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AL'YANAKI, P.Ya.

The "Nivek" analytical and aperiodical balance. Izm.tekh.no.2:  
83 Mr-Apr '56. (MLRA 9:7)  
(Great Britain--Balance)

AL'YAHAKI, P.Ya., red.

[Instructions 69-56 for checking weights (measures of mass)]  
Instruktsiia 69-56 po proverke rabochikh gir' (mer massy).  
Izd. ofitsial'noe. Moskva, 1956. 27 p. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Komitet standartov, mer i iz-  
meritel'nykh priborov.  
(Weights and measures--Testing)

ALYANCHIKOVA, G.N.

Dew-point hygrometer. Trudy NIIGMP no.7:55-62 '59. (MIRA 13:5)

(Hygrometry)

ALYANCHIKOVA, G.N.

Equipment for testing and verifying humidity measuring instruments.  
Trudy NIIGMP no.7:92-98 '59. (MIRA 13:5)  
(Meteorological instruments--Testing)  
(Humidity)

ALYAN ET AL. KAWA, V. N.

18(6)	PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION	SOV/3199
	Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii Im. M. S. Kurakova	
	Analiz blagorodnykh metallov (Analysis of Noble Metals) Moscow, 1959. 193 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,700 copies printed.	
	Resp. Ed.: M. K. Fabenitsyn, USSR Academy of Sciences, Corre- sponding Member; and O. Ye. Zvyagintsev, Doctor of Chemical Sciences; Eds. of Publishing House: I. G. Levi, and D. M. Trifonov; Tech. Ed.: I. M. Guseva.	
	PURPOSE: This collection of articles is for scientists engaged in the study and analysis of the noble metals.	
	COVERAGE: This is a collection of articles on the analysis of the noble metals. It includes studies carried out by the Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry in M. S. Kurakov (AN SSSR), as well as reports presented by scientific research organizations and by industrial enterprises at the Third and Fourth Conference on Noble Metals held in 1954 and 1957, respectively. The studies and reports describe new organic reagents for gravi- metric determination of platinum metals, and physicochemical methods of analysis (spectrophotometric, polarographic and potentiometric). Special attention is given to analytical analysis for the determination of alloys as well as in refined noble platinum metals, silver, and includes analytical methods, tables and charts for the determination of platinum metals in the analysis of alloys as well as a review of the literature on the analysis of platinum metals published in the last five years. No personalities are mentioned. References follow each chapter.	
	Fabenitsyn, M. K., I. V. Prokof'yev and A. Ye. Kalining. Use of Thiourea for the Concentration of Platinum Metals	15
	Fabenitsyn, M. K. and G. V. Fedorynko. Use of Nitrogen Substituted Salts of Dithiocarbamic Acids for the Determi- nation of Platinum Metals	23
	Fabenitsyn, M. K., M. I. Yuz'ko and L. G. Sal'mkaya. Determination of Platinum, Palladium and Gold in Refined Silver	29
	Fabenitsyn, M. K. and M. I. Yuz'ko. Spectrophotometric Determination of Rhodium With the Aid of Potassium Iodide	37
	Fabenitsyn, M. K., S. G. Glazburg and L. O. Sal'mkaya. Determination of Iridium in Sulfuric Acid Solutions by Spectrophotometric and Potentiometric Methods	48
	Aleksandrov, V. A. Photocolorimetric Method for the Determination of Rhodium in the Presence of Platinum	52
	Lavrian, A. G. and T. F. Rufe. Photocolorimetric Methods Used in the Analysis of Platinum Metals	55
	Fabenitsyn, M. K., M. A. Yezerskaya and V. D. Ratnikova. Polarographic Determination of Rhenium Metal Additions in Refined Iridium	70
	Kuznetsov, B. A. (Deceased) and V. D. Ratnikova. Determi- nation of Base Metals in Refined Silver Barrels. M. B. Yu. S. Lyalikov and V. S. Tsyvanko. Polarographic Determination of Certain Noble Metals by Using Platinum Electrodes	80
	Andriyev, S. M., P. G. Shulakov, V. M. Alyanchikova, V. M. Uspenskiy and E. V. Zolotarev. Chemical and Polarographic Methods for the Determination of Copper, Nickel, Iron, Zinc and Lead by Using a Cationite in Products Containing Platinum Metals	88

А. Лу ЛАНСЛЕОВА, В. А.

118(6) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3199

**Akademiyā nauk SSSR. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii  
im. N. S. Kurnakova**

*Analiz blagorodnykh metallov* (Analysis of Noble Metals) Moscow, 1959. 193 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,700 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: M. K. Fabritsyn, USSR Academy of Sciences, Corresponding Member; and O. Ya. Zvyagintsev, Doctor of Chemical Sciences; Eds. of Publishing Houses: T. G. Levi, and D. M. Trifonov; Tech. Ed.: I. M. Ouseva.

**PURPOSE:** This collection of articles is for scientists engaged in the study and analysis of the noble metals.

**COVERAGE.** This is a collection of articles on the analysis of noble metals. It includes studies carried out by the Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry in M. S. Kurnakov (AN SSSR), as well as reports presented by scientific research organizations and by industrial enterprises at the Third and Fourth Conference on Noble Metals held in 1954 and 1957, respectively. The studies and reports describe new organic reagents for gravimetric determination of platinum metals, and physicochemical methods of analysis (spectrophotometric, polarographic and potentiometric). Special attention is given to spectral analysis for the determination of admixtures in alloys of platinum metals, silver, and gold, as well as in refined noble metals. The collection also includes many of the platinum tables and charts for material control of the platinum metals and charts for material control of the literature on the analysis of platinum metals published in the last five years. No abnormalities are mentioned. References follow each chapter.

Pabenitsyn, N. K., K. A. Gladyshevskaya and L. M. Ryakova.

Use of the Ion Exchange Method in the Analysis of Platinum Metals. Report 2. Separation of Rhodium from Iridium

Anisimov, S. M., Ye. I. Nikitina and V. M. Alyanchikova.  
Methods of Preparing Free Industrial Solutions and Determining  
From Them Censored Substances for the Determination of  
Platinum Metals by Spectral Analysis 115

Thrapay, Y. P. Spectral Method for the Determination of  
Various Palladium and Tellurium in Silver-sold Alloys 128

Pankratova, L. I. and A. D. Gulyko. Spectral Method of Analysis for Refined Iridium and Ruthenium

Kuranov, A. A., N. P. Rozkha and M. N. Sviridova. Spectral  
Determination of Admixtures in Gold, Silver and Alloys 139

Kuranov, A. A. Spectral Analysis of Platinum Alloys Containing these Components

Adakhtovskiy, A. P. and V. M. Karboin. Determining the Chemical Composition of Binary Alloys by the Thermoelectromotive Force

Avilov, V. B. Effect of Complexation and of the Acid-  
Alkali Balance in the Medium on the Potential of the

$\text{Au}^{\text{III}}/\text{Au}^{\text{O}}$ ,  $\text{Ag}^{\text{I}}/\text{Ag}^{\text{O}}$ ,  $\text{Au}^{\text{III}}/\text{Au}^{\text{I}}$ , and  $\text{Ag}^{\text{I}}/\text{Ag}^{\text{O}}$  Systems 150

Avilov, V. B. and Y. V. Losova. Chromatostatic Determination of Gold 156

ANISIMOV, S. M., V. M. KAPLENKO and V. F. IYERONAT  
Electrometric Method for the Determination of Silver in  
Silver and Lead Alloys Containing Platinum Metals

Yufa, T. P. and N. A. Gerasova. Dissolving Platinum Metals and Their Alloys with the Aid of an Alternating Current

Chentsova, N. A., Z. P. Yufa and Y. G. Laviana. New Method for the Analysis of Palladium-silver Alloys 181

L 27732-66 FBD/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EEC(k)-2/T/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k)/EWA(h) IJP(c)  
 ACC NR AF6012467 WG/JD SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/004/1091/1096  
 AUTHOR: Alyanovskiy, V. N.; Bagayev, V. S.; Berozashvili, Yu. N.; Vul, B. M. 76B  
 ORG: Physics Institute im. P. N. Lebedev, AN SSSR, Moscow (Fizicheskiy institut AN SSSR)  
 TITLE: Polarization of the emission from gallium arsenide diodes 25  
 SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 4, 1966, 1091-1096 27  
 TOPIC TAGS: gallium arsenide, semiconductor laser, pn junction, laser emission, light polarization  
 ABSTRACT: To ascertain the causes of the strong polarization of semiconductor lasers 25 with p-n junctions when the generation threshold is exceeded, the authors investigated the polarization of the laser emission at injection currents above and below threshold, the influence of the orientation of the p-n junction and of the resonator mirrors on the polarization, the emission from individual lasing spots as functions of the injection current, as well as the influence of the temperature. The diodes were obtained by diffusion of Zn in GaAs doped with Te. The injection pulses were short (0.5--5  $\mu$ sec) and rectangular, with repetition frequency 40--1000 cps. The measurements were made at 77 and 4.2K. Observations were made of the integral-radiation polarization and of the spectral polarization, using polaroid film. Visual observations of the p-n junction were also made through a polarizing microscope. The experiments disclosed no connection between the character of the polarization and the

Card 1/2



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orientations of the p-n junction or of the resonator mirrors relative to the crystal axes, or any temperature dependence of the phenomenon. A noticeable polarization of the integral radiation below threshold was observed, with the same orientation as above threshold. At very large currents and in individual cases several modes with different polarization directions were observed at arbitrary orientation of the junction. It is concluded from the results that the polarization direction is sensitive to inhomogeneities present in the crystal and to the presence of anisotropy of the emission or absorption of the medium, due both to the macroscopic lattice distortions and to anisotropy in the velocity distribution of the electrons. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 8 formulas, and 1 table. [02]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 16Aug65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 006/ ATD PRESS: 5001

Card 2/2 319

ALYANSKAYA, N.S.

Some data on seed germination of *Bergenia crassifolia* (L.) Fritsch.  
Biol. Glav. bot. sada no.46:105-108 '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Glavnyy botanicheskiy sad AN SSSR.  
(Siberia--Bergenia) (Germination)

Alyanskiy, I. S. - "A sanitary and hygienic evaluation of the water supply of the city of Astrakhan", Trudy Astrakh. gos. med. in-ta, Vol. IX, 1949, p. 243-46.

SO: U- 3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 8, 1949).

ALYANSKIY, I. S., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Data <sup>for</sup> on the Toxicology  
of Dichloroethane and <sup>the</sup> Experimental Therapy <sup>f</sup> on Poisonings by this  
Poison." Molotov, 1957. 14 pp (Molotov Medical Inst) (KL, 48-57,  
109)

- 64 -

ALYANSKIY, Yu. (Leningrad)

Born in fire. IUn. tekhn. 3 no.11:28-32 N '58.  
(Glassware)

(MIRA 11:12)

ALYAPIN, A.G.; KOVALEV, S.I.

Efficient organization of lubricating operations in industrial enterprises; suggested by A.G. Aliapin, S.I. Kovalev. Prom. energ. 12 no.12:18 D '57. (MIRA 10:12)  
(Lubrication and lubricants)

ALYAPOV, U., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Electrolytes as accelerators in the hardening of Portland  
cement. Vest.AN Kazakh.SSR 12 no.12:77-87 D '56. (MLRA 10:2)

(Electrolytes) (Cement)

KRASIL'SHCHIKOV, A.A.; KRYLOV, A.Ya.; ALYAPYSHEV, G.A.

Age of certain granitoids and gneisses in the northern part of  
Spitsbergen. Dokl. AN SSR 159 no.4:796-798 D '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geologii Arktiki. Pred-  
stavleno akademikom D.I.Sherbakovym.



ALYAPYSHEV, Vladimir Georgiyevich; TYUMENEVA, S.T., inzh., red.;  
SHILLING, V.A., izd.red.; BELOGUROVA, I.A., tekhn.red.

[Multiple-spot strain measuring of cyclodynamic processes]  
Opyt mnogotochechnogo tenzometrirovaniia tsiklodinamicheskikh  
protssessov. Leningrad, 1960. 16 p. (Leningradskii Dom nauchno-  
tekhnicheskoi propagandy. Obmen peredovym opytom. Seriya:  
Elektricheskie metody obrabotki metallov, no.7).

(MIRA 14:6)

(Strain gauges)

LIFSHITS, I. D.; KOPYL, A. N.; ALYAUDDINOV, A. O.; SHUVALOVA, L. S.;  
KOMAROVA, Z. V.

Footwear made with polymer materials. Kosh. obuv. prem. 4  
no.10:17-19 0 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Boots and shoes) (Plastics)

G		H		I		J		K		L		M		N		O		P		Q		R		S		T		U		V		W		X		Y		Z	
<p>115 (AVI), N-N</p> <p>CA</p> <p>117</p> <p>The blood pressure in treatment with arsphenamine. A. A. Alaydin. <i>Klin. Med.</i> (U. S. S. R.) 16, 1214-16 (1938); <i>Chem. Zentr.</i> 1939, I, 2020.—Observations were made on 122 syphilitic patients in various stages of the disease under sp. treatment with novarsenol. There was a definite decrease in blood pressure, especially following the first injection. Since at the end of treatment the fluctuations in blood pressure disappeared at the same time as the subjective symptoms of pain, the hypotension can be regarded as a symptom of the lack of tolerance of the particular organism for the salvarsan prepn. M. G. M.</p>																																							
<p>ASAC SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p> <p>1804 117-0117</p> <p>167000 11</p> <p>18000 117-0117</p> <p>18000 117-0117</p> <p>18000 117-0117</p>																																							

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ALMAVDIN, A. A. Opyt massivnoy arsenoterapii sifilisa. Trudy Slav. voyen.  
Gospitalya Vooruzh. Sil SSSR in. Akad. Burenko. VYP. G. N., 1949, S. 315-21.  
Bibliogr: 15 nazv.

SO: Letopis, No. 32, 1949.

~~ALYAVDIN, P.A.~~

Stratigraphy of sediments in the upper layers of the Quaternary system of the Pur-Madym watershed and the southern Tazovskiy Peninsula. Inform. sbor. VSEGEI no.6:87-93 '59, (MIRA 13:12)  
(Pur-Madym region—Geology, Stratigraphic)

ALYAVDIN, N.A.; LEPETOV, V.A.

Dispersion and spread are the basic characteristics of the scattering of experimental values. Kauch. i rez. 23 no.9:32-34 S '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut i Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M.V. Lomcnosova.

15/11/11, 12.

CH

28

Results of the meeting of the technical managers of  
the extract industry of the U. S. R. N. Alyavdin.  
*Vestnik Koshchevno-Oburnol Prom.* 1932, 81-4; *Gerber*  
60, 50 1(1914). The methods and app. used in various  
Russian plants which prep. *tanin ext.*, as well as their  
resp. efficiencies, are discussed. J. W. Perry

AS 3 314 METALLOGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

12-10-11, 11.

29

Intensive tanning extraction in diffusers. N. Alyardin.  
*Khokhrene-Obozreniya* Prom. S. S. S. R. 12, 493-4  
 (1933).--- Methods used in the United States and in Rus-  
 sia show that better results are obtained by extr. at  
 higher temps. followed by purification of the tanning ext.  
 than by lower extr. temps. A. A. Bochtlink

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



COMMON ELEMENTS		PRINCIPLES AND PROPERTIES INDEX	
CA H-(N/LIII, II).		9	
<p>A material for preparation of metallographic specimens of powdered ores. N. Alyavdin. <i>Tsvetnyye Metally</i>, 1943, No. 7, 12.—As the result of tests of various materials the author recommends ebonite as the best material for prep. of specimens of powd. ores for microscopic examn. The ebonite is heated to 100-110°, powd. ore sprinkled on it and mixed. The specimen is then formed in a press and polished.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">B. N. Danilov</p>			
ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION			
STANDARD SYMBOLS		STANDARD SYMBOLS	
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ALYAVDIN, L. A.

A theoretical investigation of tannin diffusion in oak wood. N. A. Alyavdin. Trudy Moskov. Tekhnich. Inst. Legkol. Prom. im. L. M. Karpovskaya 1941, No. 2, 142-57.  
— A math. analysis of diffusion laws from the point of view of the theory of similarity. M. H.

ASS-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200  
 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300  
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 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000

preventing corrosion of Cu heating coils. N. A. Alyavdin. *Lugboya Prom.* 2 No. 5/6, 25-6 (1942). — Cu heating coils in plants extg. tannin are subject to internal as well as external corrosion. The damage can be effectively minimized, as far as the external corrosion is concerned, if a metal more basic than Cu, e.g., Zn, be inserted in the system so as to reverse the potential. Some practical suggestions are made. M. Hoesch

030.924 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

TECHNICAL										PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX										SERIES AND OTHER DATA									
C A										The effect of separate production factors on extraction processes. M. J. Alkhatib. Logosys Press. 1948. No. 2, 34-6. — A study, analysis of the effect of: denaturation of juice, degree of concentration of the solid, no. of diluters per battery, working temp., etc.										M. Hensch									
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1ST AND 2ND SERIAL										3RD AND 4TH SERIAL									
SUBJECT TO BE										PROCEDURE AND PROPERTIES INDEX									
C A										1									
<p>Problema Method for the design of cyclone separators.  N. A. Alvarado. <i>Lehigha Prom.</i> 7, No. 7, 25-6 (1947).--  A math. treatment of design considerations. M. Sittig</p>																			
ASB-11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION										1-17-1947									
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*ALYAVDIN, N. A.*

137-1957-12-23136

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 12, p 40 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Alyavdin, N. A.

TITLE: ~~The Calculation of the Asymmetrical Heating of a Plate~~ (Raschet nesimmetrichnogo progrevva plastiny)

PERIODICAL: Nauchn. tr. Mosk. tekhnol. in-ta legkoy prom-sti, 1955, Vol 5, pp 263-278

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

1. Plates-Heating-Mathematical analysis 2. Bibliography

Card 1/1



ALYAVDIN, N.A., professor

Improving the control of waste recovery installations. Leg.  
prom. 15 no.6:18-20 Je '55. (MIRA 8:8)  
(Salvage (Waste, etc.))

ALVANNIN, N.A.

AUTHOR: Alyavdin, N. A.

SOV/156-58-1-44/46

TITLE Theoretical Foundations of Psychrometry for Complex Mixtures in the Gaseous and Liquid Phases (Teoreticheskiye osnovy psikhrometrii dlya slozhnykh smesey v gazovoy i zhidkoy faze)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly, Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr 1, pp. 180 - 184 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Psychrometric determination of the vapor concentration of volatile solvents in an inert gas can serve as an important means of checking work of recovery sections of workshops of the chemical, light, and automotive industries. The high total value, and the possible recovery of large quantities (40-60%) of these solvents are a sufficient proof. Since the applied method of recovery inspection is very incomplete, and since the usual psychrometric method can be used only in the simplest cases, the author gives the foundations of psychrometry for the following complicated cases: a) in an inert gas, vapors of many components are present, among these the one with which the instrument is filled, b) the instrument is fed by a mixture of 2(or more) liquid components. In the gas both

Card 1/4

Theoretical Foundations of Psychrometry for Complex  
Mixtures in the Gaseous and Liquid Phases

SOV.156-58-1-44/46

vapors of these two components (called basic components) and of other components are present. For the simplest case: 1 main component, gaseous or liquid, the formula  $d = d_M - K(t_o - t_M)$  is valid. Here  $d$  is the vapor content in the flow of inert gas (g/kg),  $d_M$  is the vapor content of the air in the bulb bag of the casing, in the state of saturation at the temperature of the wet thermometer (g/kg),  $K$  the psychrometer constant,  $t_o$  the temperature of the air flow (flow core) measured in °C, and  $t_M$  the temperature of the wet thermometer. For complicated cases nearly the same formula can be used. The difference between complicated and simple cases lies in the introduction of the coefficient  $A$  only. In order to find the latter, coefficients  $A_1, A_2, A_3 \dots$  must be determined. First the case is discussed where the instrument is filled with one main component, while in the gas both vapors of the latter and of the admixtures are present. For an equilibrium, the coefficient  $A_2$  can be calculated from the formula

Card 2/4

Theoretical Foundations of Psychrometry for Complex  
Mixtures in the Gaseous and Liquid Phases

SOV/ 156.58-1-44/46

$$A_2 = \sqrt{1 - \frac{Bd}{P_M \cdot \gamma(d + \frac{m_k}{29} \cdot 1000)}} \quad . d \text{ may be neglected. The most}$$

difficult part is to determine the activity coefficient. The author marks the values of the activity coefficients for 3 binary mixtures on the sides of the phase diagram, having computed the coefficients from the equations cited. Afterwards, activity coefficients are determined for all interior points of the triangle, i.e., for each component of the ternary mixture. Figure 1 shows a diagram of the ternary mixture of ethanol - water - ethyl acetate where some curves of activity coefficients are plotted. For the purpose of psychrometry, a study of some parts of the diagram will be sufficient. From the content data of the 3 components,  $A_2 = 0,983$  is found. The psychrometric measurements have shown that the experimental and theoretical values are close to each other. The formulae cited in the paper permit a generalization to 3 and 4 main components, and for several admixtures. There are 1 figure and

Card 3/4

Theoretical Foundations of Psychrometry for Complex  
Mixtures in the Gaseous and Liquid Phases

SOV/156-58-1-44/46

6 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra obshchey khimicheskoy tekhnologii i teplotekhniki  
Moskovskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta legkoy promyshlennosti  
(Chair of General Chemical Engineering and Thermal  
Engineering of the Institute of Technology for Light Industry,  
Moscow)

SUBMITTED: October 15, 1957

Card 4/4

ALYAVDIN, N.A.; BARASHKOV, S.G.

Use of a rotary dryer for drying pharmaceutical chemicals. Med.  
prom. 13 no.8:42-48 Ag '59. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy  
institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze.  
(DRYING APPARATUS)

PROSHKOV, A.F.; ALYAVDIN, N.A.

Forming of packages of a complex shape. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tekhn. tekst.  
prom. no.5:68-73 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut.



NOVORADOVSKAYA, T.S.; ALYAVLIN, N.S.

Using the method of mathematical statistics for the setup of  
the experiment and analysis of the equilibrium sorption of yes.  
Izv. vys. uchob. zav.; tekhn. tekst. prom. no.6:79-84. '64.  
(MIRA 18:3)

1. Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut.

VEL'DT, Ye.O.; ALYAVDIN, N.A.; SADOV, F.I.

Composite diagram of viscosity .. shearing stress ..  
velocity gradient for thickeners and printing inks. Appl.  
zhur. 27 no.6:810-814 Nov '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut. Submitted February 17, 1964.

ALYAVDIN, N.A., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; SIDOROV, V.G., inzh.

Use of the factorial method for investigating the possibilities of perspiration absorption by silica gel in airtight rubber footwear. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tekhn. leg. prom. no. 1:116-123 '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut legkoy promyshlennosti.  
(Boots and shoes, Rubber—Testing) (Silica)

ALYAVDINA, A. A.

"Outer Integuments of the Wheat Kernel as a Conducting System," Dokl.  
AN SSSR, 25, No.6, 1939

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000101210019-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000101210019-6"

SOV/139-58-6-6/29

AUTHOR: Alyavdin, N.V.

TITLE: Homogeneous Growth of Rochelle Salt Crystals in Conditions of Strongly Saturated Solutions and Large Supercooling of the Melt (Odnorodnyy rost kristallov segnetovtsy soli v usloviyakh sil'nogo peresyscheniya rastvorov i bol'shogo pereokhlazhdeniya rasplava)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Vyssbikh Uchebnykh Zavedeniy, Fizika, 1958, Nr 6, pp 44-50 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The paper describes experimental results on accelerated homogeneous growth of single Rochelle salt crystals, particularly on the effect of various temperature regimes and of the presence of added foreign materials in solution. The decomposition of Rochelle salt in solution at higher temperatures was studied and results obtained differing in some respects from those of earlier workers (Ref 9 and 10). It was occasionally possible to grow crystals at 50-55°C (normally Rochelle salt decomposes at such temperatures). Addition of 2,4-dichlorophenoxy-acetic acid and of glycerin appreciably reduced the rate of crystal growth. Addition of colloidal substances (gelatin,

Card 1/2

SOV/139-58-5-6/29

Homogeneous Growth of Rochelle Salt Crystals in Conditions of Strongly Saturated Solutions and Large Supercooling of the Melt

agar-agar and flax seed extract) was beneficial in inhibiting crack formation and in equalising growth stresses; no evidence was obtained of inclusions of colloidal matter in the crystals. There are 3 figures and 15 references of which 11 are Soviet, 2 German and 2 English.

ASSOCIATION: Rybinskiy Vecherniy Aviatekhnologicheskii Institut  
(Rybinsk Aero-technological Evening Institute)

SUBMITTED: 23rd April 1958

Card 2/2

ALYAVDIN, N.V.

Homogeneous growth of Seignette salt crystals in highly supersaturated solutions and greatly supercooled melts. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; fiz. no.6:44-50 '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Rybinskiy vecherniy aviatekhnologicheskii institut.  
(Potassium sodium tartrate) (Crystallization)



ALYAVDIN, N.V.

Controllable brittle fracture of  $\alpha$ -salol single crystals. Izv.  
vys. ucheb. zav.; fiz. no.1:138-140 '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Rybinskiy aviatekhnologicheskii institut.

137-58-6-11820

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 6, p 89 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Alyavdin, V.A., Danilov, P.M., Petrikeyev, V.I.

TITLE: Experiences in the Heating of the Shrinkage Head of an Ingot.  
Electric Arc Heating (Opyt raboty po obogrevu pribyl'noy  
chasti slitka. Elektrodugovoy obogrev)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Nauchno-tekhn. o-va chernoy metallurgii, 1957, Vol  
18, pp 102-105

ABSTRACT: Experiments in the electrical heating of the shrinkage heads  
of 6-t ingots have been run at the Kuznetsk Metallurgical Kom-  
binat (KMK). The first experiments, with St 20 and 45 steels,  
were run by heating with a single 100-mm electrode. Later,  
hollow electrodes of 250-280 mm diam were used. The metal  
was poured into the hot top to only half the usual height. Heat-  
ing was conducted for 1 hr 40 min. The current was reduced  
during the period of the heat from 2000 to 800 amps. The vol-  
tage was varied in the range from 36 to 48 v. A procedure for  
electrical heating of 5.8-t ingots of Nr 1Kh18N9T steel was  
developed. A lined cover with a hole for the electrode was  
placed over the ceramic hot top. The optimum procedure

Card 1/2

137-58-6-11820

Experiences in the Heating (cont.)

envisaged heating for from 1 hr 30 min to 2 hrs 10 min. The current delivered to the electrode was 500-2000 amps. Energy consumption was 16.7-17.6 kwh/t. In 1956, an installation for simultaneous heating of 6 ingots by electric arc was installed at the KMK. This equipment is provided with three single-phase 190-kva transformers. Each transformer is used to heat two ingots connected in series through their drags. Heating time was 1 hr 50 min. It is noted that the quality of the metal, its chemical composition, macrostructure, and mechanical properties after a trimming of 9-11% were not impaired. The eating away of the ceramic hot top produced an increase in silicon in the slag, and this made for some loss of Ti by oxidation in 1Kh18N9T steel.

V.P.

1. Steel--Production
2. Steel--Heating
3. Electric arcs--Applications

Card 2/2

SAMARIN, A.M.; YEFIMOV, L.M.; VESHIKOV, N.G.; ORMAN, R.Z.; SHABANOV, A.N.; MOROZENSKIY, L.I.; GRANAT, I.Ya.; TOCHINSKIY, A.S.; ALYAVDIN, V.A.; DANILOV, P.M.; PETRIKEYEV, V.I.; POPOV, B.N.; BOBKOV, T.M.; ROSTKOVSKIY, S.Ye.; GAVRISH, D.I.; D'YAKONOV, N.S.; TIMOSHPOL'SKIY, M.N.; ROMANOV, V.D.; POCHTMAN, A.M.; MELESHKO, A.M.; PODGORETSKIY, A.A.; OFENGENDEN, A.M.; BRONSHTeyN, V.M.; FRIDANTSEV, M.V.; LIVSHITS, G.L.; ROZHKOY, V.A.; RUTES, V.S.

Reports (brief annotations). Biul. TSNIICM no.18/19:15-16 '57.  
(MIRA 11:4)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Samarin). 2. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii (for Rutes, Rostkovskiy, Fridantsev, Livshits, Rozhkov). 3. Stal'proyekt (for Shabanov). 4. Kuznetskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat (for Alavdin, Danilov, Petrikeyev). 5. Zavod "Elektrostal'" (for Popov). 6. "Dneprospetsstal'" (for Bobkov). 7. Glavvnespor Ministerstva chernoy metallurgii SSSR (for Gavriah). 8. Planovoye upravleniye Ministerstva chernoy metallurgii SSSR (for D'yakonov). 9. Otdel rabochikh kadrov, truda i zarplaty Ministerstva chernoy metallurgii SSSR (for Timoshpol'skiy). 10. Glavvtorchermet Ministerstva chernoy metallurgii SSSR (for Romanov). 11. Giprostal' (for Pochtman). 12. Zavod im. Voroshilova (for Meleshko). 13. Zavod "Zaporozhstal'" (for Podgoretakiy). 14. Stalinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (for Ofengenden). 15. Nizhne-Tagil'skiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat (for Bronshteyn).

(Steel--Metallurgy)

ALYAV DING, V.A.

807/148-59-1-4/19

18(5)

AUTHORS:

Leris, A.M., Doctor, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Fedor, L.I.; Glazov, A.N.; Kuznetsov, I.I.; Chernomir, A.D. and Aliev, I.A.; Engineer

TITLE:

Metal Refining in Intensified Smelting of Structural Electric Steel (Intensivnoye metallizatsionnoye razliveniye strukturalnoy elektrostali)

PERIODICAL:

Investitsiya vyzhivaya uchebnykh svedeniya - Chernaya metallurgiya, 1959, Nr. 1, pp 71-81 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Comparative tests were carried out on kinetics of harmful impurities with the use of conventional and experimental methods of structural steel smelting. The basic peculiarities of the experimental method, which caused intensification of smelting and reduced the smelting time by one hour, included: deoxidation during the smelting process; use of gaseous reagents; termination of smelting combined with oxidizing blow; increased quantity of burning-out carbon; preliminary decarburization with silicon-manganese and early treatment of ferroalloy plus coke dust, and ferrochrome; and treatment by slag of the same metal at the moment of discharge. Results

Card 1/3

of the tests were compared and the following conclusions were made: Dephosphorization did not depend on the basicity of the slag and on the temperature, whereas the ferrum oxide content had a strong effect on phosphorus distribution between the metal and the slag; due to metal treatment by slag of the same metal, the decarburization rate in the test method was higher than in the conventional method; a decrease in the ferrum oxide content in the metal during the smelting process caused the slag to be more effective in the ladle, and therefore slag decarburization prior to the discharge was imperative. The decrease of burning-out carbon did not increase the hydrogen content. Preliminary decarburization and early addition of ferroalloy dust caused speed-up of aluminization of oxygen. Prior to the addition of agents with higher reducing capacities than those of carbon, the oxygen content depends on the carbon content and, in the case of "12KH2M", steel on the silicon content. Mixing of the metal with the slag caused a decrease of the oxygen content during the discharge. The decarburization of non-metallic impurities was carried out by the slag. The author, V.A. Ding, who stated that in spite of the shortened reduction time, intensified decarburization created favorable conditions for eliminating impurities. The

Card 2/3

mixture of the metal with the reducing slag had a positive effect on the decrease of non-metallic impurities. The described method ensures the production of high quality metal. The author presents graphs comparing changes of the impurity content in experimental and conventional methods. There are 15 graphs and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATIONS: Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (Siberian Institute of Metallurgy), Leningradskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (Leningrad Metallurgical Institute)

SUBMITTED:

October 25, 1958

Card 3/3

*Alyavdin, V.A.*

SOV/133-59-4-10/32

AUTHOR: Levin, A.M., Docent, Teder, L.I., Monastyrskiy, V.Ya.,  
Glazov, A.N., Alyavdin, V.A., and Chernenko, A.D.,  
Engineers

TITLE: Intensification of Smelting Structural Electric Steel  
(Intensifikatsiya plavki konstruksionnoy elektrostali)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1959, Nr 4, pp 323-327 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An investigation of the possibilities of intensifying the electric smelting process carried out on the Kuznetsk Metallurgical Combine during 1956-1957 is described. For this purpose 100 heats of structural steels were carried out (table 1) in which the following methods of intensification of smelting were tested: 1) the use of oxygen for the oxidation of admixtures; 2) combining of the end of the melting period with the beginning of oxidation; 3) dephosphorisation of metal during melting; 4) decreasing the amount of burned out carbon (up to 0.2%); 5) intensification of the deoxidation by the use of a preliminary precipitation of powdered ferrosilicon after the making of a reducing slag together with powdered coke; tapping of metal

Card 1/3

SOV/133-59-4-10/32

Intensification of Smelting Structural Electric Steel

together with slag with an energetic stirring;  
6) intensification of the desulphurisation process;  
7) intensification of alloying by starting it at the beginning of the reducing period. The comparison of changes in the composition of metal and slag during smelting by the usual and experimental practices for steel 40Kh is given in Fig 1 and 2 respectively, the comparison of mechanical properties of metal produced by the usual and experimental practices - table 2. Mean duration of the individual smelting periods and whole heats - table 3. It is concluded that the experimental technology of smelting electric structural steels can be used with advantage. The investigation of the metal produced by the experimental technology indicated that it is of satisfactory quality which was confirmed by a considerable decrease in the proportion of out of grade steel (from 0.872 to 0.186%). The mean duration of a heat is decreased by 1 hour which under operating conditions of the melting shop on the work increased the productivity of a furnace by 14% and

Card 2/3

SOV/133-59-4-10/32

Intensification of Smelting Structural Electric Steel

decreases the specific power consumption by 80 kwhr/ton of steel. There are 2 figures, 3 tables and 11 references of which 9 are Soviet, 1 German and 1 American.

ASSOCIATION: Sibirskiy Metallurgicheskiy Institut i Kuznetskiy Metallurgicheskiy Kombinat (Siberian Metallurgical Institute and the Kuznetsk Metallurgical Combine)

Card 3/3



*П. С. А. В.*  
- BOLDYREV, A.K. [deceased]; GRIKOVA, M.K.; KUZ'MINA, L.B.; ALYAVDIN, V.F.

Crystallographic tables for finding the ratio of two whole  
numbers in decimals. Kristallografiia no.4:196-229 '55.

(MLRA 1045)

(Crystallography)

STULOV, N.N.; SHAFRANOVSKIY, I.I.; MOKIYEVSKIY, V.A.; POPOV, G.M.; BELYKH-  
TIN, A.G.; NIKOLAYEV, V.A.; ANSHELES, O.M.; GRIGOR'YEV, D.P.;  
YEROFYEV, B.N.; TATARSKIY, V.B.; SOLOV'YEV, S.P.; NIKITIN, V.D.;  
RUDENKO, S.A.; DUBININA, V.N.; ALYAVDIN, V.F.; VLADIMIROV, B.N.;  
KAZITSYN, Yu.V.; FRANK-KAMENETSKIY, V.A.; KALININ, A.I.; BALA-  
SHOVA, M.N.; SAL'DAU, E.P.; DOLIVO-DOBROVOL'SKAYA, G.M.; LAV-  
RENT'YEV, M.F.

Viktor Ivanovich Mikheev, Zap. Vses. min. ob-va 86 no.2:317-320  
'57. (MIRA 10:6)

(Mikheev, Viktor Ivanovich, 1912-1956)

ALYAVDIN, V.F.

Reference books on mineralogy. Zap. vses. min. ob-va 88 no.5:609-611  
'59, (MIRA 13:2)  
(Mineralogy)

S/081/62/000/011/012/057  
E111/E152


AUTHOR: Alyavdin, V.F.

TITLE: Material on the genetic classification of endogenous tungsten ore bodies of the North-East of the USSR

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, no.11, 1962, 108, abstract 11 G 13. (Byul. Vses. n.-i. geol. in-ta, no.3, 1961, 42-53).

TEXT: The connection has been examined of the endogenous deposits with magmatic complexes and a survey has been made of existing classifications of W-ore bodies. On the territory of the North-East metaltogenetic province, W, together with Au and Sn, is the most characteristic metal of the late mesozoic period of ore formation, and is known in many ore-bodies, some being on a considerable scale. Six types of W-ore bodies are known: 1) pegmatite bodies and lenses; 2) skarn deposits; 3) greisen bodies of the stockwork type; 4) linearly extended zones of greisen (along veins and without visible connection with them); 5) veins and vein-like ore bodies; and

Card 1/2



Material on the genetic ...

S/081/62/000/011/012/057  
E111/E152

6) mineralized zones of crushing in sedimentary and igneous rocks. In the proposed genetic classification two ore formations are distinguished: quartz, with wolframite-quartz and scheelite-quartz mineralogical types; and iron-silicate, with wolframite-tourmaline and wolframite-chlorite types. Within the type ranges mineralogical sub-types have been distinguished with respect to a wider paragenesis allowing for the quantitative relations of the minerals.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

ALYAVDIN, V.F.

Goniometric determinator of the orthorhombic system of minerals.  
Min. sbor. no.15:45-57 '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskii  
institut, Leningrad.  
(Crystallography)

ALYAVDIN, V.F.

Greisens and greisenized rocks of the Alaskite deposit of wolframite.  
Trudy VSEGEI 60:159-179 '61. (MIRA 15:3)  
(El'ga Valley--Greisen)

ABDULLAYEV, Kh.M.; ALYAVDIN, V.F.; AMIRASLANOV, A.A.; ANIKEYEV, N.P.;  
 ARAPOV, Yu.A.; BARSANOV, G.P.; BELYAYEVSKIY, N.A.; BOKIY, G.P.;  
 BORODAYEVSKAYA, M.B.; GOVOROV, I.N.; GOMLEVSKIY, M.N.; SHCHEGLOV, A.D.;  
 SHAKHOV, F.N.; SHILO, N.A.; YARMOLYUK, V.A.; DRABKIN, I.Ye.;  
 YEROFEYEV, B.N.; YERSHCY, A.D.; IVANKIN, P.F.; ITSIKSON, M.I.;  
 KARPOVA, Ye.D.; KASHIN, S.A.; KASHKAY, M.A.; KORZHINSKIY, D.S.;  
 KOSOV, B.M.; KOTLYAR, V.N.; KREYTER, V.M.; KUZNETSOV, V.A.; LUGOV,  
 S.F.; MAGAK'YAN, I.G.; MATÉRIKOV, M.P.; OMI NTSOV, M.M.; PAVLOV, Ye.S.;  
 SATPAYEV, K.I.; SMIRNOV, V.I.; SOBOLEV, V.S.; SOKOLOV, G.A.; STRAKHOV,  
 N.M.; TATARINOV, I.M.; KHRUSHCHOV, N.A.; TSAREGRADSKIY, V.A.;  
 CHUKHROV, F.V.

In memory of Oleg Dmitrievich Levitskii; obituary. Sov.geol. 4  
 no.5:156-158 My '61. (MIRA 14:6)  
 (Levitskii, Oleg Dmitrievich, 1909-1961)



ALYAVDIN, V.F.; ALYAVDINA, Ye.S.

Alkaline feldspars of igneous rocks and hydrothermal veins  
of the Chagydan deposit (Kolyma Basin). Zap. Vses. min.ob-va  
90 no.2:193-206 '61. (MIRA 14:9)  
(Kolyma Valley—Feldspar)

ALYAVDIN, V.F.; VASIL'YEVA, L.P.; VITOSHINSKAYA, M.I.; ORIOOR'YEVA, L.N.;  
GODLEVSKIY, M.N.; ZHERBINA, K.M.; ZHEZEKOVA, V.H.; KISELEVA, A.N.;  
KOZYREVA, Yu.A.; KULIKOV, M.V.; PAFFENGOL'TS, K.N.; POLEVOY, B.P.;  
SOLOV'YEV, S.P.; STULOV, N.N.; SHAFRANOVSKIY, I.I.

In memory of A.V.Nemilovoi. Zap.Vses.min.ob-va 90 no.6:756-757  
'61. (MIRA 15:2)

(Nemilova, Aleksandra Vasil'evna, 1892-1961)

~~ALYAVDIN, Vladimir Fedorovich; SIVYRYAYEV, Yu.T., red. izd-va; BYKOVA,~~  
~~V.V., tekhn. red.~~

[Lead and zinc, how to search for them in the field] Svinets i  
tsink, kak ikh iskat' v prirode. Izd.2., ispr. Moskva, Gos-  
geoltekhizdat, 1962. 38 p. (MIRA 15:11)  
(Lead ores) (Zinc ores)

ALYAVDIN, V.F.

Mineralogical studies of the Chagydan tungsten deposit.  
Zap.Vses.min.ob-va 92 no.2:158-174 '62. (MIRA 15:6)  
(Nizhniy Seimohan region--Mineralogy)

UNKSOV, V.A.; BOROVNIKOV, P.P.; RUNDKVIST, D.V.; PAVLOVA, I.G.;  
ALYAVDIN, V.F.; VOLOSTNYKH, G.T.; ROZINOV, M.I.; SHCHEGLOV, A.D.;  
IVANOVA, A.A.; KORMILITSYN, V.S.; SHCHEGLOV, A.D.; ARTEMOV, V.R.;  
RYTSK, Yu.Ye.; GINZBURG, A.I.; DORTMAN, N.B.; TOPORETS, S.A.;  
TRUNINA, V.Ya.; YAKOVLEV, I.K.; BOGDANOVA, L.A.; SARBEEVA, L.M.

Problems of the geology and characteristics of the distribution  
of mineral deposits. [Trudy] VSEGEI 92:53-89 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

ALYAVDIN, V.F.

Alaskite massif of porphyrylike granite in the upper  
Indigirka Valley. Trudy VSEGEI 98:32-52 '63.

(MIRA 17:5)

ALYAVDIN, V.F.; BONSHTEDT-KUPLETSKAYA, E.M.; GODLEVSKIY, M.N., doktor geol.-  
mineral.nauk; KOMKOV, A.I.; KUKHARENKO A.A., prof.; SAL'DAU, E.P.;  
SMOL'YANINOVA, N.N.; BORNEMAN-STARYNKEVICH, I.D.; TATARSKIY, V.B.,  
prof.; FRANK-KAMENETSKIY, V.A.

From the Commission on New Minerals of the Mineralogical  
Society of the U.S.S.R. Zap.Vses.min.ob-va 94 no.5:555-  
565 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Komissiya po novym mineralam Vsesoyuznogo mineralogicheskogo  
obshchestva. 2. Predsedatel' Komissii po novym mineralam  
Vsesoyuznogo mineralogicheskogo obshchestva (for Frank-  
Kamenetskiy). 3. Zamestitel' predsedatelya Komissii po novym  
mineralam Vsesoyuznogo mineralogicheskogo obshchestva (for  
Bonshtedt-Kupletskaya). 4. Sekretar' Komissii po novym  
mineralam Vsesoyuznogo mineralogicheskogo obshchestva (for  
Sal'dau).

CF  
ALYAVDIN, V.N.

Decay of luminescence in certain classes of luminescent substances (Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, Cr, CdI, MnCl<sub>2</sub>, Zn, SiO<sub>2</sub>, Mn). V. N. Alyavdin, E. V. Fedorov and V. L. Leyshin. *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U. R. S. S.* 25, 100-101 (1970) (in English). Expts. were carried out with the purpose of detg. the course of luminescence decay in substances as yet not investigated. Chromium aluminates showed the process to be unimol., the course of decay being rigorously ex-

ponential, the mean duration of luminescence ( $\tau$ ) = 0.010 sec. The lamellar phosphors obtained from CdI and MnCl<sub>2</sub> gave a broad continuous band (640-720 m $\mu$ ). Heating was found to affect the yield of lum. - concn. which was 1.00, 0.89, 0.72 and 0.62 at 20, 62, 92 and 131 $^{\circ}$  resp. The decay curve was found to obey the exponential law and ( $\tau$ ) was found independent of the MnCl<sub>2</sub> content. The decay process in the willemites was found to be more complex, and is believed to consist of at least 2 processes: a short exponential process with a mean duration of the order of 0.01 sec., and a prolonged hyperbolic process with an index of decay  $n \approx 2$ . Preliminary expts. show that a rise in temp. reduces the value of  $n$  in the case of the lengthy process and in certain cases materially enhances the intensity of luminescence. Frank Gionet

DETAILS OF LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



ALYAVDIN, V. N.

"A Study of Decay of Certain Classes of Luminescent Substances," Iz. Zh Ak.  
Nauk SSSR, Ser. Fiz., Vol. 4, No. 1, 1940.

The P. N. Lebedev Physical Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR,  
Moscow.

28

CA

Grinding [of portland-cement clinker] in tube mills.  
V. V. Alyavdin, Gosudarst. Vsesoyuz. Inst. Proektirovaniya Prod. i Nauch.-Issledovatel. Rabotam Tsiment. Prom. "Giprotsement" No. 23, 23-80 (1938).--During grinding in ball mills the percentage of residues on the control sieves diminishes with duration of grinding in accordance with:  $\log y = \log A - kt^m$ , where  $A$  is the percentage of residue at the beginning of grinding and  $y$  the percentage of residue after time  $t$ ;  $k$  and  $m$  are constants depending on the conditions of grinding. The results obtained agree with those obtained experimentally. As the grinding process in each chamber of a multi-chamber tube mill is essentially the same as the grinding process in each chamber of the closed ball mill, the same relation exists for the residues in each chamber. The output of the mill, the expenditure of energy, and the fineness of grinding are thus related:  $\log y = \log A - kL/L^m$  and  $\log y = \log A - k_m$ , where  $A$  and  $y$  are as above percentage,  $L$  is the mill output,  $w$  the energy required per metric ton of ground material, and  $k$  and  $m$  are constants, as before. A series of expressions is derived from which the most suitable conditions of mill working can be determined. A relation exists between the granulometric composition of the ground material and the conditions of grinding. An impression has been obtained relating  $G$  with the particle diam. and duration of grinding.  
B. C. P. A.

ASB-ILA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM SYNDICATE

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1st AND 2nd DEGREE		3rd AND 4th DEGREE	
<p>Selection of the charges of rabe mills (for portland cement clinker). V. V. Alyavlin. Gosdarsk. Tsernyaz. Inst. Proektirovaniya Pted. i Nauch.-Issledovatel. Rabotam Tserment. Prom. "Giprotsement" No. 23, 101-34 (1938).—An account is given of grinding tests of portland cement clinker, using the method of "periodic charges" (cf. Mittag, C. A. 31, 3340), the purpose of which was to det. (1) the most suitable charge of grinding media, (2) the influence of the diam. and selection of the grinding media on the grinding process, and (3) the most suitable ratio of quantity of grinding media to vol. of ground material simultaneously present in the mill. The results and the value of the method used are considered in detail. General consideration is given to the method of investigating the working of grinding mills, including the evaluation of the output, the development and analysis of grinding diagrams, and grinding tests with differing charges of grinding media. B. C. P. A.</p>		<p>24</p>	
<p>ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>			
FROM SYMBOLISM		FROM SYMBOL	
<p>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</p>		<p>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</p>	

ALYAVDINA, A. A.

"Anatomical Structure of the Bag-Like Fruit of Crypsis Schoenoides Lam. in  
Relation to the Problem of Boundary Between Pericarp and Seed-Coat in Cereal  
Kernels." Dok. An. Vol. 33, No. 4, 1941.

Mbr., Dept. Botany, Agricultural Inst., Chkalov, RSFSR,

ALYAVDINA, K.P., assistant

Studies on corn diseases in Ivanovo Province. Sbor.nauch.trud.  
Ivan. sel'khoz.inst. no.16:62-68 '58. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Kafedra botaniki i selektsii Ivanovskogo sel'skokhozyaystvennogo  
instituta.  
(Ivanovo Province--Corn (Maize)--Diseases and pests)

CA

ALYAVDINA, L. A.

1. Purifying papaverine. L. A. Alyavdina. Russ. 39,100, Oct. 31, 1934. The papaverine is crystal. In the usual manner from alc., converted into its hydrochloride by the action of an alc. soln. of HCl and the salt recrystd. The product is washed with alc. in the usual manner, decolored and dried.

AND S. A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ALPHABETIC INDEX																										NUMERIC INDEX																									
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	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9																
<p>ALYAVDINA, L. A.</p> <p><i>M</i></p> <p>The Corrosion Protection of Storage Tanks Against Attack by Oil of the Second Batch and by Cracking Gasoline. L. A. Alyavdina (<i>Trudy Vsesoyuzn. Nauchn. Issled. Inst. Khim. 1944, [11], 174</i>). [In Russian.] These parts of storage tanks which are in contact with oil vapour and liquid oil are protected by sprayed-on aluminum, and the bottom on which water settles is coated with zinc.</p>																										<p>7</p>																									
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ALYAVDIN, L. A.  
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7

Bimetal for the construction of oil reservoirs. 1. A. Alyavdin (I. M. Gubkin Moscow Oil Inst., Moscow). *Trudy Nauch. Neftyan. Inst. im. I. M. Gubkina* 1946. 242-7. - Lab. corrosion-resistance tests were made with 25 x 70-mm. plates of ordinary and stainless steels under conditions approximating storage of Ishimbayev oil contg. 2.41% S. Ordinary steel ST2 corrodes most intensively in the gas phase of the oil, the loss being 0.25-0.80 mm. per year at 15° and 0.25-1.06 mm. at 15-50°. The stainless steels RYa1, RYa1T, RYa2S, and RZh2 are completely resistant in the gas phase at 15° and at 15-50°. Stainless steel RYa1 without a surface scale is completely resistant in the gas and liquid phases, in the drill water, and at the boundaries of oil-gas and oil-water. This steel is satisfactory for protecting oil reservoirs against corrosion by using it as a 0.2-0.3-mm. layer on steel ST2. Corrosion curves of steels are given. B. Z. K.



AUTHORS: Topchiyev, A. V., Member, Academy of Sciences USSR, Alyavdina, L. A. 20-119-3-32/65

TITLE: Polymerization of Isobutylene in the Presence of Boron Fluoride on Activated Charcoal (Polymerizatsiya izobutilena v prisutstvii fluoristogo bora na aktivirovannom ugle)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 119, Nr 3, pp. 511-514 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Almost 80 years ago (ref 1) it was communicated that a polymer develops from propylene under the action of boron fluoride. In the present paper the influence of temperature, of the passage velocity, of the carrier, and the charging time of the catalyst on the fraction composition and the conversion of isobutylene were investigated under the conditions mentioned in the title. The polymerization was carried out in the gaseous phase under atmospheric pressure. Furthermore the conditions of application and the cause for the catalytic effect of new molecular compounds  $K_2SO_4 \cdot BF_3$  and  $Na_2SO_4 \cdot BF_3$  (ref 2) in the case of the same reaction were investigated (ref 3) which hitherto has not

Card 1/4

Polymerization of Isobutylene in the Presence of Boron Fluoride on Activated Charcoal 20-119-3-32/65

been done. Production conditions of isobutylene and of the catalyst are described as well as the reaction chamber. The polymerization was carried out at 20, 70, 100 and 150°C with a passage velocity of 6, 12, 18 and 30 l/hour. As figure 1, I shows the content of the fraction 99-126°C increases to 33 % in the polymer at a passage velocity of 60 l/hour, whereas the quantity of the fraction > 185°C decreases to 12 %. The conversion of isobutylene remains at 99-98 % almost the same. As figure 1, II shows the conversion is reduced to 50 %, the content of the rest > 185°C decreasing to 7.5 % with rising temperature in the case of a velocity of 30 l/hour, whereas the quantity of the fraction 98-126°C rises up to 48 %. Figure 2 shows the alteration of the values  $d_{40}^{20}$  and  $n_D^{20}$  of the polymer in dependence on the two last mentioned velocities. In either case the specific weight and the refraction index are reduced with rising temperature. At equal temperature these values are lower for the higher velocity. Thus was proved that the polymerization degree of isobutylene is reduced by the

Card 2/4

Polymerization of Isobutylene in the Presence of Boron Fluoride on Activated Charcoal 20-119-3-32/65

temperature rise, a rise of the passage velocity, or by the reduction of the duration of contact. Table 1 shows physical and chemical properties of the polymers obtained at 150°C and some of their fractions. The production method of the molecular compounds mentioned at the beginning is described. Since it was proved by numerous experiments that their catalytic effect is caused by boron fluoride, these compounds were investigated with a simultaneous supply of boron fluoride at 150°C. The reaction conditions are described. The composition of the molecular compounds was effected by a slow temperature rise of from 360 to 390°C. The obtained polymer was washed, dried, and fractionated. The results are given in table 1. Thus for the first time the possibility of an application of the new molecular compounds  $K_2SO_4 \cdot BF_3$  and  $Na_2SO_4 \cdot BF_3$  in the reaction of the polymerization of isobutylene was proved and the nature of the catalytic effect was explained (ref 3). In the case of increased temperature the molecular compound is decomposed, and the separated boron fluoride acts as

Card 3/4

Polymerization of Isobutylene in the Presence of Boron Fluoride on Activated Charcoal 20-119-3-32/65

catalyst of the reaction. The duration of the effect of the catalyst was studied furthermore table 2 gives the results of the optical analysis of several fractions of the polymer. From this also the isomerization which takes place can be seen. Experiments with and without carrier activated charcoal) showed that the conversion of isobutylene without carrier decreased with advancing time and in the end of the experiments amounted to only 18,7 %. With carrier the conversion increased gradually up to 96 %. Thus the use of activated charcoal is expedient. There are 3 figures, 2 tables, and 4 references, 3 of which are Soviet

SUBMITTED: July 2, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4

*ALYAVDINA, L. A.*  
AUTHORS:

Topchiyev, A. V., Member, Academy  
of Sciences, USSR, Alyavdina, L. A.

20-119-4-25/60

TITLE:

Polymerization of Isobutylene on the Action of Boron  
Fluoride Adsorbed by Silica Gel (Polimerizatsiya  
izobutilena pri deystvii ftoristogo bora, adsorbirovannogo  
na silikagele)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 119, Nr 4,  
pp. 720-723 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The authors realized earlier the above mentioned  
reaction (reference 1) and obtained low-molecular  
polymers of isobutylene (di- and tri-isobutylenes).  
In the present paper the dependence of the isobutylene  
conversion and the fractional composition of the polymer  
on the volumetric rate, the temperature, the duration  
of the action of the catalysts as well as on the boron  
fluoride quantity adsorbed by the silica gel was,  
investigated. The experiments were carried out at  
20, 70, 100 and 150° and a supply velocity of isobutylene  
of 6 and 30 l/hour under atmospheric pressure. The

Card 1/4

Polymerization of Isobutylene on the Action of Boron  
Fluoride Adsorbed by Silica Gel

20-119-4-25/60

production methods of the two reaction participants are given, the reactor and the silica gel (type ShKS) were described together with the reaction conditions. The obtained polymer was subjected to fractional distillation. Figure 1 shows that the isobutylene conversion decreases from 97 to 65% at a volumetric rate of 60 hours. Apparently the silica gel surface fixes the boron fluoride less at 150° than at 20, 70 and 100° (figure 1). The amount of fraction >185° decreases with rising temperatures from 52 to 8%, whereas the fraction 98 - 126° increases and reaches 37%. Thus at a higher temperature a lighter polymer is produced which is confirmed by table 1, too, which gives the physical constants of the polymers. Figure 2 shows the curves of the fractional distillation of two polymers. Hence follows that with an increase of the boron fluoride quantity at the silica gel the polymerization process is less thorough. Figure 3 shows that the polymer which was produced at a volumetric rate of 300 hours<sup>-1</sup> contains by 11% more fraction 98 - 126°, by 9% less fraction

Card 2/4

Polymerization of Isobutylene on the Action of Boron Fluoride Adsorbed by Silica Gel 20-119-4-25/60

170 - 185°, and by 5% less fraction  $>185^\circ$ , compared to the polymer which was produced at a volume velocity of 60 hours<sup>-1</sup>. Hence follows that with increasing volume velocity or by shortening the period of contact with the boron fluoride the polymerization degree of isobutylene will decrease. Table 2 shows results of the spectral analysis of some polymer fractions. Hence follows that the polymerization is accompanied by an isomerization in the case of which 3 different trimethylpentenes are produced. Figure 4 shows a very high isobutylene conversion (98 - 90%) toward the end of the experiment. Finally it was found that the boron fluoride catalyst remains for a longer time active in silica gel and operates effectively at 100°. It is able to work for 158,3 hours without regeneration. There are 4 figures, 2 tables, and 4 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

Card 3/4

AUTHORS: Topchiyev, A. V., Member, Academy of Sciences, AS USSR, Alyavdina, L. A.

20-119-0-42/39

**TITLE:** The Polymerization of Isobutylene Under the Influence of Boron Fluoride Upon Aluminum Oxide (Polimerizatsiya izobutilena pod vliyaniyem fluoristogo bora na oksid alyuminiya)

aluminumiya)  
Bibliographical: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 139, No. 5,  
pp. 957-960 (USSR)

AN-9487: In this paper the above-mentioned process is investigated according to temperature, the volume velocity, the catalyst and the duration of application of the catalyst. The methods of preparation of the participants in the reactor are described. Borel 21.0.100 was produced according to the method described earlier (ref 6). The velocities of volume amounted to 10 and 500 hours<sup>-1</sup>, at 20, 40, 60 and 80°C. It follows from Figure 1, the conversion of isobutylene is 4 years 40% at 20°C, 10 hours 41 and at the above-mentioned temperatures amount to 44-48%. The yield of the temperature of the >1950°C reaction is from 51 to 40%, that is the reaction is exothermic.

Case 113



The Polymerization of Isobutylene Under the Influence of  $\text{BF}_3$  and  
 Boron Fluoride Upon Aluminum Oxide

at 1.27%, whereas the fraction 96-126°C isobutylene from 5.2 to 25.5%. Thus the degree of polymerization of isobutylene decreases with increasing temperature, which also follows from table 1. In table 1 the investigation results of two polymers are given when  $\text{BF}_3$  is added at 150°C and at the two velocities of volume (without addition of  $\text{BF}_3$ ). As the polymer in the latter experiment is heated the polymerization with a prolongation of the duration of contact with  $\text{BF}_3$  and with a reduction of the velocity of volume taken place more thoroughly. At 150°C, but with the addition of  $\text{BF}_3$  (as  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot \text{BF}_3$ ), 3 polymers were obtained by fractional distillation (figure 2). From the results follows that in the case of such a supply of  $\text{BF}_3$  the degree of polymerization of isobutylene decreases. The presence of 6-14% of the fraction 92-100°C in all polymers is explained by the destructive influence of the carrier of aluminum oxide. The catalyst remains active for a longer period of time and effectively works at 150°C without regeneration. The resulting polymer of isobutylene can be used as motor

Card 2/3

ALYAVDIN, V.F.; ALYAVDINA, Ye.S.

Alkaline feldspars of igneous rocks and hydrothermal veins  
of the Chagydan deposit (Kolyma Basin). Zap. Vses. min.ob-va  
90 no.2:193-206 '61. (MIRA 14:9)  
(Kolyma Valley---Feldspar)

1. ALYAVI, L. A.
2. USSR (600)
4. Stomach-Diseases
7. Gastric diseases in Ibn-Sina's (Avicenna's) works.  
Klin. med. 30 No. 9, 1952

9. Monthly Lists of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953, Unclassified.

ALYAVI, L., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "On gastro-intestinal diseases in the works of Ibi Sinu." Tashkent, 1957, 23 pp (Tashkent State Medical Institute), 200 copies (KL, 36-57, 107)

type  $CdX_2An.HX$ , where X is Br or I, are formed, when an equimolar amount of HX is added; and the complexes of the type  $CdX_2An.2HX$  are formed, when excessive HX is added. The solubility of the complexes in water decreases in the series  $Br \rightarrow I$ . The values of the molar electrical conductivity show that the complexes of the type  $CdX_2An.HX$  dissociate into 3 ions, and the complexes of the type  $CdX_2An.2HX$  dissociate into 5 ions

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000101210019-6"

ALYAVI, M.K.; AZIZOV, M.A.

Reactions between  $\alpha, \beta$ -bipyridine and cadmium halides, Dokl. AN Uz.  
SSR no.4:37-41 '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Tashkentский gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut i Tashkentский  
farmatsevticheskiy institut. Predstavleno akademikom AN UzSSR A.S.  
Sadykovym.

(Bipyridine) (Cadmium halides)

ALYAVI, M.K.

Reaction of 1,2'-bipiperidine with cadmium halides. Dok.  
AN Uz.SSR no.10:35-39 '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Tashkent'skiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut. Predstavleno  
akademikom AN UzSSR A.S.Sadykovym.  
(Cadmium halides) (Bipiperidine)

ALYAVI, R.A.

Effect of denervation of uterine vessels on the structure of the  
uterus. Dokl. AN Uz. SSR no.4:73-76 '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut. Predstavleno  
akademikom AN UzSSR A.Yu. Yunusovym.  
(UTERUS---INNERVATION)

ALYAVIYA, M. K. Cand Chem Sci -- (disu) "Complex compounds of cadmium  
halides with anabasino, alpha, beta-dipyridyl and alpha-dipyperidyl."  
(*in Russian. Moscow, USSR*)  
Tashkent, 1958. 19 pp (Acad Sci USSR. Inst of General and Inorganic  
Chemistry im N. S. Kurnakov), 175 copies (KL, 52-58, 99)



ALYAVIYA, M.K.; ZAYTSEV, L.M.

Synthesis and thermographic analysis of complex compounds of  
cadmium halides with anabasine. Zhur. neorg. khim. 6 no.7:  
1599-1603 J1 '61. (MIRA 14:7)  
(Cadmium compounds) (Anabasine)

ALYAVIYA, M.K.

Physiochemical properties of complex compounds of cadmium  
halides with anabasine. Zhur. neorg. khim. 6 no.7:1604-  
1611 J1 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Institut obshchey i neogranicheskoy khimii imeni N.S.  
Kurnakova Akademii nauk SSSR i Tashkent'skiy gosudarstvennyy  
meditsinskiy institut.  
(Cadmium compounds) (Anabasine)

ALYAVIYA, M.K.; NARMETOV, K.N.

Reaction of cadmium halides with nicotinic acid. Zhur.neorg.khim.  
8 no.5:1176-1179 My '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut.  
(Cadmium halides) (Nicotinic acid)

ALYAVIYA, M.K.

Complex of cadmium halides with  $\alpha, \beta$ -dipyridyl and  $\alpha, \beta$ -dipiperidyl.  
Zhuravneorg.khim. 8 no.5:1180-1186 My '63. (MIRA 16:5)  
(Cadmium halides) (Bipyridine)