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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

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX 3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

REF 'YEVA, P. V.

ec

7

Polarographic determination of contaminating cadmium and copper in zinc sulfate electrolyte. S. A. Pletnev and T. V. Arel'eva. *Zarodskaya Lab.* 7, 545-7 (1959).-- Good results are reported in the detn. of 2 mg./l. Cu and 8 mg./l. Cd in the presence of 3-60 mg./l. Fe⁺⁺ in 1% ZnSO₄ by a polarographic method with a preliminary passage of H₂ through the soln. for 15-20 min. C. B.

COMMON ELEMENTS

OPEN

MATERIALS INDEX

ASB-55A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

REGIONAL INDEX

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

COMMON ELEMENTS

COMMON ELEMENTS

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

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS 3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

THREE'YEVA, T.V.

M

Application of the Polarographic Method of Analysis to Production Control in Non-Ferrous Metallurgy. S. A. Pletenev and T. V. Arcefova (*Trudy Varanguz. Konf. Anal. Khim.*, 1943, 2, 445-450).—[In Russian.] The principles of the polarographic method of analysis are discussed; its main advantages, as compared with the usual methods of analyses, are accuracy, speed, automatic control, and economy.—V. K.

Common Elements

Common Variables

ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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

CHIRFYEVA, T.

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX 1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

Determination of cadmium and copper in zinc sulfate solution by the polarographic method. S. A. Polinoy and T. V. Aizel'eva. *Trudy Vsesoyuz. Nauchnoiss Anal. Khim.* 2, 431-5(1943); cf. *C.A.* 39, 6049. -Cd and Cu in ZnSO₄ soln. give in polarographic detns. well-defined diffusion waves. A current of H₂ is passed through the soln. for 15-20 min. to prevent the interposition of the diffusion wave of O on the wave of the metal under investigation. The deposition of Cu begins at a potential of approx. 0.21-0.3 v., and of Cd at approx. 1 v. In the presence of ions of both metals (Cu and Cd) in the soln. the polarographic curve has several breaks with well-defined diffusion waves of both metals. A method for the analysis of purified Zn electrolyte for Cu and Cd is given. Pass a current of H₂ for 15-20 min. before the analysis through a sample soln. (10 ml.) in the vessel for polarographic analysis and compare the heights of the diffusion waves of Cd and Cu on the polarogram with those obtained in analyses of solns. contg. known quantities of Cu and Cd. The height of the diffusion wave is measured by the method of Hahn (*C.A.* 31, 6120) by extending the lines of all 3 parts of the curve representing the wave to their intersection (by pairs) and drawing lines parallel to the x axis through the points of intersection, the distance between the lines representing the height of the wave. Detect. of impurities (Pb, Bi, Cd) in electrolytic pig Zn is described. Dissolve the Zn sample (20 mg.) in a 750-ml. titration flask by heating in 150 ml. of concd. HCl, add 0.1-0.2 g. of KClO₃ (to dissolve Cu impurities in Zn), boil the soln. to remove all traces of Cl₂, cool, transfer to a 500-ml. flask, bring the vol. of the soln. to 500 ml., pass H₂ through a portion of the soln. and make a polarographic analysis of the soln. The impurities in the HCl soln. are detd. by comparing the heights of the diffusion waves of each impurity with those of a standard HCl soln. The methods described are more accurate than those employed previously. 3 references. W. R. Henn

ASS. I.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

COMMON ELEMENTS COMMON VARIABLES INDEX

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

191 AND 190 ORDERS

190 AND 191 ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CA

7

Polarographic analysis of nickel ores, concentrates, and tailings after enrichment. S. A. Pletnev and T. V. Arce'eva. *Trudy Vsesoyuz. Nauchnoissil Anal. Khim.* 2, 487-61(1943).—Treat 1 g. of sample with 15 ml. concd. HCl + 5 ml. concd. HNO₃. Evap. and fume after adding 15 ml. of 18 N H₂SO₄. Dissolve in water and dil. to a definite vol. after making ammoniacal to ppt. Fe(OH)₃. Filter and take a 5-ml. aliquot. Add to it 10 ml. of a soln. prepd. from 100 ml. concd. NH₄OH + 200 g. NH₄Cl and water to make one l. Add 8 drops of 1% glue soln. From this soln. Cu deposits under polarographic analysis at 0.4-0.45 v. and Ni at 1.0-1.15 v. Satisfactory results were obtained for Ni, but tests to det. Co by several methods were unsatisfactory. 8 references. W. R. Henn

AS 10.15 A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

19000 04 18300 117 097 001

19117 097 001

19117 097 001

REF'YEVA, T.V. 7

CA

Determination of copper and zinc in flotation tailings by polarographic analysis. T. V. Aref'eva. *Trudy Vsesoyuz. Nauchnoiss Anal. Khim.* 2, 443-6(1943).—Treat 1 g. of sample with 20 ml. of aqua regia. To the soln. add 10 ml. of 18 N H₂SO₄ and evap. to fumes. Cool, add 50 ml. of water, and heat to boiling. Add NH₄OH in excess to ppt. Fe(OH)₃, filter, dissolve the ppt. in HCl, and treat with NH₄OH again. Transfer both filtrates to a 250-ml. flask, add 5 g. NH₄Cl and water up to the mark. Pass H₂ through a small aliquot part of the soln., add a little Na₂SO₄ and 5 drops of 1% glue soln., and exam. polarographically. 5 references. W. R. Henn

ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

REGIONAL INDEX

COMMON ELEMENTS

REGIONAL INDEX

COMMON ELEMENTS

REF. YEVA, T. V. 11

M

The Application of the Polarographic Method of Analysis to Production Control in Non-Ferrous Metallurgy. S. A. Plotnev, T. V. Artyeva, E. M. Pal, and E. I. Dubovitskaya (*Zavod. Lab.*, 1946, 12, (1), 38-38). [In Russian]. Methods are described for: (1) determining Cu, Pb, and Zn in Cd, (2) the control of industrial solutions and products in Co production, (3) determining Cu, Bi, Pb, Cd, and Zn in Sn and Pb-Sn solders, (4) determining impurities in Pb, (5) rapid determination of Pb, Cd, and Zn in ores and tailings from enriched ores. In many cases, for the basic electrolyte, use was made of solutions of salts of the metals being analysed, thus enabling the necessary determinations to be carried out without the sample having to undergo any kind of chemical treatment, with consequent economy in time. N. A.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

AREF YEVA, T. V.

1732. Some examples of the use of the enforced drop electrode. T. V. Aref'eva and A. A. Pozdnyakova. *Sov. Nauch. Trudy. Gos. Nauch. Inst. Tsvet. Met.* 1955, (10), 338-344. *Ref. Zhur., Khim.* 1956, Abstr. No. 26,921. The ratio between the diffusion current i_d of waves from an ordinary electrode (OE) and an electrode with enforced drop formation (ED) is equal to \sqrt{f} , where f is the period of drop formation of OE, and F is the period of drop formation of ED. The current is flowing through ED with f as 0.2 to 0.25 sec is proportional to the concn of Pb on a background of 3 N HCl and to the concn of Cu on a background of 6 N HCl. This proportionality is destroyed at concn. of Cu and Pb of < 5 mg per litre, probably because of the influence of the large residual current at such low concn. On this basis, the authors affirm that ED has no advantages over OE in the determination of small concn. of metals, but has a great practical significance in the determination of electronegative metals in the presence of a larger quantity of more electropositive metals. A method

has been developed for the determination of non-ferrous metals in ores and their products (copper, lead, cadmium sponge, cadmium sulphide, nickel electrolytes, metallic Cd, Zn and sulphates). The determination of Zn, Ni, and Cd in the presence of a large quantity of Cu; of Zn and Ni in the presence of a large quantity of Cd; and of Zn in the presence of a large quantity of Ni. To 1 g of the

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1/2

Авеева Т.В. + Поздныркова А.А.

finely ground material or an aliquot of the electrolyte add 25 ml of dil. HCl (2-1) and boil for 20 to 25 min. To determine Ni, crush the sample with a mixture of HCl, HNO₃, and H₂O₂, and heat to drive off SO₂. Then add to the solution 10 ml of a 10% solution of NaOH and add a few drops of NH₃ till Fe(OH)₃ is formed, then add 10 ml in excess. Make up to 100 ml and min. To about 20 ml in a beaker add Na₂SO₄ (0.5 to 0.7 g) and a 1% soln. of carpenter's glue (five drops), and take a reading on the polarograph. The necessary rate of drop formation (ten drops in 2-3 to 3 sec.) is achieved by regulation of the gap between the capillary and the blade.

C. D. KOPKIN

2/2

PM

AREF YEVA, T. V.

2919. Polarographic determination of copper, cadmium, nickel, lead and zinc in antimony or tin and their alloys. T. V. Arefeva and R. G. Pats. *Sbornik Nauch. Trudy Vses. Nauch. Inst. Tsel. Del.* 1955 101, 353-357. *Ref. Zhur. Khim.* 1956. Abstr. No. 7143. — The alloy is treated with aqua regia, and Sb and Sn are removed by repeated evaporation with H₂ and HBr. The soln. is then evaporated to dryness. For samples not containing Cu, the residue is dissolved in HCl, an excess of aq. NH₃ is added and Cu, Cd, Zn and Ni are determined polarographically. If Cu is present, the residue is dissolved in a mixture of 3 ml of dil. HCl (1:2), 7 ml of H₂O and 5 ml of acetic acid, heated to 80° C, and 0.5 ml of a 3 per cent. soln. of 1 nitroso-2-naphthol is added. After 1 hr at 80° C the ppt. is filtered off, fused with oxalic acid, dissolved in aqua regia and neutralized with aq. NH₃. The Co is then determined polarographically. The HNO₃ is removed from the filtrate by evaporation and the Cu, Cd, Zn and Ni are determined. For the determination of Pb, the residue after removal of Sb and Sn is dissolved in HCl (1:1), diluted, 0.2 to 0.3 g of reduced Fe is added, and the soln. is filtered and polarographed. Reduction potentials vs. the S.C.E. in ammoniacal NH₄Cl soln. are, for Cu, —0.40 V; for Cd, —0.72 V; for Ni, —1.00 V and for Zn, —1.24 V. In 3N HCl the value for Pb is —0.44 V. R. LORD

chem 2

PM 22

AREF'YEVA, T.V.

3302. Polarographic determination of thallium and lead in cadmium. T. V. Aref'eva, K. A. Pats and A. A. Pozdnakova. *Sbornik Nauch. Trudov Gos. Nauch. Inst. Tsvet. Met.*, 1956, (10), 333-362; *Ref. Zhur., Khim.*, 1956, Abstr. No. 7099. Thallium and lead are determined in metallic Cd from a single weighing. Thallium is separated by extracting the bromide with ether and is determined polarographically in aq. NH_3 - $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ soln. Lead remains entirely in the aq. phase and is determined in 3 N HCl. The reducing potentials are—Tl, - 0.40 V, Pb, - 0.44 V, vs. the S.C.E. R. Loud

chem 3
AM xsk

ARIEF'YEVA T.V.

✓ 3658. Polarographic determination of rhenium in solutions. T. V. Aref'eva, A. A. Kozharakova and R. G. Pals. Sb. Nauch Trudy Gos. Nauch Tsentr

11641

5 N H₂SO₄ gives a well-defined wave at -0.3 V for concn. of Re of 0.1 to 2 mg per litre, and, with a phosphate buffer basal soln. (pH 7 to 8), a well-defined catalytic wave at -1.45 V for concn. of Re of 0.3 to 0.5 mg per litre, the wave height being propor-

tion and + N₂O₄ if its concn. in the soln. is > 1 to 2 g per litre. C. D. Kosakova

[Handwritten scribble]

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SOV/137-57-11-22730

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 11, p 299 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Aref'yeva, T. V.

TITLE: Polarographic Method for the Determination of Trace Metals in the Dusts of Lead-zinc and Copper-smelting Plants (Polyarograficheskiy metod opredeleniya rasseyannykh metallov v pylyakh svintsovo-tsinkovykh i medeplavil'nykh zavodov)

PERIODICAL: Izv. AN KazSSR, Ser.khim., 1957, Nr 1, pp 85-93

ABSTRACT: A study of the polarographic determination of In, Tl, Ge, Re, and Ga in Pb-Zn dusts. In is determined polarographically against a background of 3N HCl, at an $E_{1/2} = -0.60$ v. In is separated from Cd by precipitating it with NH_4OH together with $Fe(OH)_3$. Using a 5 - 10 g test sample, In is cemented with Zn dust in an HCl medium at a pH of 1.0. As, Se, and Tl are separated from the solution with HCl in the presence of hydrazine hydrochloride. Tl is extracted with ether from solutions of HBr salts. Tl is reduced to Tl^+ with Na_2SO_3 and determined against an $NH_4OH = (NH_4)_2SO_4$ background. If there is > 8 - 10% Cu in the test sample, then Tl is

Card 1/2

SOV/137-57-11-22730

Polarographic Method for the Determination of Trace Metals (cont.)

determined against a 3N HCl background. Reduced iron serves as the reducing agent for Tl and Cu. $E_{1/2Tl} = -0.47$ v. Ge^{4+} cannot be reduced on a mercury drop electrode. Ge^{2+} is determined polarographically against a background of 6N HCl. $E_{1/2Ge} = -0.45$ v. At a concentration of $\geq 1-2$ mg/liter Ge^{4+} is reduced by the hypophosphite of Ca or Na in an HCl medium. When the concentration of Ge is low it is precipitated together with Fe in the form of a hydroxide after which $GeCl_4$ is distilled from the HCl solution. Ge can be determined polarographically only with an extension anode. Re is determined polarographically in a phosphate buffer solution with a pH of 7 - 8. $E_{1/2Re} = -1.45$ v. Mo and Cu do not interfere with the determination when they are present in the following ratios; Cu:Re = 4:1 and Mo:Re = 10:1. Ga can be reduced against a background of 0.01N KCl when the H ion content is ≤ 1 mg/liter; $E_{1/2Ga} = 1.10$ v. Ga can be reduced against a background of $NH_4OH = NH_4Cl$ at -1.4 v, but the height of the wave has no relation to the concentration. Cu, Pb, Ni, Cd, and Zn interfere with the determination of Ga when they are present in amounts equal to or greater than the

Card 2/2 amounts of Ga. V. P.

SOV/137-58-8-18154

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 8, p 278 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Aref'yeva, T. V., Pozdnyakova, A. A.

TITLE: Determination of Copper, Cadmium, Nickel, Zinc, Tin, and Antimony in Metallic Titanium by the Polarographic Method (Opredeleniye medi, kadmiya, nikelya, tsinka, olova i sur'my v metallicheskom titane polyarograficheskim metodom)

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. tr. Gos. n-i. in-t tsvetn. met. 1958, Nr 14, pp 67-73

ABSTRACT: For the polarographic determination of admixtures of Cu, Cd, Ni, Zn, Sn, and Sb in metallic Ti they are first separated from Ti by concentration. The method for the separation and concentration of Cu, Cd, Ni, and Zn is based on the formation in an aqueous solution at pH 3 of insoluble diethyldithio carbamates (D) of the metals to be determined and on their extraction with ethyl acetate. Then the dissolved D are decomposed by treating the ethylacetate layer by a mixture of HNO_3 with H_2O_2 . The resulting aqueous solution is evaporated with H_2SO_4 to the formation of SO_3 fumes, after which Cu, Cd, Ni, and Zn are determined polarographically on a background of $\text{NH}_4\text{OH} - (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$

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SOV/137-58-8-18154

Determination of Copper, Cadmium, Nickel, Zinc, Tin, (cont.)

with addition of Na_2SO_3 and a solution of carpenter's glue. Sn and Sb are separated from Ti and Pb admixtures by distilling in the form of bromides; then, for the purpose of concentration, the hydroxides of Sn and Sb are precipitated by ammonia together with $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3$, and the precipitate is dissolved in a minimum amount of HCl. Sn and Sb are determined polarographically on a background of 6N HCl following the reduction of Fe^{3+} by ascorbic acid. Accurate results can be obtained at ≥ 1 mg/cc concentration of Cu, Cd, Ni, and Zn and at $\geq 2 - 4$ mg/cc of Sn and Sb in the solution being read polarographically. The reproducibility of the results equals 20 - 25%.

N. G.

1. Titanium—Polarographic analysis
2. Metals—Determination

Card 2/2

SOV/137-58-8-18178

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 8, p 282 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Aref'yeva, T. V., Pats, R. G.

TITLE: Amperometric Determination of Chromium, Vanadium, and Manganese in Titanium Alloys (Amperometriceskoye opredeleniye khroma, vanadiya i margantsa v titanovykh splavakh)

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. tr. Gos. n.-i. in-t tsvetn. met., 1958, Nr 14, pp 74-79

ABSTRACT: The feasibility of amperometric titration of Cr, V, and Mn from the same test sample in the presence of a 200-fold excess of Ti is established. The titration is carried out with an 0.05N solution of Mohr's salt at + 1.0 v and an ~10 acidity. The rate of rotation of the Pt electrode is 600 - 800 rpm. First, the sum Cr + V + Mn is titrated after their oxidation with $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$ in the presence of AgNO_3 . After the titration the solution is again oxidized with $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$, the MnO_4^- is decomposed by the addition of NaCl, and the sum Cr + V is titrated. Then the V^{4+} is oxidized with an 0.1N solution of KMnO_4 , the excess of which is reduced by the solution of Mohr's salt and the V is titrated. Mo and Al do not impede the determination.

Card 1/1

1. Titanium--Determination N.G.
2. Metals--Analysis 3. Sodium arsenate--Applications
4. Iodine--Titration

AREF'YEVA, T.V.

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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/3139

Kryukova, Tat'yana Aleksandrovna, Sof'ya Il'inichna Sinyakova, and
Tat'yana Vasil'yevna Aref'yeva

Polyarograficheskiy analiz (Polarographic Analysis) Moscow,
Goskhimizdat, 1959. 772 p. Errata slip inserted. 5,000
copies printed.

Ed.: G. Ye. Lur'ye; Tech. Ed.: Ye. G. Shpak.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for the staff of chemical research
and analysis laboratories of scientific research institutes,
schools of higher learning, and industrial enterprises.

COVERAGE: The book presents the theoretical and experimental
principles of polarographic analysis and describes the con-
struction of polarographs and the techniques of polarographic
measurements. It describes polarographic analysis with dropping
mercury electrodes, including amperometric titration, polaro-
graphic adsorption analysis, and osciloscopic polarography. It
also describes various methods for the determination of organic
and inorganic cations and anions. The authors thank Professor

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Polarographic Analysis

SOV/3139

B. N. Kabanov; Professor Yu. S. Lyalikov; E. S. Levin, Candidate of Chemical Sciences; and M. B. Bardin, Candidate of Chemical Sciences. Extensive bibliographies of Soviet and foreign literature accompany each chapter.

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PART ONE. EXPERIMENTAL AND THEORETICAL PRINCIPLES OF POLAROGRAPHY

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4. Dependence of boundary tension on the electrode potential and on the adsorption of ions and molecules	32

Card 2/49

PATH, R.G.; AREF'YEVA, T.V.

Application of derived polarography. Sbor. nauch. trud.
Gintsvetmeta no.18:60-68 '61. (MIRA 16:7)

(Polarography)

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EWF(a)/EWT(n)/BDS AFRC/ASD JD

ACCESSION NR: AR3003589

S/0081/63/000/008/0174/0174

SOURCE: RZh. Khimiya, Abs. 8D51

AUTHOR: Aref'yeva, T. V., Potanyakova, A. A.

59
58

TITLE: The use of solid electrodes for the polarographic determination of thallium, lead, and indium

CITED SOURCE: Sb. nauchn. tr. Gos. n.-i. in-t tsvetn. met., no. 18, 1961, 69-82

TOPIC TAGS: polarography, Tl ion, Pb ion, In ion, solid electrode

TRANSLATION: A study was made of the polarographic behavior of Tl sup +, Pb sup 2+, and In sup 3+ on rotating Pt and amalgamated Pt- and Ag-electrodes, on a collector electrode (i.e. several stationary electrodes which are connected alternately) and on a submerged electrode according to Ye. M. Skobts. The best results with respect to sensitivity were obtained with the rotating amalgamated Ag electrode. The minimum concentration of Tl sup + was 0.5mg/l., and of Pb sup 2+ and In sup 2+ were 2mg/l. The Pt electrode can be restored electrochemically, chemically, and mechanically, that of amalgamated Pt electrochemically and Card 1/2/ chemically, while that of amalgamated Ag only electrochemically. S. Zhdanov

PATS, R.G.; AREF'YEVA, T.V.

Polarographic method of determining platinum and palladium in
copper-nickel production slimes. Sbor. nauch. trud.
Gintsvetmeta no.18:83-93 '61. (MIRA 15:7)

(Polarography)
(Platinum--Analysis)
(Palladium--Analysis)

AREF'YEVA, T.V.; VASIL'YEVA, I.N.

Polarographic determination of selenium and tellurium in
complex metal ores and products of their processing. Sbor.
nauch. trud. Gintsvetmeta no.19:669-675 '62.

(MIRA 16:7)

(Polarography) (Selenium) (Tellurium)

AREF'YEVA, T.V.; VASIL'YEVA, L.N.

Polarographic determination of gallium. Sbor. nauch. trud.
Gintsvetmeta no.19:710-717 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Gallium) (Polarography)

AREF'YEVA, T.V.; YUSTUS, Z.L.

Polarographic method of determining impurities in indium,
thallium and germanium concentrates. Sbor. nauch. trud.
Gintsvetmeta no.19:730-735 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Indium--Analysis)
(Thallium--Analysis)
(Germanium--Analysis)
(Polarography)

AREF'YEVA, V. A.

USSR/Geophysics - Water Levels

Sep/Oct 51

"Causes for the Rising of Ground Water Levels in the Tobol River Basin," V. A. Aref'yeva, A. O. Kemmerikh, Inst of Geog, Acad Sci USSR

"Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Ser Geog" No 5, pp 45-50

Describes periodical rising of ground waters followed by periods of decrease. Max rise of water levels in lakes was observed in 1947; from then until 1950 the level dropped 80 cm. Similar phenomena were observed in West Siberia and Kazakhstan. A projected plan is to lower the waters of Lake Okunev into Lake Tomoye and Miass River to save flooded territory and forests of Kosobrodsk.

205T56

AREF'YEVA, V. A.

USSR/ Scientific Organization - Conferences

Card 1/1 Pub. 45 - 14/15

Authors : Aref'yeva, V. A., and Zhvago, A. V.

Title : Scientific conference in Vilnyus

Periodical : Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geog. 5. 93 - 95, Sep - Oct 1954

Abstract : An account is given of a conference held in the city of Vilnyus in Lithuania in which 20 reports were read dealing with the subjects of geophysics, climatology, hydrology and oceanography. The institutions represented were, the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences, the Geographic Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, the Institute of Oceanography of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, the Directorate of the Hydrometeorological Service of Latvia, the Chair of Climatology of the Vilnyus State University and the Kaunas Polytechnical Institute. The conference lasted from the 10th to the 13th of May, 1954.

Institution:

Submitted:

AREF'YEVA, V.A.; KEMMERIKH, A.O.

Drying out of trees and the dying of forests from an excess of moisture. Priroda 44 no.5:96-98 My '55. (MIRA 8:7)

1. Institut geografii Akademii nauk SSSR
(Siberia, Western--Forests and forestry)

AREF'YEVA, V.A.

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geografiya, 1957, Nr 7,
p 19 (USSR) 14-57-7-14396

AUTHOR: Aref'yeva, V. A.

TITLE: Climate and Hydrography in the Northern Part of the
Volga-Ural Interstream Region (Klimat i gidrografiya
severnoy chasti Volgo-Ural'skogo mezhdurech'ya)

PERIODICAL: V sb: Priroda i korm. osobennosti rastit. limanov
Volgo-Ural'skogo mezhdurech'ya. Moscow-Leningrad,
AN SSSR, 1956, pp 58-73

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry
Card 1/1

AREF'YEVA, V. A.

"Hydrographic Characteristics of the Area between the Volga and
Ural Rivers. Scientific Reports (Inst. Geology and Geography) Acad. Sci. Lith. SSR,
Vol 3, 1956, pp. 120-126.

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geografiya, 1957, Nr 7,
pp 98-99 (USSR) 14-57.7-14818

AUTHOR: Aref'yeva, V. A.

TITLE: A Hydrological Description of the Steppes in the
Volga-Ural Interstream District (Godrograficheskaya
kharakteristika stepnoy zony Volgo-Ural'skogo
Mezhdurech'ya)

PERIODICAL: Tr. In-ta Geogr. AN SSSR, 1956, Vol 69, pp 93-126

ABSTRACT: The Bol'shoy Uzen' and Malyy Uzen' are the main rivers
of the interstream district. The largest estuaries
are found at the mouths of the rivers in the north-
eastern part of the area. This region is deficient in
surface water because its rivers are few and flow
intermittently, and because most of its lakes are
saline. Winter precipitation is very important. Wind,
which redistributes snow supply, has a considerable

Card 1/3

14-57-7-14818

A Hydrological Description of the Steppes (Cont.)

effect on the runoff. From 98 to 100 percent of the total annual runoff is contributed by the spring runoff. Annual distribution of the river flow in this region is of the Kazakhstan type (the rivers flow intermittently and experience short violent periods of flooding when their average maximum content is some scores of times greater than the annual average). In winter the rivers resemble stationary pools because all of them form isolated lakes in their channels. Over a period of years the runoff modulus (in liters/second-km²) is 1.5 in the north and 0.25 in the south of the region. The coefficient of runoff variation is 0.91 for the Bol'shoy Uzen' and 0.89 for the Malyy Uzen'. The average turbidity of the water varies between 250 to 500 g/cu m, which is higher than in any lowland river of the USSR. The chemical composition of the water is of the chloride type. The mineral content ranges from 500 to 1000 mg/liter or more. The author believes that the flooded meadows at the estuaries can be improved at a comparatively low cost. The following measures are necessary: 1) the rivers should be dammed and their

Card 2/3

14-57-7-14818

A Hydrological Description of the Steppes (Cont.)

waters should be retained in temporary reservoirs to prevent talic water discharge into low-lying lakes and salt marshes; 2) the deepest parts of the estuaries should be protected by levees to prevent flooding; 3) levees of equal elevations should be constructed to distribute water uniformly through the estuaries; 4) stagnant waters should be drained off from the estuaries to prevent ground salting. In conclusion, the author declares that statements to the effect that the area is lacking in water have been made through failure to understand the problems involved; there are actually many possible ways to improve the water situation.. A bibliography of 21 titles is included.

Card 3/3

G. D.

AREF^{YE} VA, V. A., Cand Geogr Sci -- (diss) "Estuaries of the
Near-Caspian lowlands, their water regimen, and importance in
agriculture." [Mos], 1957. 18 pp including cover (Acad Sci
USSR, Inst of Geography), 110 copies (KL, 52-57, 103)

- 12 -

L'VOVICH, M.I.; AREF'YEVA, V.A.; KUZNETSOV, N.T.

Changes of runoff in virgin land development areas and tasks confronting hydrology as a geographical science. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser. geog.no.1:80-91 Ja-F '57. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Institut geografii AN SSSR.
(Runoff)

AREF'YEVA, V. A.

AUTHOR: None Given 30-58-4-33/44

TITLE: Dissertations (Dissertatsii).
Branch of Geological-Geographical Sciences
(Otdeleniye geologo-geograficheskikh nauk).
July-December 1957 (Iyul'-Dekabr' 1957 g.)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1958, Nr 4,
pp. 118-119 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: 1) At the Institute for Geography (Institut geografii)
the following dissertations for the degree of a
Candidate of Geographical Sciences were defended:
V. A. Aref'yeva - Limans of the Caspian Low Grounds, Their
Water Regime and Their Importance for
Agriculture. (Limany Prikaspiyskoy nizme-
nosti, ikh vodnyy rezhim i znachenije v
sel'skom khozyaystve).
L. M. Byushgens - Analysis and Critical Review of Foreign
General Geographical Maps as Material for
Compilation. (Analiz i otsenka inostran-
nykh obshchegeograficheskikh kart kak ma-
terialov dlya sostavleniya).

Card 1/4

Dissertations. Branch of Geological-Geographical
Sciences. July-December 1957

30-58-4-33/44

- A. A. Velichko - Paleography of the Upper Paleolithic Age of the Bed of the Middle Course of the Desna River. (Paleografiya epokhi verkhnego paleolita basseyna sredney Desny).
- Ye. F. Fedorova - The Kuybyshev Region/Economic-Geographic Characterization. (Kuybyshevskaya oblast' / ekonomiko-geograficheskaya kharakteristika/).
- 2) At the Institute for the Geology of Ore Deposits, Petrography, Mineralogy and Geochemistry (Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii) the following dissertations were defended:
- a) for the degree of a Doctor of Geological-Mineralogical Sciences:
- A. A. Beus - Characteristic Features of the Beryllium Geochemistry and Genetic Types of Beryllium Deposits. (Osnovnyye cherty geokhimii berilliya i geneticheskiye tipy berilliyevykh mestorozhdeniy).

Card 2/4

Dissertations. Branch of Geological-Geographical
Sciences. July-December 1957

30-58 -4-33/44

- b) for the degree of a Candidate of Geological-Mineralogical Sciences:
- N. Ye. Galdin - Peculiarities in the Structure of the Deposit of Belousovsk in the Altai (Strukturalnye osobennosti Belousovskogo mestorozhdeniya Altaya).
 - P. P. Smolin - Contact Processes of the Post-Jurassic Intrusions of the Aldan (Kontaktnyye protsessy posleyurskikh intruziy Aldana).
- 3) At the Geological Institute (Geologicheskiy institut) the following dissertations for the degree of a Doctor of Geological-Mineralogical Sciences were defended:
- A. T. Aslanyan - Regional Geology of Armenia (Regional'naya geologiya Armenii).
 - B. M. Gimmel'farb - Essential Regularities of the Phosphorite Deposits of the USSR and Their Genetic Classification. (Osnovnyye zakonomernosti fosforitnykh mestorozhdeniy SSSR i ikh geneticheskaya klassifikatsiya).

Card 3/4

Dissertations. Branch of Geological-Geographical
Sciences. July-December 1957

30-58 -4-33/44

- I. V. Luchitskiy - Volcanism and Tectonics of the Devonian
Depressions of the Minusinsk Bending of
the Intermediate Mountains. (Vulkanizm i
tektonika devonskikh vpadin Minusinskogo
mezhgornogo progiba).
- D. I. Pogulyayev - Geological Structure and Mineral Re=
sources of the Smolensk Region. (Geologi=
cheskoye stroeniye i poleznyye iskopayemye
Smolenskoj oblasti).
- 4) At the Institute of Oceanology (Institut okeanologii)
the following dissertations for the degree of a Candi=
date of Geographical Sciences were defended:
 - Ye. G. Arkhipova - Thermal Regime of the Caspian Sea.
(Termicheskiy rezhim Kaspiyskogo morya).
 - V. G. Ul'st - Morphology and Developmental History of the
Field of Marine Accumulation in the Summit
of the Gulf of Riga. (Morfologiya i istoriya
razvitiya oblasti morskoy akumuljatsii v ver=
shine Rizhskogo zaliva).

Card 4/4

1. Geology—Bibliography 2. Bibliography—Geology

AREP'YEVA, Vera Mikhaylovna; GUSEV, L.A., otvetstvennyy redaktor;
BERESLAVSKAYA, L.Sh., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Telegraph dispatcher in the city communication service] Ekspeditor
telegrafa gorodskogo otdeleniia svyazi. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry
po voprosam svyazi i radio, 1956. 35 p. (MLRA 10:2)
(Messengers) (Telegraph)

AREF'YEVA, V.N.; GRU SHINA, A.G.

Myopathic syndrome in dermatomyositis. Trudy 1-go MMI 24:
77-84 '63 (MIRA 17:3)

AKSYANTSEV, M.A.; AREF'YEVA, V.N.; SHREYBERG, G.L.

Some biochemical and hormonal changes in multiple sclerosis.
Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 65 no.1:51-55 '65. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Klinika nervnykh bolezney I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina
meditsinskogo instituta im. I.M. Sechenova (direktor - prof.
V.V. Mikheyev) i laboratoriya neyro-gumoral'noy regulyatsii
(zaveduyushchiy - prof. N.I. Grashchenkov) AN SSSR.

AREF'YEVA, V.N., assistant

Degenerative changes in the spine and radicular pain. Trudy 1-go MMI
38:143-146 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

BOGDANOV, V.M., prof.; AREF'YEVA, V.S., otv. red.

[New developments in the microbiology of milk and dairy products] Novoe v mikrobiologii moloka i molochnykh produktov. Moskva, 1962. 24 p. (MIRA 17:5)

l. Mosco. Tsentral'nyy institut nauchno-tekhnicheskoy informatsii pishchevoy promyshlennosti.

AREF'YEVA, Ye. I.

Dissertation: "Investigation of the Process of Steam Formation and the Phenomenon of the Effect of the Addition of Surface-Active Substances on Its Intensity." Cand Tech Sci, Power Engineering Inst imeni G. M. Krzhizhanovskiy, Acad Sci USSR, Moscow, Oct-Dec 1953. (Vestnik Akademii Nauk, Moscow, Jun 54)

SO: SUM 318, 23 Dec 1954

AREF'YEVA, Ye. I. (Cand. Tech. Sci.) and ALAD'YEV, I. T. (Cand. Tech. Sci.)

Influence of Wetting on Heat Exchange during Boiling.

Report presented at sci. and tech. session on Heat Exchange during Change of Aggregate State of Matter (by Comm. on High Steam Conditions, Power Inst. ASUSSR, and Inst. Thermal Engineering, AS UkrSSR), Kiev, 23-28 Sep 57.

Power Inst. Acad. Sci. USSR

AREF'YEVA, Ye.I.; ALAD'YEV, I.T.

Effect of the wettability on the heat exchange during ebullition.
Inzh.-fiz.zhur. no.7:11-17 J1 '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Energeticheskiy institut AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Heat--Radiation and absorption) (Ebullition)

LAVROV, A.V.; AREF'YEVA, Z.N.

Conference of Ural soil scientists on methods of soil research.
Pochvovedenie no.10:111-114 0 '56. (MIRA 10:1)
(Soil research--Congresses)

AREF'YEVA, Z.N.

Establishment of snowbreak forest plantations in the southern trans-Ural region and northern Kazakhstan. Trudy Inst. biol. UFAN SSSR no. 25:25-31 '61. (MIRA 15:6)
(Ural Mountain region—Afforestation) (Kazakhstan—Afforestation)

21.5250
26.2246

26375

S/089/81/011/002/012/015
B102/B201

AUTHORS: Aref'yeva, Z. S., Bochkarev, V. V., Mikhaylov, L. M.,
Timofeyev, L. V.

TITLE: Attenuation of gamma radiation from Co⁶⁰, Cs¹³⁷, and Au¹⁹⁸
by a lead shield of cylindrical shape

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 11, no. 2, 1961, 186-187

TEXT: The authors measured the attenuation of gamma radiation from Co⁶⁰,
Cs¹³⁷, and Au¹⁹⁸ sources of an activity of 1000-10,000 μ c by a cylindrical
lead shield by means of an air-equivalent chamber (0.6 l) which had been
placed at a distance of 17.5 or 25 cm from the sources. At these distance,
the sources may be regarded as point sources. An integrating device of the
type AA(DD) served as a recorder. The distances mentioned above were chosen
because of the dimensions of an additional "disciplining" packing, as is
used in a novel type of transport packing for radioisotopes (cf. Z. S.
Aref'yeva et al. "Meditsinskaya radiologiya", No. 3, 68 (1961)). The shield
was provided by a set of lead cylinders (in a number of six, each having a

Card 1/3

26375

S/089/61/011/002/012/015
B102/B201

Attenuation of gamma radiation ...

5-mm wall and a height of 330 mm), as well as a set of semicylinders of the same wall thickness. In this experiment, the maximum shield thickness was 100 mm. The source was positioned on the axis of the smallest cylinder (20 mm in diameter). The shield thickness augmented in the direction toward the detector. The system was arranged such that the axes of the cylindrical ionization chamber and of the set of cylinders were perpendicular to the line connecting the said axes in the middle, and perpendicular to one another. Simultaneously, the attenuation by a plane-parallel shield (lead sheet, 500·450·5 mm) was measured for the same sources which were 1 cm away from the lead surface. The attenuation curves were likewise taken for distances of 17.5 and 25 cm between source and detector. The shield thickness likewise augmented toward the detector. In all cases, measurements at a distance of 17.5 cm agreed with those at 25 cm within the measurement accuracy (10%). No general quantitative conclusions can as yet be drawn from the measurements regarding the effect of the shield shape upon the attenuation of radiation; at any rate, the cylindrical shield was evidently more effective. The ratio between the attenuation degrees of the cylindrical and of the plane shield ($\eta = K_{cyl}/K_{pl}$) of equal thickness (in μ d units) was a function of E_γ and of the shield thickness. For the source - detector distances concerned,
Card 2/3

2.375
S/089/61/011/002/012/015
B102/B20*

Attenuation of gamma radiation ...

η passed through a maximum for $\mu d = 3-5$. For γ -quanta with energies of 0.411 Mev (Au^{198}), 0.667 Mev (Cs^{137}), and 1.25 Mev (Co^{60}), η was equal to 2.2, 1.7, and 1.3, respectively. There are 3 figures and 1 Soviet-bloc reference.

SUBMITTED. December 29, 1960

Card 3/3

X

26376
S/089/61/011/002/013/015
B102/B201

26.2246

AUTHORS: Mikhaylov, L. M., Aref'yeva, Z. S.

TITLE: Universal tables for calculating gamma-radiation shields of tungsten and uranium

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 11, no. 2, 1961, 187-189

TEXT: Tungsten ($Z = 74$, $\rho = 19.3 \text{ g/cm}^3$) and uranium ($Z = 92$, $\rho = 18.7 \text{ g/cm}^3$) are frequently used materials for gamma shielding. Their high Z and their high specific gravity make them the ideal materials for producing small-size shields. The tables offered here have a universal character and were calculated for infinitely large shields on the basis of theoretical dose accumulation factors. These tables enable to solve a number of practical problems in connection with the designing of devices making use of different gamma sources. The tables were based on gamma-radiation energies of 0.1 to 10 Mev, and attenuation factors of 1.5 to 10^7 . The results obtained from the tabulated values are a little too high for cases occurring in practice (barrier geometry), considering that infinite geometry has been presupposed when setting up the tables. The dose rates obtained must be reduced by
Card 1/5

26376
S/089/61/011/002/013/015
B102/B201

Universal tables for calculating ...

5-10% behind the shield. There are 2 tables and 2 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: H. Goldstein, J. Wilkins, Report NYO-3075 (1954).

SUBMITTED: March 1, 1961

Table 1: Tungsten shield thickness (in cm) for various attenuation factors of extensive γ -radiation.

Legend: (1) attenuation factor K; (2) gamma-radiation energy, Mev.

Card 2/5

AREF'YEVA, Z.S.; BOCHKAREV, V.V.; MIKHAYLOV, L.M.; TIMOFEYEV, L.V.

Protection from inhibitory radiations of radioactive isotopes.
Med.rad. no.7:77-82 '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(RADIATION PROTECTION) (RADIOISOTOPES--SAFETY MEASURES)

S/089/62/012/001/014/019
B102/B138

212400

AUTHORS: Mikhaylov, L. M., Aref'yeva, Z. S.

TITLE: Tables for calculating the thickness of lead glass for
broad-beam gamma shielding

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 12, no. 1, 1962, 58-62

TEXT: The gamma-shielding properties of three types of lead glass were investigated: TF-1 ($\rho = 3.86 \text{ g/cm}^3$), TF-5 ($\rho = 4.77 \text{ g/cm}^3$) and STF ($\rho = 6.73 \text{ g/cm}^3$). The results are tabulated for γ -radiation energies between 0.1 and 10.0 Mev and multiplicity factors of attenuation ranging from 1.5 to 10^7 . The dose build-up factors $B(E, Z, \mu x)$ were known with an accuracy of 5-6 % for 3-Mev γ -quanta and shield thicknesses of $\mu x \leq 15$. For 10-Mev quanta it was not less than 6 % at $\mu x = 7$ and 20 % at $\mu x = 15$. The calculations were carried out for infinite geometry. The tables can also be used for other types of lead glass with correction for density. There are 3 tables and 1 Soviet reference. ✓B

SUBMITTED: August 16, 1961

Card 1/1

MIKHAYLOV, Lev Mikhaylovich; AREF'YEVA, Zinaida Semenovna; OSANOV,
D.P., red.

[Tables and nomograms to calculate shielding from gamma
rays; point sources] Tablitsy i nomogrammy dlia rascheta
zashchity ot gamma-luchej; tochechnye istochniki. Moskva,
Meditsina, 1965. 132 p. (MIRA 18:9)

MARKARYAN, B.Ye.; AREKELYAN, S.N.

Luminosity function of Praesepe Cluster (NGC 2632). Soob.Biur.obser.
no.29:65-70 '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Stars--Clusters)

AREKHINS, L. V. and BUKIN, V. N.

"Vitamin D and Protein-sterol Complexes in Blood Serum,"

paper submitted for presentation at the Intl. Symposium on Enzyme Chemistry, 16-23
October 1957, Tokyo, Japan

B-3,095,529

* B-3,078,405

AREKHOV, V.I.

KULAZHENKO, Aleksey Nikolayevich [Kulazhenka, A.M.]; AREKHAU, V.I.
red.; ZEN'KO, M.M., tekhn. red.

[High potato yields in peat soils] Vysoki uradzhai bul'by na
tarfinikakh. Minsk, Dziarzh. vyd-va sel'skhaspadarchai lit-
ry BSSR, 1962. 11 p. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Starshina kolkhoza imeni Kirova Lagishinskogo rayona
Brestskoy oblasti (for. Kulazheni.).
(Potatoes) (Peat soils)

DERKACH, Lidiya Sazonovna [Dziarkach, L.S.]; AREKHOV, V.I. [Arekhau, C.I.], red.; UCHUKHLEBOV, A.A. [Uchukhlebau, A.A.], tekhn.red.

[Practices in growing corn for grain] Vopyt vyroshchvannia kukuruzy na zerne. Minsk, Dziarzh.vyd-va sel'skahaspadarchai lit-ry BSSR, 1962. 16 p. (MIRA 15:12)

(Corn (Maize))

AREKHOV, V.Z.; SHINKEVICH, N.I., dotsent, red.; KAPRANOVA, N.V., red.

[Handbook on technical drawing; geometrical drawing and a collection of problems] Posobie po tekhnicheskomu chercheniu; geometricheskoe cherchenie i sbornik zadach. Pod obshchei red. N.I.Shinkevicha. Minsk, Red.-izdatel'skii otdel BPI im. I.V. Stalina, 1959. 93 p. (MIRA 13:6)
(Geometrical drawing--Study and teaching)

AREKHOV, Viktor Zakhar'yevich; SHINKEVICH, N.I., dots., red.;
AKALOVICH, N.M., red.; MORGUNOVA, G.M., tekhn. red.

[Manual on mechanical drawing; geometrical drawing and collection of problems] Posobie po tekhnicheskomu chercheniu; geometricheskoe cherchenie i sbornik zadach. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Pod obsheei red. N.I.Shinkevicha. Minsk, Izd-vo M-va vysshego srednego spetsial'nogo i professional'nogo obrazovaniia BSSR, 1962. 105 p. (MIRA 15:11)

(Mechanical drawing--Study and teaching)

L 27262-66 EWP(k)/EWT(d)/EWP(h)/EWP(l)/EWP(v)

ACC NR: AP6009523

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/005/0048/0048

AUTHORS: Trofimov, N. M.; Arekhtyuk, Yu. A.; Lyashenko, L. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Device for supplying pulse current to a welding arc. Class 21, No. 179401

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlenmye obraztsey, tovarnyye znaki, no. 5, 1966, 48

TOPIC TAGS: welding equipment, welding equipment component, arc welding

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a device for supplying pulse current to a welding arc, containing a rectifier for supplying the basic arc, a rectifier for supplying the pilot arc, an oscillator, and a control circuit for stabilizing and modulating the welding current pulses. To simplify construction and to reduce weight and size, the control circuit is based on semiconductor triodes, while the oscillator is connected to the pilot arc circuit through a transformer with a ferrite core.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 04Jun62

UDC: 621.791.037
621.373

Card 1/1 CC

LAKUR, F. [Lacour, F.]; PARNES, V.; AREL', Zh. [Arel, J.]; LAKUR, Zh.
[Lacour, J.]

Antigenic differences between normal erythrocytes and erythrocytes
of patients with some neoplasms. Pat. fiziol. i eksp. terap. 4 no.3:
39-42 My-Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Iz Instituta Gustava Russi (zav. laboratorley F. Lakur, dir. P.
Denua) i iz otdela immunologii i onkologii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy
chlen AMN SSSR prof. L.A. Zil'ber) Instituta imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR.
(ERYTHROCYTES) (CANCER)

AREMBOVSKIY, I.V.[deceased]

Stratigraphy of Quaternary sediments in the southern part of
Eastern Siberia. Trudy Irk. un. 14:9-55 '58.

(MIRA 16:7)

(Siberia, Eastern—Geology, Stratigraphic)

Iosif Vyacheslavich Arambovskiy
(1907-1956)

Dist. Biol. Res. Inst. Ser.
no. 21 141-142, 1457

AREMBOVSKIY, I.V.; IVAN'YEV, L.N.

"Klyuchevaya Pad', a paleolithic workshop in the vicinity
of Irkutsk. Trudy Irk. un. 14:185-189 '58. (MIRA 16:7)

(Irkutsk region—Stone Age)

PA 78T62

AREMBOVSKIY, I. V.

Apr 1948

USSR/Medicine - Man, Primitive
Medicine - Environment

"A New Neolithic Site on the Kuda River (Irkutsk Oblast')," Ye. V. Pavlovskiy, I. V. Arambovskiy, 1 p

"Priroda" No 4

Describes the site discovered by Prof Ye. V. Pavlovskiy in 1946. Stone tools and pottery fragments show that the place was permanently settled by neolithic fishermen and hunters.

78T62

AREN, A. [Arens, A.] (Riga); OZOL, Ya. [Ozols, J.] (Riga); Vanag, G. [Vanags, G.] (Riga)

Interaction of 2-halogen-2-p-nitrophenylindandione-1,3 with
aromatic amines. In Russian. Vestis Latv ak no.4:117-122 '60.
(EKAI 10:7)

1. Akademiya nauk Latvyskoy SSR, Institut khimii.
(Halogens) (Nitrophenylindandione) (Amines)
(Aromatic compounds)

AREN, A. [Arens, A.](Riga); OZOL, Ya. [Ozols, J.](Riga); VANAG, G. [Vanags, G.]
(Riga)

Reaction of 2-halogen-2-p-nitrophenylindandione-1,3 with aliphatic
and heterocyclic amines. Vestis Latv ak no.6:61-66 '60.
(EPAI 10:9)

1. Akademiya nauk Latvyskoy SSR, Institut organicheskogo sinteza.

(Halogens) (Aliphatic compounds)
(Heterocyclic compounds (Nitrophenylindandione)
(Amines)

AREN, A. [Arens, A.]; BERGA, I.Ya.; VANAG, G.Ya. [Vanags, G.]

N-aminoacetyl derivatives of 2-amino-2-phenyl-1,3-indandiones.
Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.10:3227-3230 0 '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Rizhskiy politekhnicheskii institut.

AREN, A.K

PLATE I BOOK EXPLOITATION 507/4286

1. U.S. Universities - Dischargeability (see Vol. 14, Dischargeability Series, Vol. 14, Chemistry Series, 4) 1997, 231 p. 390 copies printed.

2. U.S. (Title page): A.J. Iyer, Ph.D., Professor, Doctor of Chemistry, I.I.T. Madras, Member of the Academy of Sciences, University of Madras, India; U.S. (Title page): G.M. Yusef, Professor, Doctor of Chemistry, I.I.T. Madras, India.

ABSTRACTS: This book is intended for foreign chemists and scientists in the organic industries.

CONTENTS: The book contains 22 articles on organic chemical synthesis and analytical methods. The physicochemical properties and compositions of organic and refractory materials. In parentheses are mentioned: figures, tables, and references accompany the articles.

1. U.S. (Title page): A.J. Iyer, Ph.D., and U.S. (Title page): G.M. Yusef, Ph.D., Chemistry Series, 4) 1997, 231 p. 390 copies printed.

2. U.S. (Title page): A.J. Iyer, Ph.D., and U.S. (Title page): G.M. Yusef, Ph.D., Chemistry Series, 4) 1997, 231 p. 390 copies printed.

3. U.S. (Title page): A.J. Iyer, Ph.D., and U.S. (Title page): G.M. Yusef, Ph.D., Chemistry Series, 4) 1997, 231 p. 390 copies printed.

4. U.S. (Title page): A.J. Iyer, Ph.D., and U.S. (Title page): G.M. Yusef, Ph.D., Chemistry Series, 4) 1997, 231 p. 390 copies printed.

5. U.S. (Title page): A.J. Iyer, Ph.D., and U.S. (Title page): G.M. Yusef, Ph.D., Chemistry Series, 4) 1997, 231 p. 390 copies printed.

6. U.S. (Title page): A.J. Iyer, Ph.D., and U.S. (Title page): G.M. Yusef, Ph.D., Chemistry Series, 4) 1997, 231 p. 390 copies printed.

7. U.S. (Title page): A.J. Iyer, Ph.D., and U.S. (Title page): G.M. Yusef, Ph.D., Chemistry Series, 4) 1997, 231 p. 390 copies printed.

8. U.S. (Title page): A.J. Iyer, Ph.D., and U.S. (Title page): G.M. Yusef, Ph.D., Chemistry Series, 4) 1997, 231 p. 390 copies printed.

9. U.S. (Title page): A.J. Iyer, Ph.D., and U.S. (Title page): G.M. Yusef, Ph.D., Chemistry Series, 4) 1997, 231 p. 390 copies printed.

10. U.S. (Title page): A.J. Iyer, Ph.D., and U.S. (Title page): G.M. Yusef, Ph.D., Chemistry Series, 4) 1997, 231 p. 390 copies printed.

11. U.S. (Title page): A.J. Iyer, Ph.D., and U.S. (Title page): G.M. Yusef, Ph.D., Chemistry Series, 4) 1997, 231 p. 390 copies printed.

12. U.S. (Title page): A.J. Iyer, Ph.D., and U.S. (Title page): G.M. Yusef, Ph.D., Chemistry Series, 4) 1997, 231 p. 390 copies printed.

13. U.S. (Title page): A.J. Iyer, Ph.D., and U.S. (Title page): G.M. Yusef, Ph.D., Chemistry Series, 4) 1997, 231 p. 390 copies printed.

14. U.S. (Title page): A.J. Iyer, Ph.D., and U.S. (Title page): G.M. Yusef, Ph.D., Chemistry Series, 4) 1997, 231 p. 390 copies printed.

15. U.S. (Title page): A.J. Iyer, Ph.D., and U.S. (Title page): G.M. Yusef, Ph.D., Chemistry Series, 4) 1997, 231 p. 390 copies printed.

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21. U.S. (Title page): A.J. Iyer, Ph.D., and U.S. (Title page): G.M. Yusef, Ph.D., Chemistry Series, 4) 1997, 231 p. 390 copies printed.

22. U.S. (Title page): A.J. Iyer, Ph.D., and U.S. (Title page): G.M. Yusef, Ph.D., Chemistry Series, 4) 1997, 231 p. 390 copies printed.

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26. U.S. (Title page): A.J. Iyer, Ph.D., and U.S. (Title page): G.M. Yusef, Ph.D., Chemistry Series, 4) 1997, 231 p. 390 copies printed.

27. U.S. (Title page): A.J. Iyer, Ph.D., and U.S. (Title page): G.M. Yusef, Ph.D., Chemistry Series, 4) 1997, 231 p. 390 copies printed.

28. U.S. (Title page): A.J. Iyer, Ph.D., and U.S. (Title page): G.M. Yusef, Ph.D., Chemistry Series, 4) 1997, 231 p. 390 copies printed.

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30. U.S. (Title page): A.J. Iyer, Ph.D., and U.S. (Title page): G.M. Yusef, Ph.D., Chemistry Series, 4) 1997, 231 p. 390 copies printed.

31. U.S. (Title page): A.J. Iyer, Ph.D., and U.S. (Title page): G.M. Yusef, Ph.D., Chemistry Series, 4) 1997, 231 p. 390 copies printed.

AREN, A. K.

VANAG, G.Ya.; AREN, A.K.

Reaction of 2-bromo-2-phenylindandione-1, 3 with amines. Zhur.ob.
khim. 27 no.5:1358-1362 My '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1.Latviyskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Indandione) (Amines)

VANAG, G.Ya.; AREN, A.K.

Xanthylindandione. Khim. nauka i prom. 3 no.4:537-538 '58.
(MIRA 11:10)

1. Latvyskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Indan)

5(3) 5.3900

66481

AUTHORS: Aren, A. K., Vanag, G. Ya., Academician, AS LatvSSR SOV/20-129-1-27/64

TITLE: 2-Ethylenimino-2-phenylindandione-1,3

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 129, Nr 1, pp 98 - 101 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors have been studying the amino derivatives of 2-substituted indandiones-1,3 for several years (Refs 1-5). These compounds are not only of theoretical but also of practical interest because many of them are physiologically effective (Ref 6). The authors also attempted to introduce the ethyleneimine group into the indandione molecule. β -diketones containing the latter group in their active methylene group have not been described. The compound named in the title (II) is formed even at room temperature by the interaction of 2-bromine-2-phenylindandione-1,3 (I) (see Diagram) with ethylenimine in ethereal solution. For economical reasons triethylamine (Ref 7) may be used instead of ethylenimine for the combination of hydrogen bromide. The substance cited in the title is greenish yellow, crystalline, and readily soluble in organic solvents. If its solution in absolute ether is saturated with hydrogen chloride, a white, salt-like HCl salt of 2- β -chloroethylamino-2-phenylindandione-1,3 (III) is precipitated.

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~~2-Ethylenimine~~-2-phenylindandione-1,3

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SOV/20-129-1-27/64

It was formed due to the opening of the ethylenimine ring by HCl. Hydrogen bromide and hydrogen iodide have an analogous effect (Refs 8,9). The authors proved (in contradiction to M. Yu. Lidak, S. A. Giller and A. Ya. Medne (Ref 7) that hydrogen halides open the above mentioned ring in an anhydrous medium. The structure of (III) mentioned (see Diagram) was proved to be correct by the synthesis of substance (IV) described earlier (Ref 2) which could be transformed into (III) by the effect of thionyl chloride. Since the compound contains a secondary amino group it yields a corresponding nitroso- and acetyl derivative. The authors thank M. Lidak for the ethylenimine provided by him. There are 11 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Rizhskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Riga Polytechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: July 10, 1959

✓

Card 2/2

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5.3100
5.3610

S/020/60/132/01/30/064
B011/B126

AUTHORS: Aren, A. K., Neyland, O. Ya., Vanag, G. Ya., Academician of the
AS LatvSSR

TITLE: The Structure of 2-Para-Nitrophenylindandione-1,3

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 132, No. 1, pp. 115-118

TEXT: The authors have shown that 2-para-nitrophenylindandione-1,3 (NPI) is a very mobile system, which exists in polar solvents and apparently also in the solid state as an anion with a balanced electron structure. This system is also capable of mutual conversions. In solvents of weak polarity NPI exists in colorless diketo form. The NPI anion possesses two kinds of reactivity: a) with diazomethane it forms a methyl ester of the enol form; b) with bromine and chlorine, 2-bromine and 2-chlorine derivatives are produced. NPI differs from the colorless 2-phenyl indandione-1,3, since it is dark red in color. The 2-chlorine and 2-bromine derivatives of NPI are colorless, while the 2-amino derivatives are yellow or orange. The authors wanted to clarify the cause of this coloring of NPI. Phenylindandiones crystallize from polar solvents as red substances. On the determination of the melting points, the red forms become colorless. There are,

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The Structure of 2-Para-Nitrophenylindandione-1,3

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however, signs that the red form of NPI is stable, and is not influenced either by the action of temperature or by the type of solvent. In order to clarify the possibility that NPI may exist in valence structures (III) and (IV), the authors analyzed NPI and some of its derivatives in the ultraviolet and infrared. Further, the methyl ester of its enol form $C_{16}H_{11}O_4N$ was analyzed. Fig. 1 shows that the ultraviolet absorption spectra of NPI and its Na salt have identical curves. It is obvious that the electron structure of NPI in the solution is the same as that of its anion. Therefore, NPI is dissociated in a solution of absolute methanol. The ultraviolet spectrum of NPI gives an absorption curve in dichloroethane which is characteristic of the diketo form (Fig. 2). The data of the infrared spectrum of a saturated NPI solution in dichloroethane agree with those of the ultraviolet spectra. 0.0001 M NPI solutions in dichloroethane are completely colorless. After standing for a long time in chloroform or dichloroethane a suspension of red NPI gradually changes to the colorless crystalline form, which is without doubt a diketo form. During the separation from the solution the colorless form changes back to the red form. Thus, contradictory assertions are disproved (Ref. 7). NPI differs from the other derivatives of 2-phenylindandione-1,3 which are replaced in the para-position by electrophilic substituents, simply because the red form is more stable here. The ultraviolet

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The Structure of 2-Para-Nitrophenylindandione-1,3

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spectrum of the methyl ester of the enol form of NPI in absolute methanol differs considerably from that of NPI proper. Thus, the enol ester structure of the former is confirmed. The infrared spectrum of red NPI suspended in paraffin oil, recrystallized from glacial acetic acid, disproves the theory of its existence in diketo form (I), since no absorption of the CO groups occurs. When the sample is dissolved in water and then recrystallizes, besides other oscillations, frequencies of average intensity of the CO groups occur at 1700 and 1735 cm^{-1} . The authors believe that it undergoes a partial conversion to the diketo form under the action of the solvent. The data of the infrared spectroscopic analysis do not prove that the red form of solid NPI is an enol (II). The authors also refute the previously assumed structure of diketo nitric acid (IV), on the basis of their results. The infrared spectrum in the region of double bonds is so complicated that one cannot really speak of characteristic frequencies of single groups (Ref. 8). The authors illustrate the structure (VII) that they assume, in a scheme. They thank A. Grinval'de and M. Tiltin'sh for taking the ultraviolet spectra. There are 2 figures and 10 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Rizhskiy politekhnicheskii institut (Riga Polytechnic Institute)SUBMITTED: January 30, 1960
Card 3/3

BELEN'KIY, M.L.; GERMANE, S.K.; AREN, A.K.; VANAG, G.Ya., akademik

A new class of pharmacologically active substances with a well-pronounced effect on the central nervous system. Dokl. AN SSSR 134 no.1:217-220 S '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Institut organicheskogo sinteza Akademii nauk LatvSSR.
2. Akademiya nauk LatvSSR (for Vanag).
(INDANDIONE) (PHARMACOLOGY)

AREN, A.K.; AREN, P.S., VANAG, G.Ya., akademik

New method of synthesizing 2-arylidene-1,3-indandiones. Dokl.
AN SSSR 135 no.2:320-322 N '60. (MIRA 13;11)

1. Rizhskiy politekhnicheskii institut.
(Indandione)

AREN, A. K.

Cand Chem Sci - (diss) "Synthesis and properties of amino-derivatives of 1,3-indandiones." Leningrad, 1961. 18 pp; (Ministry of Education RSFSR, Leningrad State Pedagogical Inst imeni A. I. Gertsen, Chair of Organic Chemistry); 150 copies; price not given; list of author's works on p 18 (13 entries); (KL, 6-61 sup, 196)

AREN, A.K.; VANAG, G.Ya.

Synthesis of 2-benzhydryl-1,3-indandione and its 2-amino derivatives.
Zhur. ob. khim. 31 no.1:117-123 Ja '61, (MIRA 14:1)

1. Rizhskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Indandione)

AREN, A.K.; DREGERIS, Ya.Ya.; VANAG, G.Ya., akademik

2- β -hydroxyethyl-2-phenyl-1, 3-indandione. Dokl.AN SSSR 137
no.5:1110-1112 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1, Rizhskiy politekhnicheskoy institut. 2. AN Latviyskoy SSR
(for Vanag).

(Indandione)

AREN, A.K. [Arens, A.]; MIKSTAYS, U.Ya. [Mikstais, U.]; VANAG, G.Ya.
[Vanags, G.], akademik

2-Ethylenimino-2-anisyl-1,3-indandione. Dokl. AN SSSR 145
no. 6:1279-1281 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Rizhskiy politekhnicheskii institut. 2. AN Latviyskoy SSR
(for Vanag).

(Indandione)

STRADYN', Ya. P. [Stradins, J.]; TUMANE, I.K.; AREN, A.K. [Arens, A.];
VANAG, G.Ya. [Vanags, G.] [deceased]

Cleavage of a C-N bond in the polarographic reduction of 2-amino-
1,3-indandiones. Zhur. ob. khim. 35 no.8:1327-1332 Ag '65.

(MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut organicheskogo sinteza AN Latvyskoy SSR i Rzhskiy
politekhicheskiy institut.

AREN, A.K. [Arens, A.]; MIKSTAYS, U.Ya. [Mikstais, U.]; VANAG, G.Ya. [Vanags, G.]

Amino derivatives of 2-piperonyl-1,3-indandione. Zhur.ob.khim. 34
no.2:442-445 F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

AREN, A.K., AREN, B.E., VANAG, G.Ya., akademik

New method of synthesizing 2-arylidene-1,3-indandiones. Dokl.
AN SSSR 135 no.2:320-322 N '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Rishskiy politekhnicheskii institut.
(Indandione)

AREN, Borys

Deep geology of eastern Poland along the cross section Fasty-Tyszowce. Kwartalnik geol 8 no.1:77-90 '64

1. Zaklad Geologii Nizu, Instytut Geologiczny, Warszawa.

AREN, Borys; DEPOWSKI, Stanislaw

Manifestations of gas in the Eocambrian of the Podlasie Depression.
Kwartalnik geol 9 no.1:17-27 '65.

1. Department of Lowland Geology of the Institute of Geology,
Warsaw. Submitted June 2, 1964.

ARENBERG, A.A.

Case of exfoliating aneurysm of the thoracic aorta simulating renal
colic. Med. zhur. Uzb. no. 1:62-63 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey khirurgji (zav. - prof. S.A. Geller)
Tashkentskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(AORTIC ANEURYSMS)

KASAVINA, B.S.; RIKHTER, A.I.; ZENKEVICH, G.D.; ARENBERG, A.A.

Effect of chondroitin sulphate on the healing of wounds.
Eksp. khir. i anest. 6 no.5:10-13 S-O '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz Tsentral'nogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii (dir. -
deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. N.N. Priorov [deceased])
Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR i iz kafedry gistologii (zav. -
prof. L.I. Falin) Moskovskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo
instituta.

(CHONDROITIN SULPHURIC ACID--THERAPEUTIC)
(WOUNDS--TREATMENT)

KASAVINA, B.S.; RIKHTER, A.I.; ZENKEVICH, G.D.; ARENEBERG, A.A.

Influence of chondroitin sulfate (chonsuridum) on the process of collagen formation in vivo. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 51 no.6:85-87 Je '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz Tsentral'nogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR N.N. Priorov [deceased]) i kafedry gistologii (zav. - prof. L.I. Falin) Moskovskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta (dir. G.N. Beletskiy). Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR N.A. Krayevskim.

(CHONDROITINSULFURIC ACID)
(COLLAGEN) (REGENERATION (BIOLOGY))

KASAVINA, B.S.; ZENKEVICH, G.D.; RIKHTER, A.I.; LAUFER, A.L.; LIRTSMAN, V.M.;
MARKOVA, O.N.; Primali uchastiye: ARENBERG, A.A.; AGAPOVA, N.A.;
SMIRNOVA, G.V.

Some enzyme-substrate systems in the process of regeneration of the
bony tissue. Eksp. khir. i anest. 7 no.4:56-63 J1-Ag '62.
(MIRA 17:5)

1. Iz biokhimiĳeskoj laboratorii (zav. - doktor biolog. nauk
B.S.Kasavina) Tsentral'nogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii
(dir. - doktor med. nauk M.V.Volkov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya
SSSR i kafedry gistologii (zav. - prof. L.I.Falin) Moskovskogo
meditsinskogo stomatologičeskogo instituta.

ARENBERG, A.A. (Moskva, G-34, Butikovskiy perelulok, d.5, kv.8)

Fractures of the sesamoid bones of the foot. Ortop. travm.
i protez. 24 no.5:52-53 My '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Iz travmatologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav.- prof. A.V. Kaplan)
TSentral'nogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii (dir.- prof.
M.V. Volkov).

RABINOVICH, Yu.Ya., kand. med. nauk; ARENBERG, A.A.

Maffucci's syndrome with transition into chondrosarcoma.
Khirurgia 39 no.5:51-56 My '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz otdeleniya kostnoy patologii (zav. - prof. V.Ya. Shlapoberskiy) Tsentral'nogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii (dir. - doktor med. nauk M.V. Volkov).

KLIMOVA, M.K., kand.med.nauk (Moskva, Sadovo-Karetnaya ul., d.11, kv.7);
ARENBERG, A.A.

Malignization of individual foci in dyschondroplasia. Ortop.,
travm. i protez. 25 no.3:50-58 Mr '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Iz otdeleniya kostnoy patologii (zav. - prof. V.Ya. Shlapoberskiy)
i rentgenologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - M.K. Klimova) Tsentral'nogo
instituta travmatologii i ortopedii (dir. - chlen-korrespondent
AMN SSSR prof. M.V. Volkov).

VOLKOV, M.V., prof.; ARENBERG, A.A.

Clinical aspects , diagnosis and treatment of the Maffucci's
syndrome. Ortop., travm. i protez. 25 no.4:41-46 Ap '64
(MIRA 18:1)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii (di-
rektor - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR, prof. M.V. Volkov).
Adres avtorov: Moskva, A-299, Novaya Ipatovka, d.8., TSentral'-
nyy institut travmatologii i ortopedii.

VOLKOV, M.V., prof.; ARENBERG, A.A.

Mixed forms of fibrous and cartilaginous dysplasia of the bones.
Ortop., travm. i protez. 26 no.3:3-9 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Iz otdeleniya detskoy kostnoy patologii Tsentral'nogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii (dir. i rukovoditel' otdeleniya - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. M.V.Volkov). Adres avtorov: Moskva A-299, ul. Priorova, d.10, Tsentral'nyy institut travmatologii i ortopedii.

ARENBERG, A.A.

Surgical treatment of dyschondroplasia. Ortop., travm. i protez.
26 no.8:69-72 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Iz Tsentral'nogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii (dir.-
chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. M.V. Volkov). Adres avtorov:
Moskva A-299, ul. Priorova, d.10, Tsentral'nyy institut travm-
atologii i ortopedii.