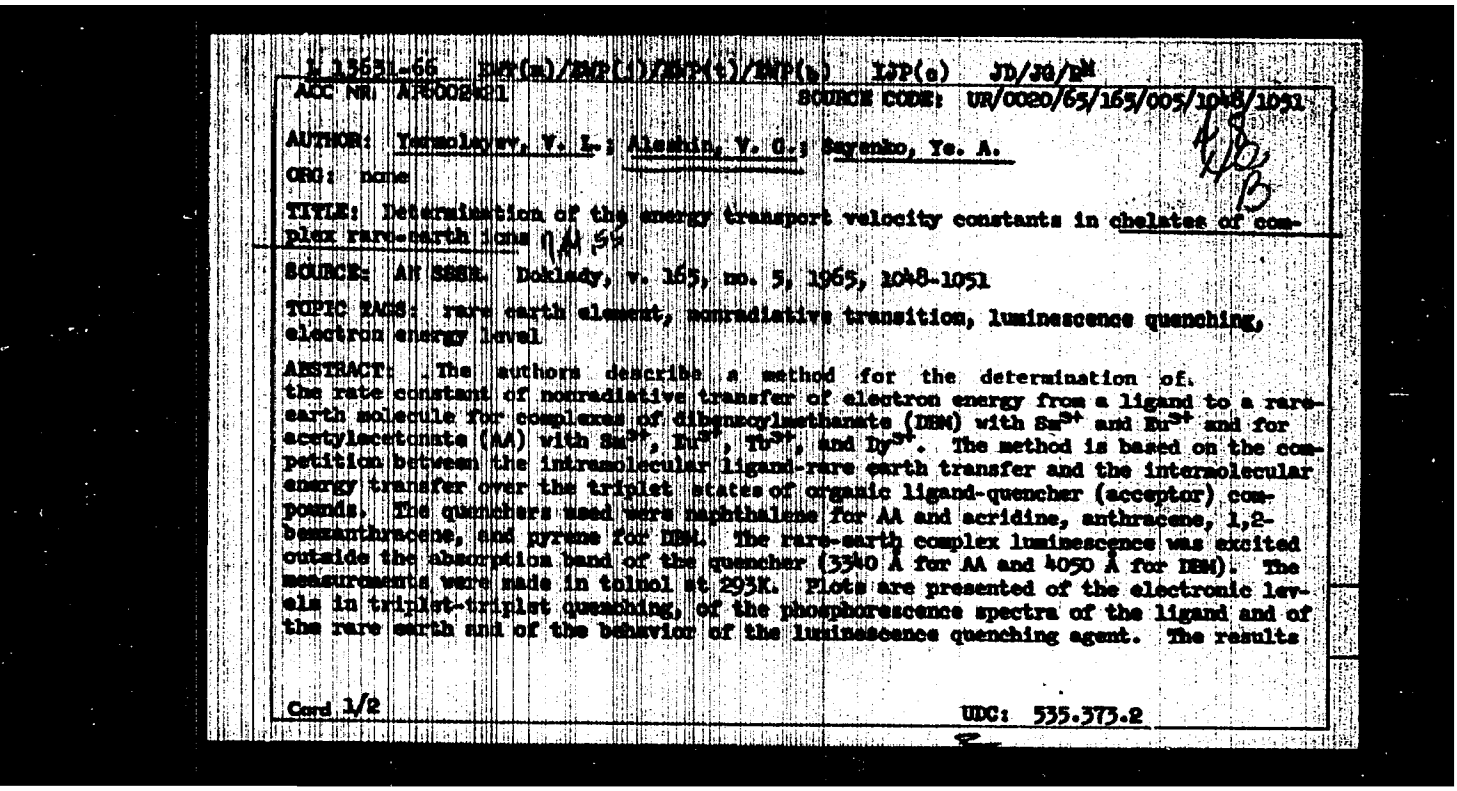
operation ($8.8 \cdot 10^{-4}$ Torr) using 0.5 cm^3/h of gas the current is equal to ~ 200 μA which corresponds to an efficiency of 0.19 or ~ 10^2 larger than the efficiency found in the existing sources of polarized ions. At such a low pressure the discharge must be started by auxiliary admission of He or D_2 buffer gas. Orig. art. has: 2 formulas, 4 figures, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut atomnoy energii GKAE, Moscow (Institute of Atomic Energy, GKAE Moscow)

SUBMITTED: 28Dec63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: NP, EM

NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 009

Card 2/2



L 13521-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/JG/BM

ACC NR: AP6002421 SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/65/165/005/1048/1051

AUTHOR: Yermolayev, V. L.; Alekhin, Y. G.; Bayenko, Ye. A.

ORG: none

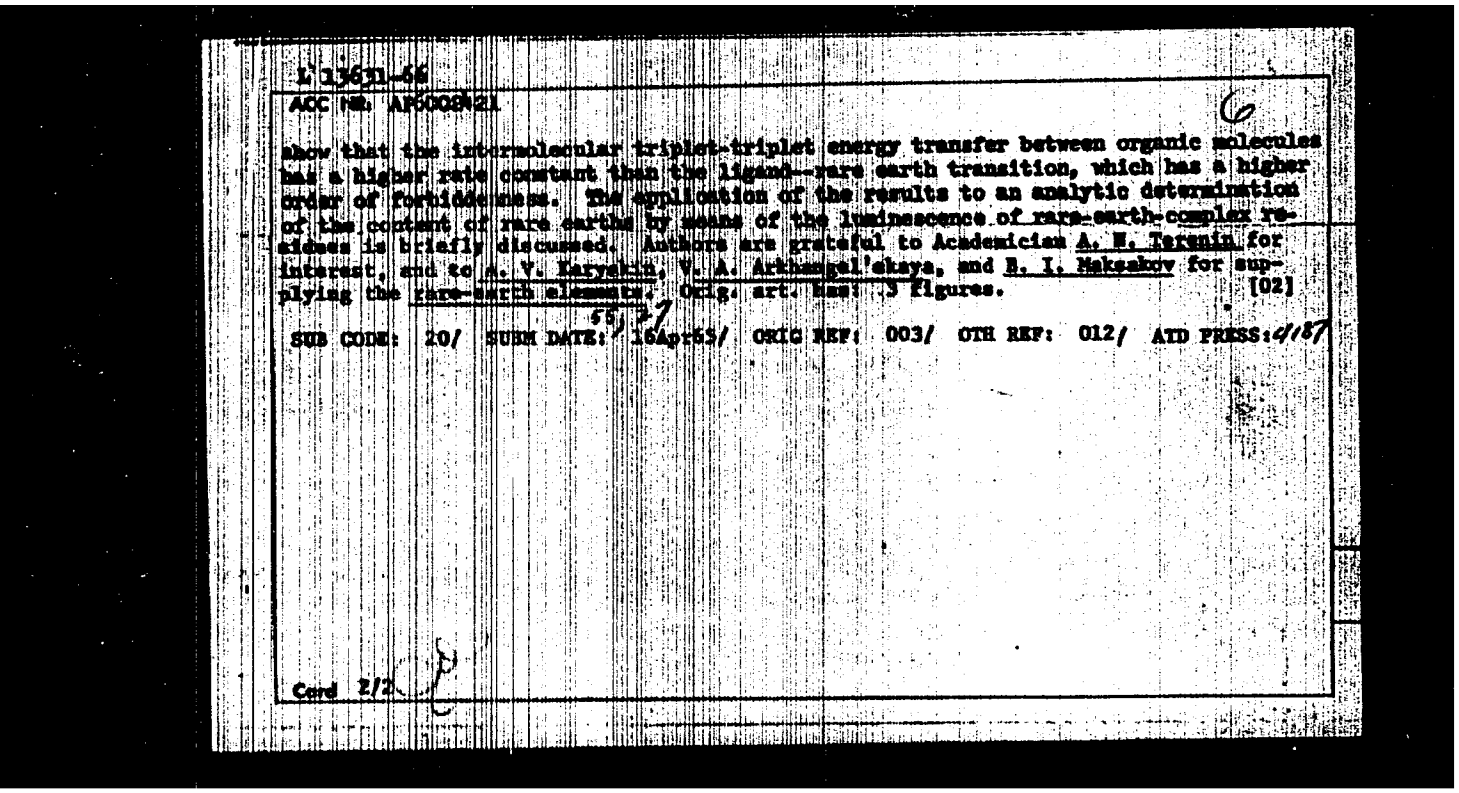
TITLE: Determination of the energy transport velocity constants in chelates of complex rare-earth ions

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 165, no. 5, 1965, 1048-1051

TOPIC TAGS: rare earth element, nonradiative transition, luminescence quenching, electron energy level

ABSTRACT: The authors describe a method for the determination of the rate constant of nonradiative transfer of electron energy from a ligand to a rare-earth molecule for complexes of dibenzoylmethanate (DBM) with Sm^{3+} and Eu^{3+} and for acetylacetonate (AA) with Sm^{3+}, Eu^{3+}, Tb^{3+}, and Dy^{3+}. The method is based on the competition between the intramolecular ligand-rare earth transfer and the intermolecular energy transfer over the triplet states of organic ligand-quencher (acceptor) compounds. The quenchers used were naphthalene for AA and acridine, anthracene, 1,2-benzanthracene, and pyrene for DBM. The rare-earth complex luminescence was excited outside the absorption band of the quencher (3340 Å for AA and 4050 Å for DBM). The measurements were made in toluol at 293K. Plots are presented of the electronic levels in triplet-triplet quenching, of the phosphorescence spectra of the ligand and of the rare earth and of the behavior of the luminescence quenching agent. The results

Card 1/2 UDC: 535.373.2



L 13611-66
ACC NR: AP6008421

show that the intermolecular triplet-triplet energy transfer between organic molecules has a higher rate constant than the ligand--rare earth transition, which has a higher order of forbiddenness. The application of the results to an analytic determination of the content of rare earths by means of the luminescence of rare-earth-complex residues is briefly discussed. [Authors] are grateful to Academician A. N. Terenin for interest, and to A. V. Karyakin, V. A. Arkhangel'skaya, and B. I. Maksakov for supplying the rare-earth elements. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [02]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 16Apr65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 012/ ATD PRESS: 4187

Card 2/2

YEHMCLAYEV, V.L.; ALESHIN, V.G.; SAYENKO, Ye.A.

Determining the velocity constants of energy transfer in chelate complexes of rare earth ions. Dokl. AN SSSR 165 no.5:1048-1051 D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Submitted April 26, 1965.

3(1)
AUTHOR: Aleshin, V.I. SOV/33-36-3-11/29

TITLE: On the Asymmetry of the Radial Velocity Curve of Cepheids

PERIODICAL: Astronomicheskiy zhurnal, 1959, Vol 36, Nr 3, pp 468-476 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author tries to interprete the asymmetry in the course of the radial velocity observed for the Cepheids. At first the author gives a survey on the papers devoted to this question; he mentions S.A.Zhevakin, D.A.Frank-Kamenetskiy and others. Then a rough qualitative investigation of the process is carried out with a model of one layer. It is shown that great changes of the density and small oscillations of the surface layer can produce a rigorously asymmetric motion. Then a discrete model of five layers (see Schwarzschild [Ref 31,32]) is used in order to prove by numerical integration of the motion equations, that the asymmetry of the radial velocity-time-curve of stars with a mass concentration increasing highly at the center can be explained

Card 1/2

On the Asymmetry of the Radial Velocity Curve of Cepheids SOV/33-36-3-11/29

well by 1) change of the elastic properties of the gas with its density; 2) velocity of the diminution of the gravitational energy at compression.
There are 2 tables, 2 figures, and 35 references, 17 of which are Soviet, 7 English, 1 Indian, 2 German, and 8 American.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'nyy radiofizicheskiy in-t pri Gor'kovskom universitete (Scientific Research Institute of Radiophysics at Gor'kiy University)

SUBMITTED: May 23, 1959

Card 2/2

ALESHIN, V.I.

Autooscillations of variable stars. Astron.zhur. 41 no.2: 201-211 Mr-Ap '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Radiofizicheskiy institut Gor'kovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. N.I.Lobachevskogo.

ALESHIN, V.I.

Effect of the hydrogen and HeI ionization zones on the pulsation properties of variable stars of the cepheid type. Astron. zhur. 41 no.6:1056-1062 N-D '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Radiofizicheskiy institut Gor'kovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

ALESHIN, V. M.

Factors governing the deposition of Paleogene sediments in the southern Emba upland tc the northwestern and northern Ust-Urt. Trudy Inst. nefti AN Kazakh. SSR 3:53-60 '59. (MIRA 13:1)
(Ust-Urt--Geology, Structural)

NIKOLAIEVA, N.V., inzh.; ALEKHIN, V.M., inzh.

Redesigning of the drive of the MKP-274 switch. Energetik 11 no.1:20-22 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:1)
(Electric switchgear)
(Hydroelectric power stations--Equipment and supplies)

ALESHIN, V.M.; YUR'YEVA, T.N.

Upper Pliocene sediments in some regions of the northern Caspian Lowland. Trudy VNIING no.1:130-140 '62.
(MIRA 16:10)

TSYGANKOV, A.V.; ALESHIN, V.M.

History of the formation of leveling surfaces on the right bank of the Volga in Volgograd Province. Dokl. AN SSSR 154 no.2:352-354 Ja'64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Volgogradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftyanoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti. Predstavleno akademikom D.I. Shcherbakovym.

TSYGANKOV, A.V.; ALESHIN, V.M.

Large river bends of the Volga Valley portion of Volgograd Province and their connection with recent tectonic movements. Iz. AN SSSR Ser. geog. no.6:80-84 N-D '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Volgogradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut nefti i gaza.

L 38383-66 EWT(1) GW

ACC NR: AT6011147 SOURCE CODE: UR/3197/65/000/002/0209/0216

AUTHOR: Tsygankov, A. V.; Aleshin, V. M.; Cherkasov, G. I. 22 21

ORG: none

TITLE: Multidiscipline study of the most recent and contemporary movements of the earth's crust in the Lower Volga region

SOURCE: AN EstSSR. Institut fiziki i astronomii. Sovremennyye dvizheniya zemnoy kory. Recent crustal movements, no. 2, 1965, 209-216

TOPIC TAGS: structural geology, tectonic movements, geodetic ~~leveling~~ survey

ABSTRACT: The most recent and contemporary tectonic movements of the earth's crust play a leading role in the formation of relief and structure and also in the control of geomorphological processes taking place on the earth's surface. These movements result from the displacement along faults of blocks of the crystalline basement. A direct relationship between qualitative and quantitative criteria is established which can be used to corroborate the correctness of certain conclusions. Regional study of these crustal movements makes it possible to detect large geotectonic elements caused by movements of blocks in the basement. Zones of local uplift and subsidence can be identified against the regional background of uplifts and subsidences, using multidiscipline structural-geomorphological methods and repeated leveling. Inadequate assessment of the role of the most recent and contemporary

Card 1/2 UDC: 550.342

L 38383-66

ACC NR: AT6011147

C

movements of the earth's crust often leads to incorrect interpretation of the time of formation of structural forms. In addition, tectonic activity tends to improve reservoir capabilities and sometimes even helps to create the reservoirs (by jointing). [JJ]

SUB CODE: 08 [redacted]/ SUBM DATE: none/

Card 2/2

ALESHIN, Vasiliy Sergeyevich; SARKISOV, Ashot Arakelovich; ALEKSEYEVICH, A.V., inzh., retsenzent; GREMILOV, D.I., kand. tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; DIDEYKIN, T.S., retsenzent; BORISHANSKIY, V.M., doktor tekhn. nauk, nauchnyy red.; SMIRNOV, Yu.I., red.; KRYAKOVA, D.N., tekhn. red.

[Nuclear power reactors] Energeticheskie iadernye reaktory. Leningrad, Gos. soiuznoe izd-vo sudostroit. promyshl., 1961. 370 p. (MIRA 15:2)
(Nuclear reactors)

ACC NR: AP6002556 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/023/0055/0055

AUTHORS: Vlasov, V. I.; Aleshin, V. S.

ORG: none

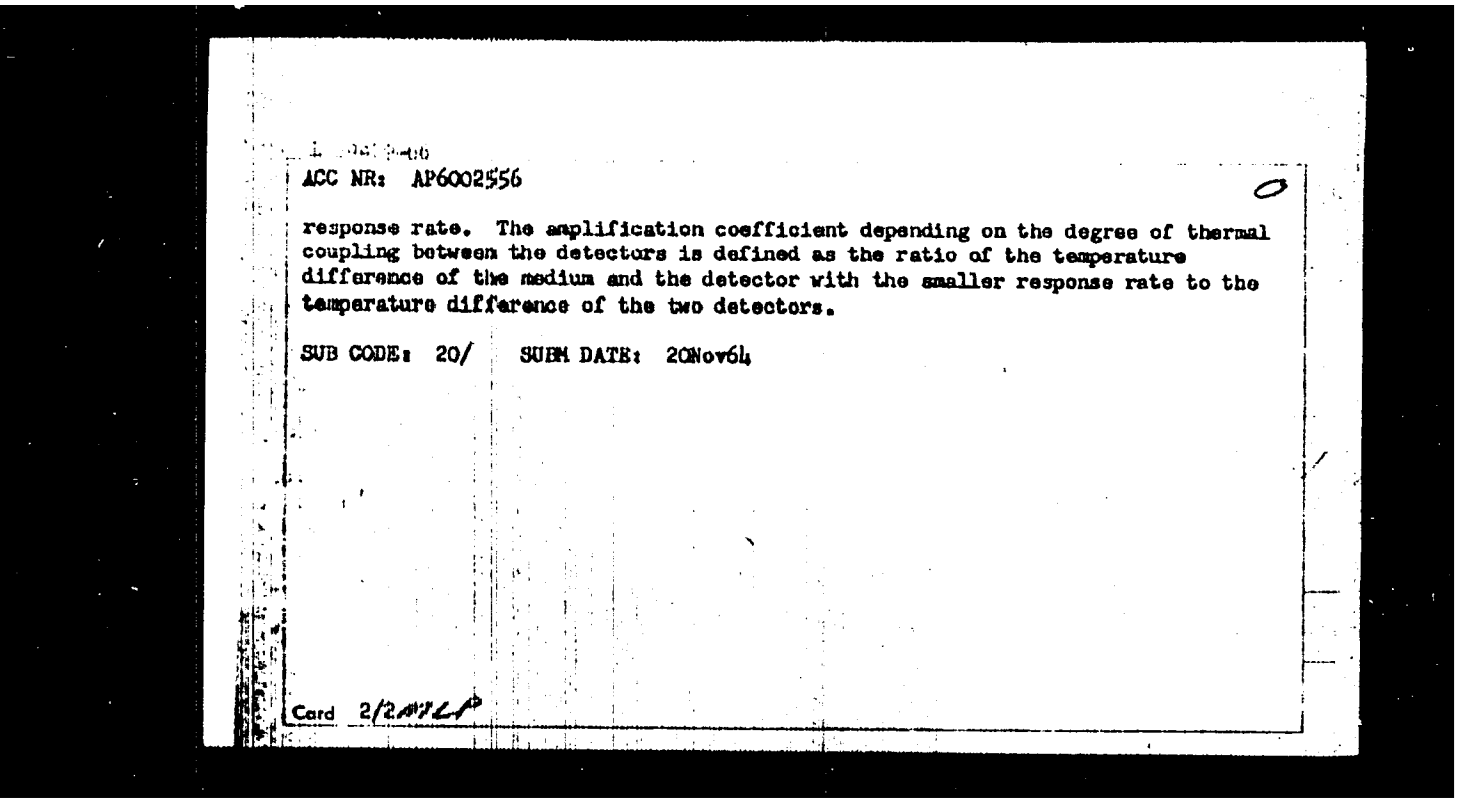
TITLE: Method for measuring the temperature of liquid and gas streams. Class 42, No. 176706

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 23, 1965, 55

TOPIC TAGS: temperature measurement, liquid flow, gas flow

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for measuring the temperature of liquid and gas streams. The method consists of reading two thermally coupled detectors having differing response rates to temperature changes of the medium, decreasing the readings of one of the detectors a definite number of times, and subtracting this result from the readings of the second detector. To decrease the error with amplification of the output signal and to simplify the measuring procedure, the difference in readings of the two detectors is taken, amplified a fixed number of times, and added to the readings of the detector with the smaller

Card 1/2 UDC: 536.532.084.82/.83



ACC NR: AP6002556

response rate. The amplification coefficient depending on the degree of thermal coupling between the detectors is defined as the ratio of the temperature difference of the medium and the detector with the smaller response rate to the temperature difference of the two detectors.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 20Nov64

Card 2/2

L 04272-67

ACC NR: AP6013296 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/008/0090/0090

AUTHORS: Vlasov, V. I.; Aleshin, V. S.

41
B

ORG: none

TITLE: A gauge for the temperature of liquid or gas. Class 42, No. 180830

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 8, 1966, 90

TOPIC TAGS: temperature measurement, thermocouple, TEMPERATURE GAGE, GAS, LIQUID PROPERTY

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a gauge for registering the temperature of liquid or gas. The gauge contains two thermally connected thermocouples. To diminish substantially the thermal inertia, one of the thermal electrodes is made in the form of a massive metallic two-step rod, the second step of which is usually of a smaller diameter. This rod carries two ducts carrying the other two thermal electrodes made of, say, chromel. One contact is made on the face of the small step of the first thermoelectrode, and the second is formed on its base. To simplify the measuring circuit, the thermoelectrodes of the gauge are so selected that the ratio between the sensitivity of the thermocouple made of two dissimilar electrodes passing through the ducts of the first thermoelectrode and the sensitivity of the thermocouple connected on the face of the small step of the first thermoelectrode is smaller than unity.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 20Nov64

Card 1/1 fv UDC: 536.532.084.82/.83

LUH'YE, M.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; ALESHIN, V.V.; SYTIN, K.Yu.

Device for recording instantaneous fuel consumption. Avt. prom. no.1:35-36 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Gosudarstvennyy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni nauchno-issledovatel'skiy avtomobil'nyy i avtomotornyy institut.
(Automobiles--Fuel consumption--Measurement)

LUR'YE, M.I.; ALESHIN, V.V.

Selecting optimum angles for the alignment of rear wheels of the "Zaporozhets" automobile by testing on a stand with running drums. Avt. prom. 30 no.3:33-34 Mr '64.
(MIRA 17:6)

1. Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni nauchno-issledovatel'skiy avtomobil'nyy i avtomotornyy institut.

ALESHIN, Ye. P., Candidate of Biol Sci (diss) -- "Physiological aspects of the sprouting of rice seeds". Moscow, 1959. 18 pp (Acad Sci USSR, Inst of Plant Physiology im K. A. Timiryazev), 110 copies (KL, No 22, 1959, 111)

ALESHIN, Ye. P. and YEFYGIN, P. S. (USSR)

"Biochemistry of Inflorescence in Rice."

Report presented at the 5th International Biochemistry Congress, Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961

ALESHIN, Ye.P.

Water regimen of a rice field during the period of seed germination. Fiziol.rast. 6 no.6:737-740 N-D '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Kuban Experimental Rice Station, Krasnodar.
(Rice--Water requirements) (Germination)

ALEKHIN, Ye.P.

Physiological characteristics of germination of rice seeds. Fiziol. rast. 7 no.6:679-635 '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Kuban Rice Experimental Station, Krasnodar.
(Rice) (Germination)

ALESHIN, Ye.P.; FILIN-KOLDANOV, B.V.

Terminal oxidases in germinating rice seeds. Dokl. AN SSSR 134 no.3: 724-726 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Kubanskaya risovaya opytnaya stantsiya i Krasnodarskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti. Predstavleno akad. A.L. Kursanovym.
(Oxidases) (Germination)

ALESHIN, Ye.P.

Root respiration in rice and its relation with ion absorption. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. biol. no.2:256-261 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. The Kuban Experimental Rice Station, Krasnodar.
(RICE) (PLANTS--RESPIRATION)
(ROOTS (BOTANY))

YEFIMIN, P.S.; ALESHIN, Ye.P.; SAUTICH, M.A.; FENELONOVA, T.M.

Effect of gibberelic acid on rice. Fiziol. rast. 8 no.4:460-466 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Kuban Experimental Rice Station, Krasnodar.
(Gibberellic acid)
(Rice)

ALESHIN, Ye.P., kand. biol. nauk; YARKIN, S.A.; SEMENENKO, A.N.; KIRICHENKO, K.S., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; CHULIKOV, I.I.; SAPELKIN, V.K.; RODIONOV, M.S.; RADIN, Yu.P.; FEDOROVA, Yu.A., red.; SAYTANIDI, L.D., tekhn. red.

[Growing rice on irrigated lands] Vozdelyvanie risa na oroshaemykh zemliakh. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va sel'khoz. RSFSR, 1962. 101 p. (MIRA 16:12)
(Rice)

ALESHIN, Ye.P.; FILIN-KOLDAKOV, B.V.; ARTEMENKO, Ye.N.

Primary absorption of ions by rice roots. Fiziol.rast. 12 no.1:39-44 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Kubanskaya risovaya opytnaya stantsiya, Krasnodar.

CHIGRIN, V.V.; ALESHIN, Ye.P.

Oxidation of phenols by leaf homogenates of two spring wheat varieties differing in their resistance to stem rust. Fiziol. rast. 12 no.4:653-658 Jl-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Severo-Kavkazskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fitopatologii, Krasnodar. Submitted October 9, 1964.

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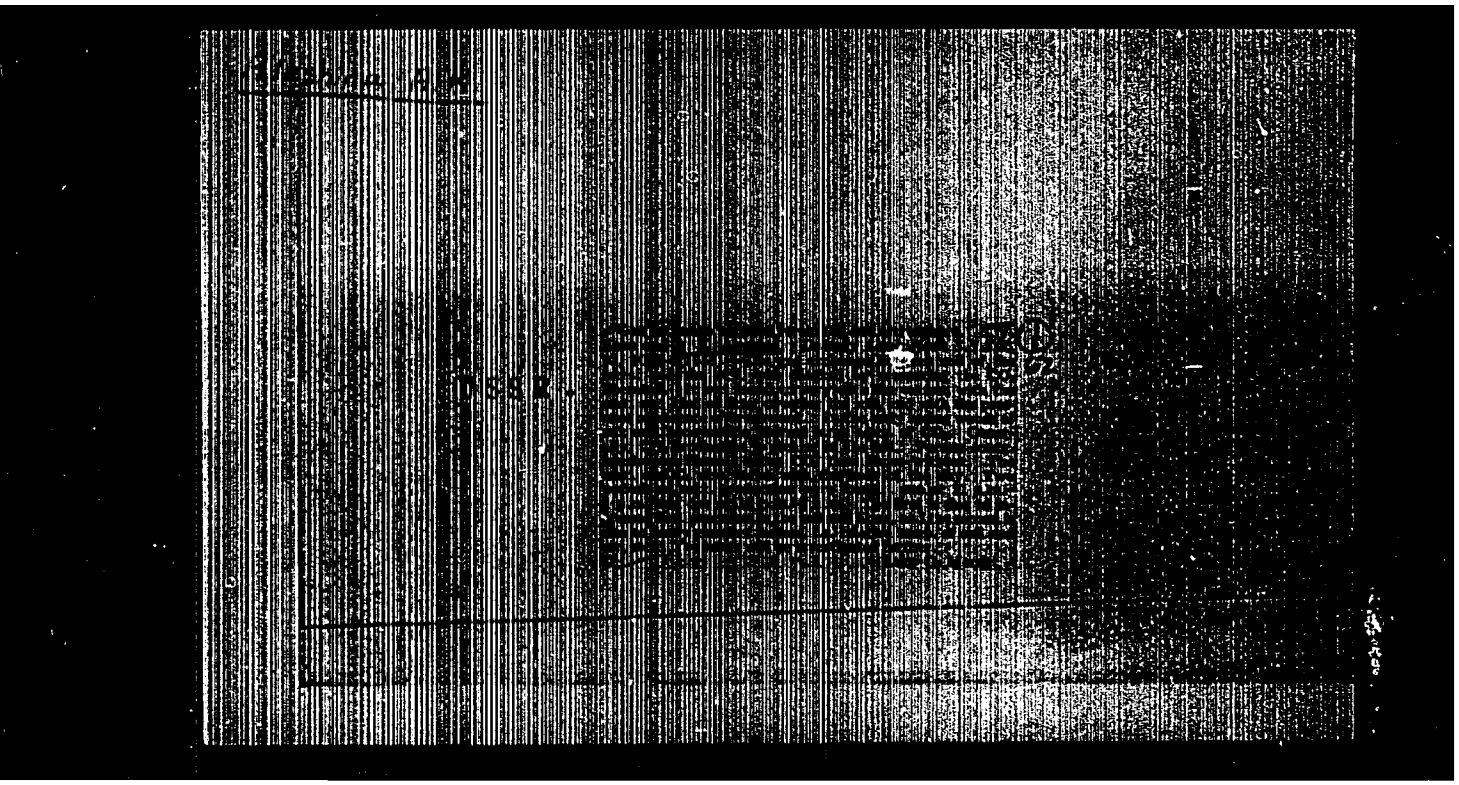

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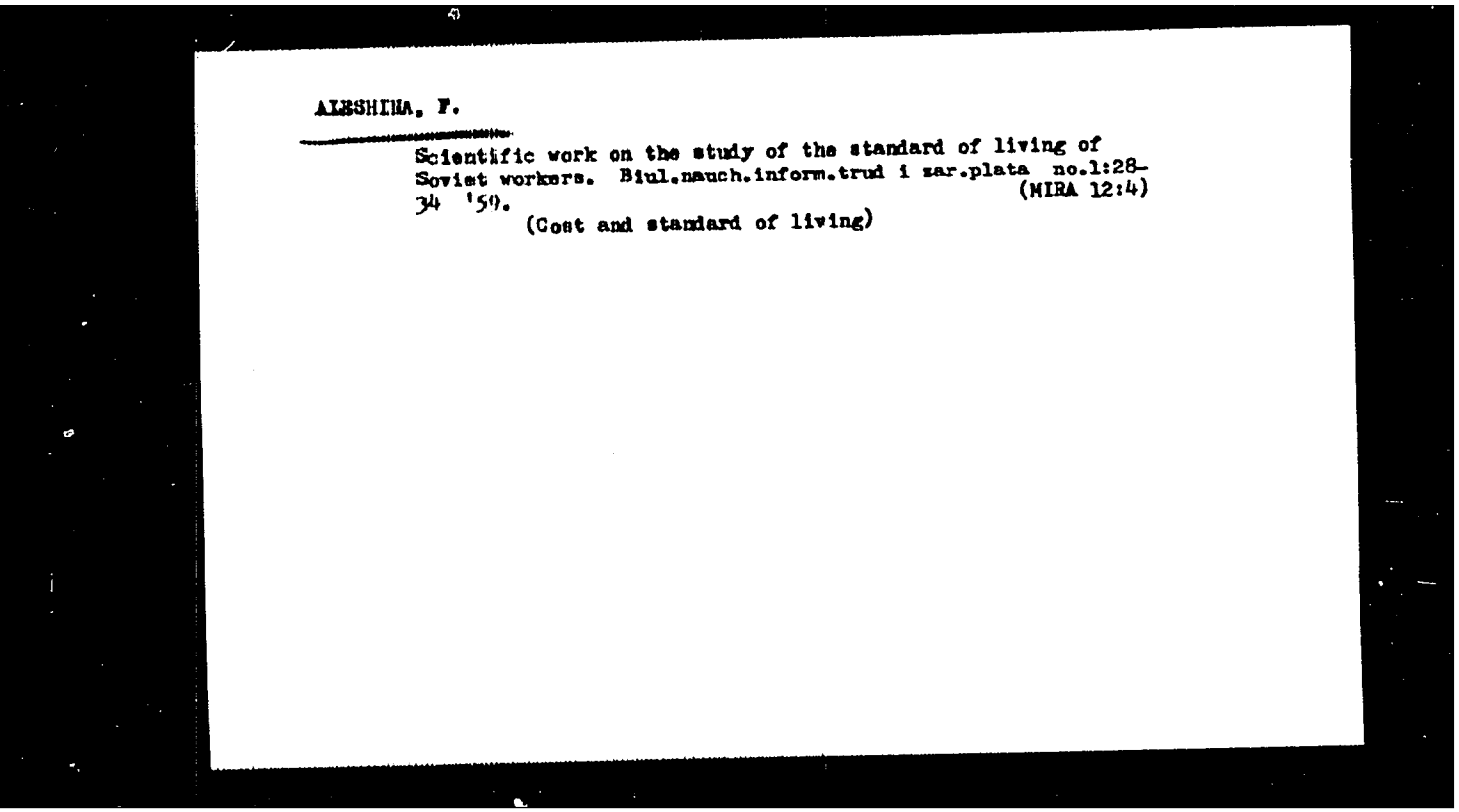

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