

AVERIN, V.V. (Moskva); GARNYK, G.A. (Moskva); SAMARIN, A.M. (Moskva)

Thermodynamic conditions for the interaction between nitrogen on one hand and silicon and aluminum on the other, in transformer steel. Inv. AN SSSR. Otd. tekhn. nauk. Met. i gor. delo no.2: 40-46 Mr-ap '63. (MIRA 16:10)

AVERIN, V.V.; SAMARIN, A.M.

Effect of silicon on the solubility of oxygen in liquid cobalt
and in Co-Fe melts. Trudy Inst. met. no.14:50-57 '63.
(MIRA 17:8)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR; otvetstvennyy redaktor zhur-
nala "Trudy Instituta metallurgii" (for Samarin).

AVERIN, V.V.; CHIRVASHOV, S.A.; SAMATON, A.K.

Deoxidation of cobalt metals. Trudy Inst. met. no.14:58-67 '63
(MIRA 17:8)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR; otvetstvennyy redaktor zhurnala
"Trudy Instituta metalurgii" (for Sumarin).

AVERIN, V. V.; SAMARIN, A. M.

Physical chemistry of the alloy deoxidation process. Archiw
hutn 8 no. 4: 283-299 '63.

1. Baikov Institute, Moskva.

AVERIN, V.V. (Moskva); GUMEN, I.S. (Moskva)

Thermodynamics of nitrogen solutions in liquid iron. Izv.
AN SSSR Met. i gor. delo no.283-28. Nr-Ap'64 (MIRA 17:8)

L 63762-65 EPA(s)-2/ENT(m)/EFF(n)-2/ENP(t)/ENP(z)/ENP(b) IJP(c) JD/WH/HA/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP5018012

UR/G020/65/163/001/0166/0153

AUTHOR: Tarakanov, Yu. V.; Cherkasov, P. A.; Averin, V. V.; Samarin, A. M.
(Corresponding member of USSR)

TITLE: Effect of chromium on the deoxidizing capacity of silicon in nickel and chromium melts

SOURCE: AN SSSR, Doklady, v. 163, no. 1, 1965, 166-168

TOPIC TAGS: deoxidizing capacity, nickel containing melt, chromium containing melt, silicon, oxide phase, oxidation potential, activity coefficient, melt deoxidation

ABSTRACT: The effect of chromium on the deoxidizing capacity of silicon in melts of nickel and chromium was determined with the aid of a previously described technique (V. V. Averin, P. A. Cherkasov, A. M. Samarin. Tr. Inst. metallurgii, 11, Izd. AN SSSR, 1962, p 36) for investigating the equilibria between the melts, the oxide phase, and a steam-hydrogen mixture with known oxidation potential. The deoxidizing capacity of silicon was determined at 1600°C in Ni melts containing 5, 10, 15, and 20% Cr; the concentration of Si

Card 1/3

L 63762-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5018091

ranged from 0.1 to 2.0%. Electrolytic nickel and chromium, pure silicon, and zirconium-dioxide crucibles were used in this investigation. Fig. 1 shows the solubility of oxygen as a function of Si content in a Fe alloy containing 20% Cr and in pure nickel: it can be seen that the solubility of oxygen decreases with increasing content of silicon in the melts. The effect of silicon on the activity of oxygen, determined on the basis of these findings, was found to decrease with increasing content of Cr in the melt (Fig. 2): this effect reaches its maximum for a Ni melt containing 5% Cr, whereas in a Ni melt containing 20% Cr silicon virtually does not affect the activity of oxygen. By contrast, the activity coefficient of silicon increases with increasing concentration of Cr, since the presence of Cr weakens the strength of the bonding between Si and Ni. The method of calculating the activity coefficient of Si, also described in the literature, is applicable to the present case. The concentration of Si is such as to condition the appearance of a deoxidation product of the deoxidation reaction), which entirely consists of silica. However, the concentration of Si required for this purpose varies as a function of the concentration of Cr. For example, in a Ni-Si melt containing about 0.1% Cr the deoxidation product is pure silica, whereas the addition of 5% Cr to the molten Ni causes the appearance of silica in the presence of as little as 0.25-

Card 2/5

L 63762-55

ACCESSION NR: AP5018092

0.307 91. Orig. art. has: 1 table, 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 22Dec64

ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: MM, G-C

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

Card 3/5

L 63762-85

ACCESSION NR: AP5018092

ENCLOSURE: 01

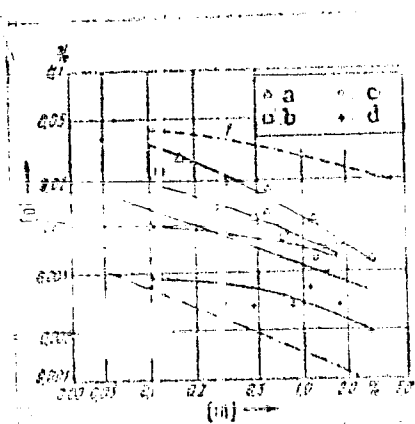


Fig. 1. Solubility of oxygen in melts of nickel and chromium as a function of the content of silicon.

- a - 20% Cr
- b - 15% Cr
- c - 10% Cr
- d - 5% Cr
- 1 - Fe-Cr (20%)-Si
- 2 - Ni-Si
- 3 - Fe-Si

Card 4/5

L 63702-55
ACCESSION NR: AP501809;

ENCLOSURE: 02

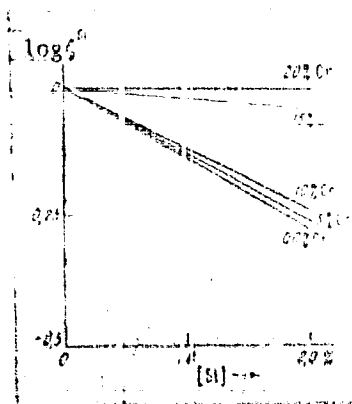


Fig. 2. Activity coefficient of silicon as a function of the concentration of silicon in nickel-chromium melts

Card 5/5

L 1362-65 EMI(m)/EMI(t)/EPI 100(c) JN/31/EM/JG

ACC NR: AP5027233 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/65/164/006/1355/1357

AUTHOR: Chorkasov, P. A.; Averin, V. V.; Samarin, A. M. (Corresponding member, AN SSSR)

ORG: Institute of Metallurgy im. A. A. Baykov (Institut metallurgii)

TITLE: Dooxidizing capacity and activity of silicon in cobalt-chromium melts

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 164, no. 6, 1965, 1355-1357

TOPIC TAGS: silicon, metal oxidation, cobalt, chromium, oxygen, SOLUBILITY, METAL MELTING

ABSTRACT: Experimental data, obtained during an investigation of the solubility of oxygen in Co-Cr melts containing Si proved the dependence of oxygen solubility on the content of Si: an increase in concentration of Si decreased the solubility of oxygen both in Co and Co-Cr melts. An increase in the content of Si in the Co-Cr melts caused a decrease in value of the oxidation potential of the gas phase present in equilibrium with the metal and oxide phase. The value of the oxidation potential depended on the content of Cr in the melt: the higher the content of Cr the lower the value of the oxidation potential. This indicated that the activity of Si (at the same concentration) was higher in melts having a higher concentration of Cr, because its oxidation occurred at a lower partial pressure of oxygen. The coefficient of activity of Si was determined by comparing the thermodynamic conditions of Si oxidation in Co-Cr melts with those in

Card 1/2 UDC: 669.255

L 08083-87
ACC NR: AP5030660

1600°K, the dependence of the coefficient of nitrogen activity upon titanium concentration in the cobalt-titanium melts was found to be:

$$\lg f_N^{\text{Ti}} = -0,45[\% \text{Ti}].$$

The effect of molybdenum on nitrogen activity in the Co-Mo melts at 1600°K was found to be

$$\lg f_N^{\text{Mo}} = -0,015[\% \text{Mo}].$$

A. M. Zelichenko took part in the work. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 6 formulas.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBX DATE: 28May66/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2

AVERIN, V.Z.

Experimental study of the protection of flat banks from erosion by
currents along the banks. Visti Inst.hidrol.i hidr. AN URSR 22.014-22.
'63. (MIRA 16:4)

(Hydraulics)

USSR/Engineering - Heat engineering

FD-1385

AVERIN, Ye. K.

Card 1/1 : Pub. 41-12/18

Author : Averin, Ye. K.

Title : Influence of material and machining of surface on heat emission during water boiling

Periodical : Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. tekhn. nauk 3, 116-122, March 1954

Abstract : Studies effect of properties of heating surface on heat emission in tubes made of stainless steel, copper, nickel-plated copper, and aluminum during water boiling process. Disputes experimental results obtained by American investigators, stating that effect of material and finish of heating surface on heat transfer in water boiling is considerably lower than it is generally assumed. Table, graphs, illustrations. Six references; 3 USSR.

Institutions :

Submitted : by Academician M. V. Kirpichev, February 26, 1954

4/11/71, YE. #

AVENIN, Ye. K.
(Cand. Tech. Sci.)

Water. "Heat Exchange during Boiling Under Conditions of Forced Circulation of
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. AS USSR,
and Inst. Thermal Engineering, AS UkrSSR), Kiev, 23-26 Sep 57.

Power Inst. Acad. Sci. USSR

24(8) FRASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION 30V/1926

Akademiya nauk SSSR, Energeticheskii Institut
 Teploperedacha i teplovo modelirovaniye (Heat Transfer and
 Modeling of Heat Processes) Moscow: Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1959.
 819 p. Ervata slip inostr. 2,500 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: R. A. Kirpichev, Academician; Ed. of Publishing
 House: D. A. Ivanova; Tech. Ed.: G. M. Shvachenko.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for scientists concerned with heat
 transfer, heat exchanger, and hydraulics of liquid metals, etc.

COVERAGE: This collection is dedicated to the memory of Academician
 N. V. Kuznetsov, who in the twenties initiated a systematic
 investigation of heat transfer processes and the efficiency of
 heat apparatus. Later he led the development of research work in
 this field. The scientific contributions of Kirpichev's
 school have been published, one in 1938, Materials of Kirpichev's
 po modelirovaniyu (Materials of the Conference on Modeling) and in
 1951, Teoriya podobiya i modelirovaniya (Theory of Similitude
 and Modeling). The present collection prepared in 1956 represents
 further development of the work of the school. This theory is
 fundamental for the analysis of many heat problems in the field of
 electrical and radio engineering. Of great importance are the
 first systematic investigations of heat transfer and the
 hydraulics of liquid metals which as a new kind of heat carrier
 may be used in the various branches of modern engineering. As a
 result of special investigations of some cases of convective
 heat transfer, a dependence of the process on the kind of liquid,
 its mass, pressure, direction of the heat flow, and other
 factors, has been determined and established. On the basis of a wide
 generalization of experimental data, new dependable recommendations
 for heat analysis of engineering equipment were developed. Of no
 less interest is the work on heat transfer in boiling liquids
 and the condensation of vapors. All investigations are based on
 the theory of similitude, the nature of which, according to R. V.
 Kirpichev, is that of "experimentation." Work on the theory of
 a regular regime applied to a system of bodies with an internal
 source of heat is of interest for the future.

Card 2/20

Alphreyva, I. M. Heat Transfer in Free Motion of Various Fluids 226
 This article is concerned with the process and mechanism of
 heat transfer as related to the physical properties of fluids
 heat to the temperature, temperature pressure, and direction of
 media flow. A horizontal pipe of 30cm. diam. and direction of
 chosen for investigation, and two kinds of converter oil working
 1 English, and 3 German. There are 11 references; 7 Soviet;

Averin, Ye. E. and G. H. Kuznetsov, Heat Transfer in Boiling
 Water in Forced Circulation 239
 It is stated that in one type of future atomic reactor,
 boiling water will be used for cooling heat-producing element.
 The practical application of this principle is difficult and
 has its limitations. In this connection, it is difficult and
 to determine the admissible (critical) heat loads in
 the flow of boiling water in slit conduits. Heat loads in
 described. There are 5 references; 4 Soviet and 1 English.
 Card 14/20

SOV/96-59-5-5/19

AUTHORS: Arsen'yev, Yu.D., Candidate of Technical Sciences and
Averin, Ye.K., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: The Approximate Determination of the Optimum Cycle for
Two-Circuit Atomic Power Stations (O priblizhennom
opredelenii optimal'nogo tsikla dvukhkonturnykh atomnykh
stantsiy)

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1959, Nr 5, pp 29-33 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a theoretical article on determining which
intermediate temperature in two-circuit atomic power
stations gives the lowest cost. Once the maximum and
minimum temperatures of the overall cycle are fixed there
is only one intermediate temperature that gives the
highest thermal efficiency in two-circuit system. In
actual power stations the practical engineering
possibilities in building reactors, and other economic
considerations, usually over-ride the thermal efficiency.
It is, therefore, quite a complicated matter to determine
the best intermediate temperature and a number of
simplifying assumptions are usually made. For instance,
if the cost of fuel is not included the power costs least
when the maximum amount is generated, which happens with

Card 1/5

SOV/96-59-5-5/19

The Approximate Determination of the Optimum Cycle for Two-Circuit Atomic Power Stations

the temperature given by Expression (1). This expression has been derived by a number of Soviet and foreign authors. There has been some dispute about the correct definition of the maximum temperature: it should, of course, be the surface temperature of the protective tubes round the fuel elements. Formulae are then derived for the cost of electric power, with allowances for the deterioration and for repair of the reactor, the biological shielding, the auxiliary equipment for the reactor and the remaining conventional equipment of the power station. The effects on costs of unit size of set, steam conditions and the like are also considered. Expression (4) is then derived for the intermediate temperature that gives the lowest cost. However, despite the simplifying assumptions that have been made, the expression can only be solved by the method of successive approximations. This happens because the component corresponding to reactor cost is itself a function of the output and the intermediate temperature.

Card 2/5

SOV/96-59-5-5/19

The Approximate Determination of the Optimum Cycle for Two-Circuit Atomic Power Stations

Hence, for approximate determination of the intermediate temperature, it is best to make use of the relative fuel cost and the relative reactor component, as given in Expression (5). When the appropriate substitutions are made, expression (6) is derived and gives the intermediate temperature in more convenient form when used in conjunction with expression (6a). In deriving the formulae it has been assumed that the fuel cost per kilowatt hour of thermal output of the reactor is constant, whereas when enriched uranium fuel is used it depends considerably on the thermal output. This question is considered in somewhat more detail. The decrease in fuel cost with increase in thermal output of the station is characteristic of atomic power stations. It results from the increased amount of energy that is released per unit volume of active zone in a given time. Large errors can arise if this point is not watched when Eq (6) is used. Other assumptions are also made in the derivation of Eq (6); for example, it is supposed that the minimum temperature difference in the steam generator between

Card 3/5

SOV/96-59-5-5/19

The Approximate Determination of the Optimum Cycle for Two-Circuit Atomic Power Stations

the heat transfer medium and the working substance is always positive. It is, therefore, of interest to examine how far Eq (6) corresponds to the operating data from actual stations that have been designed on the basis of detailed examination. Intermediate temperature and thermal efficiency calculated from Eq (6) for a number of practical conditions are plotted in Fig 2, which also includes points calculated from the data given in Table 1 for a number of Soviet and foreign power stations. In practical stations when the fuel costs are high, the intermediate temperature and the efficiency are made high. The opposite circumstance occurs when the station is intended mainly to produce plutonium. Changes in the thermal output of a reactor, the thermal efficiency, the electrical output and the increase in power cost as functions of the cycle temperature are graphed in Fig 3. It is concluded that although a number of simplifying assumptions are made in deriving Eq (6), the resulting curves in Fig 2 correspond reasonably closely to data for

Card 4/5

SOV/96-59-5-5/19

The Approximate Determination of the Optimum Cycle for Two-Circuit Atomic Power Stations

existing atomic power stations. The equation is, therefore, suitable for approximate calculations of the thermal circuit parameters. Finally examples are given to illustrate the approximate choice of the best cycle in atomic power stations and it is concluded that by use of Eq (6) it is quite simple to analyse the influence of individual components of the power cost. Such analysis is of considerable interest in examining the future development of thermal cycles in atomic power stations. There are 3 figures, 1 table and 15 references, 9 of which are Soviet, 1 French and 5 English or translations to Russian from English.

ASSOCIATION: Energeticheskiy Institut AN SSSR (The Power Institute, Academy of Sciences, USSR)

Card 5/5

85461

S/089/60/009/002/016/019/XX
B006/B059

26.1310

AUTHORS: Arsen'yev, Yu. D., Averin, Ye. K.

TITLE: The Problem of Determining the Optimum Thermal Cycle in Nuclear Power Plants by Approximation

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1960, Vol. 9, No. 2, pp. 133 - 134

TEXT: The authors of the present "Letter to the Editor" discuss problems arising in the calculation of the best thermodynamic cycle corresponding to the lowest costs of electric energy, as well as the difficulties of an exact calculation. They particularly refer to similar work done by D. D. Kalafati (Refs. 1-4) discussing it and criticizing the results. In Ref. 1, the postulate that costs of electric energy be a minimum led to equation (1) for the mean temperature of the working substance:

$T_{1c}^{m,opt} = \sqrt{T_p^{max} T_{2c} / (1-z)}$; T_p^{max} denotes the maximum temperature on the wall (T_w) of the fuel element; T_{2c} denotes the condenser temperature (T_{con}); $z = \eta_t$. For inexpensive fuel, z may be set equal to zero, and equation (1)

Card 1/3

85461

The Problem of Determining the Optimum
Thermal Cycle in Nuclear Power Plants by
Approximation

S/089/60/009/002/016/019/XX
B006/B059

then reads as follows: $T_{1c}^{n.opt} = \sqrt{T_p^{max} T_{con}}$ (2). In Ref. 1, either the wall temperature (T_w) or the temperature in the center of the fuel element (T_{cen}) was substituted for T_p^{max} . In the present article, it is shown that in (1) and (2) T_{cen} and T_p^{max} cannot be equated if plane or cylindrical fuel elements are considered. Proof is given and discussed in detail. The second section of the article briefly points out that equations (1) and (2) in Refs. 1 and 2 are applied to both cycles with and without regenerative preheating of the water. This leads to the wrong conclusion that a cycle with regenerative heating has the higher efficiency. In the third section, the authors briefly discuss the use of equations (1) and (2) to calculate the cycles of boiling-water reactor power plants; and in the last section, they criticize the fact that in Refs. 1-4 the influence of changes in electric power or of the parameters of the steam conveyed to the turbine on costs was not considered. Problems of investment and operating costs are discussed, and the equations derived in

Card 2/3

85461

The Problem of Determining the Optimum
Thermal Cycle in Nuclear Power Plants by
Approximation

S/089/60/009/002/016/019/XX
B006/B059

Refs. 1-4 are said to be of minor importance. There are 1 figure and
4 Soviet references..

SUBMITTED: March 24, 1960

Card 3/3

AVERIN, Ye.K.

Soluble glass production practices. Sbor. trud. BITM no.22:
37-40 '64. (MIRA 18:6)

AYERIN, Yu.A., inzh.; OLUSHKOV, Ye.F., inzh.; KARYAKIN, R.N., inzh.

Investigating the power factor of a.c. electric traction systems
used in rectifier electric locomotives. Trudy TSNII MPS no.156:33-48
'58. (MIRA 11:8)
(Electric locomotives) (Mercury-arc rectifiers)

AVERIN, Yu.A., inzh.; KARYAKIN, R.N. inzh.; PANIN, A.P., inzh.

Results of experimental determination of the spectral composition
of initial currents used in rectifier electric locomotives. Trudy
TSNII MPS no.156:49-57 '58. (MIRA 11:8)
(Electric locomotives)
(Mercury-arc rectifiers)

AWERIN, Yu.A.

Age relation between porphyrite dikes and ore veins in the Chadak
deposit in the Uzbek S.S.R. Uzv.geol.zhur. no.1:27-37 '60.

(MIRA 13:6)

1. Uzglavgeologiya
(Chadak region (Uzbekistan)--Geology)

AVERIN, Yu.A.

Genesis of Ohada veined skarns and carbonates. Uzb. geol. zhur.
no.6:32-40 '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Sredneaziatskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Ohada region—Skarns)
(Ohada region—Rocks, Carbonate)

AVERIN, Yu.A.

Metallogenic characteristics of gold-ore deposits in the eastern Kurama Range. Uzb.geol.zhur. 6 no.2:33-37 '62. (MIRA 15:14)

1. Sredneaziatskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geologii i mineral'nogo syr'ya, Tashkent.
(Kurama Range - Gold ores)

AVERIN, Yu.A.

Morphology of ore bodies in low-temperature gold deposits. Uch. zap.
SAIGIMSa no.7:149-152 '62. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Sredneaziatskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geologii i mineral'nogo syr'ya, Tashkent.

AVERIN, YU. V.

Averin, Yu. V. "The stone woodcock of Eastern Kamchatka", Okhrana prirody, 1948, No. 5, p. 12-16.

SO: U-3261, 10 April 53, (Letonis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 11, 1949).

AVERIN, Yu. V.

Zoogeographical survey of Kamchatka [with summary in English].
Biul. MOIP. Otd. biol. 62 no.5:29-37 S-O '57. (MIRA 10:11)
(KAMCHATKA--BIRDS--GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION)

AVILIN, V.V., Doc. Sci. Ser. (1957) "Birds of the Islands of the ^{the} Pacific
Islands." 1957. 200 pp. with schematic drawings. (Doc. Sci. USSR.
Zoological Inst), 100 copies. (11,000-10,100)

- 4 -

AVERIN, Yu.V., doktor biologicheskikh nauk

Some changes in the composition of the game fauna of Moldavia
during past centuries. Okhr.prirod.Mold. no.1:125-132 '60.

(MIRA 15:2)

(Moldavia--Game and game birds)

PRINTS, Ya.I., otv. red.; AVERIN, Yu.V., doktor biol. nauk, red.;
USPENSKIY, G.A., kand. biol. nauk, red.; KARYAKINA, I.I.,
red.; LEDVICH, M.M., tekhn. red.

[Problems in the ecology and economic importance of ter-
restrial fauna] Voprosy ekologii i khoziaistvennogo znache-
niia nazemnoi fauny. Kishinev, Izd-vo "Shtiintsa," 1961. 83 p.
(MIRA 15:7)

1. Akademiya nauk Moldavskoy SSR, Institut zoologii, 2. Dey-
stvitel'nyy chlen Akademii nauk Moldavskoy SSR (for Prints).
(Moldavia--Zoology, Economic)

AVERIN, Yuriy Viktorovich, doktor biol. nauk; LOZAN, Mina Nikolayevich;
ROZINSKIY, Shmil' Abramovich; KHAMITONONA, A.A., red.;
PLATNSKOVSKIY, V.L., tekhn. red.

[Harmful rodents in Moldavia and measures for their control]
Vrednyo gryzuny Moldavii i mery bor'by s nimi. Pod red. IU.V.
Averina. Kishinev, Izd-vo "Shtiintsa," 1962. 66 p.

(MIRA 15:10)

(Moldavia--Rodent control)

PRINTS, Ya.I., otv. red.; AVERIN, Yu.V., doktor biol. nauk, red.;
USPENSKIY, G.A., kand. biol. nauk, red.; KARYAKINA, I.I.,
red.; POLONSKIY, S.A., tekhn. red.

[Problems of the ecology and practical value of birds and mam-
mals in Moldavia] Voprosy ekologii i prakticheskogo znachenia
ptits i mlekopitaiushchikh Moldavii. Kishinev, Izd-vo
"Shtiintsa" Akad. nauk Moldavskoi SSR, 1962. 86 p.

(MIRA 16:1)

1. Akademiya nauk Moldavskoy SSR. Institut zoologii. 2. Dey-
stvitel'nyy chlen Akademii nauk Moldavskoy SSR (for Prints).
(Moldavia--Birds) (Moldavia--Mammals)

SPASSKIY, A.A., otv. red.; YAROSHENKO, M.F., red.; MARITS, A.M.,
kand. biol. nauk, red.; AVERIN, Yu.V., doktor biol. nauk,
red.; PRINTS, Yu.I., red.; KORYAKINA, I., red.

[Papers on neurophysiology] Sbornik po neurofiziologii.
Kishinev, Kartia Moldoveniaske, 1963. 99 p. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Akaderiya nauk Moldavskoy SSR. Institut zoologii.
2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AN Moldavskoy SSR (for Spasskiy,
Prints). 3. Chlen-korrespondent AN Moldavskoy SSR (for
Yaroshenko).

FRIMTS, Ya.I., otv. red.; AVERIN, Yu.V., doktor biol. nauk, red.;
USPENSKIY, G.A., kam. biol. nauk, red.; KORYAKINA, I.I.,
red.

[Injurious entomofauna of Moldavia and measures for its
control] Vrednaia entomofauna Moldavii i mery bor'by s nei.
Kishinev, Kartia moldoveniaske, 1963. 108 p.

(MIRA 17:8)

1. Akademiya nauk Moldavskoy SSR. Institut zoologii.
2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AN Moldavskoy SSR (for Prints).

SPASSKIY, A.A., doktor biol. nauk, akademik, otv. red.; YAROSHENKO, M.F., doktor biol. nauk, red.; AVERIN, Yu.V., doktor biol. nauk, red.; KUZNETSOVA, E., red.

[Animal and plant parasites of Moldavia] Parazity zhivotnykh i rastenii Moldavii. Kishinev, Kartia moldoveniaske, 1963. 131 p. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Akademiya nauk Moldavskoy SSR. Institut zoologii.
2. Akademiya nauk Moldavskoy SSR (for Spasskiy).
3. Chlenkorrespondent AN Mold.SSR (for Yaroshenko).

SPASSKIY, A.A., otv. red.; AVERIN, Yu.V., doktor biol. nauk, r.d.;
VERINA, V.N., red.; KRUPENIKOV, I.A., kand. geol.-miner.
nauk, red.; ODUD, A.L., kand. geogr. nauk, red.;
POKROVSKIY, V.S., kand. biol. nauk, red.; USPENSKIY, G.A.,
kand. biol. nauk, red.; SHAPOSHNIKOV, L.K., kand. biol.
nauk, red.; POSAZHENIKOVA, Ye., red.

[Transactions of the Fifth All-Union Conference on the
Conservation of Nature] Trudy Vsesoiuznogo soveshchaniia
po okhrane prirody. 5th. Kishinev, Kartia moldoveniaske,
1963. 267 p. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po okhrane prirody. 5th,
Kishinev, 1962. 2. Predsedatel' Komissii po okhrane prirody
AN Moldavskoy SSR (for Odud). 3. Starshiy nauchnyy sotrud-
nik Komissii po okhrane prirody pri Gosplane SSSR (for
Pokrovskiy). 4. Vitse-prezident AN Moldavskoy SSR. ~~Deystvi-~~
tel'nyy chlen AN Mold.SSR (for Spasskiy). 5. ~~Zaveduyushchiy~~
laboratoriyey ~~pochvovedeniya~~ Instituta pochvovedeniya i agro-
khimii im. N.A.Dimo (for Krupenkov). 6. Institut zoologii AN
Moldavskoy SSSR (for Averin).

39164

S/120/62/000/003/030/048
E032/E114

26-7318

AUTHOR: Averina, A.P.

TITLE: The use of an omegatron for the measurement of partial pressures in high vacuum systems

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.3, 1962, 123-127

TEXT: The author has investigated the PMO-4C (RMO-4S) omegatron, the design of which was similar to that described by D. Alpert and R.S. Buritz (J. Appl. Phys., 25, 1954, 202). The RMO-4S has an additional diaphragm under the cathode (0.3 mm diameter) through which the electron beam enters the working chamber of the omegatron. The apertures through which the electron beam passes in the analyzer are 1 mm in diameter. Owing to this construction the electron beam does not enter the analyzer circuit when the omegatron is properly aligned in the magnetic field. A schematic drawing of the device is shown in Fig.2 (1, 2 - cathode; 3 - cathode diaphragm; 4 - analyzer; 5 - electron collector; 6 - high frequency plate; 7 - ion collector). Special high tension supplies were employed to stabilize the electron beam to better than 0,5%. Omegatrons
Card 1/2

X

The use of an omegatron for the ...

3/125/62/000/003/030/048
1032/E114

very similar to the RMO-4S have been described in detail by A.G. Edwards (Brit.J.Appl.Phys., 6, 1956, 44) and D.S. Stark (Vacuum, 9, 1959-1960, 288). Measurements have shown that the RMO-4S is capable of producing quantitative results at maximum sensitivity. This is in agreement with the results reported by Alpert and Buritz, who showed that the sensitivity of an omegatron should be of the same order of magnitude as that of an ionization gauge. Calibration of 50 omegatrons using pure helium showed that the average spread in the sensitivity of the RMO-4S omegatrons is less than 10%. The sensitivity to nitrogen is 10 mm Hg/cm. Partial pressures can be measured to better than 20% without special calibration. In a magnetic field of 3 kOe the omegatron was found to resolve all ion peaks up to mass number 20. There are 5 figures and 1 table.

SUBMITTED: November 29, 1961

Card 2/12

ACC NR: AP6030143

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/66/000/004/0132/0137

AUTHORS: Averina, A. P.; Vinogradov, I.; Grinchenko, T. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: Electric mass filter as a gas analyzer in vacuum systems

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 4, 1966, 132-137

TOPIC TAGS: vacuum gas analyzer, laboratory instrument, mass spectrum, mass filter, gas filter/ EFM-1 mass filter

ABSTRACT: The construction and operation details of an electric mass filter EFM-1 are described. The filter is used to control gas composition in vacuum systems over a pressure range of 10^{-3} to 10^{-8} torr. The block-schematic of the system is shown. It consists of a power supply system, a counter, an input cascade to the electrometric amplifier to measure ion currents, an electrometric amplifier, a potentiometer, and a high frequency generator. The generator has a variable voltage output at 3 Mc. It is stabilized by means of a ferro-resonance stabilizer to reduce variations in the voltage to less than 1% for an input voltage variation of $\pm 10\%$. The detailed circuit diagram of the generator is given. It consists of a master oscillator, an amplifier, a power supply, a linear detector, and a measuring system. The complete filter system is tested with a zone refining and molybdenum smelting equipment. Spectrometric data

UDC: 621.384.8

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6030143

are obtained for the constituent gases, and it is shown that the resolving power for the equipment is 50 and that the atomic mass range is 1--50. The authors thank S. I. Gendelya for taking part in the construction and preparation of the counter, and express their gratitude to I. A. Baranov and V. F. Gruzdev for their influence on the work and their help for organizing the test equipment. Orig. art. has: 9 figures.

SUB CODE: 14, 09/ SUBM DATE: 17Feb65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 007

Card 2/2

AVERINA, A.P.; LEVINA, G.N.; LEPEKHINA, V.T.; RAFAL'SON, A.E.

Omegatron mass-spectrometer for analyzing residual gases
in high-vacuum systems. Prib. i tekhn. eksp. 9 no.2:
121-125 Mr-Ap'61. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Spetsial'noye konstruktorskoye byuro analiticheskogo
priborostroyeniya AN SSSR.

ACCESSION NR: AP4033128

S/0120/64/000/002/0121/0125

AUTHOR: Averina, A. P.; Levina, G. N.; Lepekhina, V. T.; Rafal'son, A. E.

TITLE: Omegatron mass spectrometer for analyzing residual gas in high-vacuum systems

SOURCE: Pribory* i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 2, 1964, 121-125

TOPIC TAGS: spectrometer, mass spectrometer, residual gas, high vacuum technique, high vacuum electronic device

ABSTRACT: The development of a new MKh 4301 omegatron mass spectrometer is reported which consists of the following parts: (1) an analyzer; (2) a measuring unit that includes an h-f oscillator, a cathode-ray-tube recording unit, sweep amplifiers, an ion-current amplifier, and a power-supply unit; (3) an electrometric stage of the ion amplifier; (4) a permanent magnet; (5) a permanent-magnet adjuster; and (6) a chassis with a lifting mechanism. The

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4033128

spectrometer has the following characteristics: measurement range, 2-150 atomic mass units (amu); sensitivity, 10 per torr; resolution, 25 per mass 25; pressure range, 10^{-5} - 10^{-10} torr; relative error in partial-pressure measurement, $\pm 10\%$; magnetic field strength, 3,300 oerst; duration of recording, 2, 5, and 10 sec for oscillographic screen, or 3 and 30 min for EPP-09 electron-potentiometer tape; frequency bands of the oscillator, 30-480 kc for manual sweep, or 30-2,800 kc for automatic sweep. Other details given. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 3 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: SKB Analiticheskogo priborostroyeniya AN SSSR (Special Design Office for Analytical Instruments, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 06May63

DATE ACQ: 11May64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH, GE

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

L 00061.-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5021322

UR/0120/65/000/004/0005/0013
621.384.8

AUTHOR: ^uAverina, A. P.; ^uLinnik, L. N.; ^uNikitina, G. I. 42
B

TITLE: Mass spectrometry for the determination of partial pressures in vacuum systems

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 4, 1965, 5-13 9m

TOPIC TAGS: mass spectrometer, ^{10, u}spectrometer, electrical filter, electric measuring instrument

ABSTRACT: This survey paper based on 56 articles describes the omegatron, farvitron, radio-frequency mass spectrometer (topatron), time-of-flight mass spectrometer (chronotron), electrical mass filter, and cycloidal mass spectrometer. The paper presents the basic characteristics of these devices, their merits, and their shortcomings. Orig. art. has: 5 formulas, 12 figures, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 07Sep64

NO REF SOV: 009

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 047

SUB CODE: CP, EE

Card 1/1

AVERINA, A.P.

Spurious peaks in the omegatron mass-spectrum. Prib. 1
tekhn. eksp. 10 no. 5:174-177 S-0 '65.

1. Submitted August 27, 1964.

(MIRA 19:1)

BELYAYEVA, A.I.; AVERINA, I.A.

Determination of pyridoxine by the microbiological method.
Lab.delo 7 no.7:22-23 JI '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Kafedra propedevticheskoy terapii I Moskovskogo ordëna Lenina
meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M.Sechenova.
(PYRIDOXINE)

AVERINA, I.A.

Some data on the qualitative composition, the quantity and the distribution of phytoplankton off the western shores of Africa in the spring and summer of 1960. Trudy Azherniro no. 20: 17-24 '62. (MIRA 16:4)

(Atlantic Ocean—Phytoplankton)

ACCESSION NR: AP4031446

s/0016/64/000/004/0070/0073

AUTHOR: Mitol'man, P. M.; Averina, I. V.; Tomenko, Ye. K.; Vorozub, L. G.; Dobzhinskaya, M. G.; Khodorova, Z. G.; Altuyeva, Ye. G.

TITLE: Reactogenic nature and immunological efficacy of a new sorbed soluble diphtheria-portussis-tetanus vaccine

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 4, 1964, 70-73

TOPIC TAGS: diphtheria-portussis-tetanus vaccine, sorbed soluble D.P.T. vaccine, soluble portussis antigen, reduced D.P.T. reaction, D.P.T. immunological efficacy, body temperature change, blood serum titer

ABSTRACT: A new sorbed soluble diphtheria-portussis-tetanus vaccine containing a soluble portussis antigen, instead of a copuscular one, has been developed to reduce reactions to D.P.T. inoculations. A group of children was investigated to find reaction intensity and immunological efficacy of the new vaccine. All children were examined by a pediatrician before immunization and temperature was taken for two days before each of three inoculations. Findings show that the

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4031446

new vaccine does not produce any strong reactions as found in 1 to 4.3% cases immunized with vaccines containing corpuscular pertussis antigens. Moderately severe temperature reactions were found in only 1.9 to 2.4% cases compared to 7 to 15% cases for nonsorbed vaccines. Body temperature increases ranging from 37.1 to 37.5°C were found in 32% after 1st inoculation, 26.4% after the 2nd inoculation, and 19.3% after the 3d inoculation. Weak local reactions in the form of a quickly disappearing hyperemia were found in 26 to 32.2%. Blood serum titers of pertussin agglutinins, diphtheria antitoxin, and tetanus toxoid as well as Schick reaction tests all demonstrate the high immunological efficacy of the new D.P.T. vaccine. Orig. art. has: 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy institut vaksin i sy*vorotok im. Mechnikova (Kharkov Institute of Vaccines and Serums)

SUBMITTED: 01Jun63

SUB CODE: LS

NR REF SOV: 000

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

AVERINA, L.A.; BORISOV, K.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; RODINA, N.M.

Plotting mechanical characteristics of an electric motor
according to the results of the high-speed motion-picture
photography of its starting. Trudy MAI no.145:46-49 '62.
(MIRA 15:9)

(Electric motors--Testing)

L 20918-65 ENT(1)/ENP(2)/ENG(3)/FCS(4)/FMA(5)/FMA(1) P4-1/P4-2/P4-3

AUTHOR: Zaytsev, S. G., Shatlov, A. P., Lazareva, Ye. V., Trukhanova, I. S.,
 Chernikov, M. K.

TITLE: Methods for measuring the density field of gas flow in a shock tube with the aid of an interferometer

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Energeticheskiy institut. Fizicheskaya gazodinamika i svoystva gazov pri vy'sokikh temperaturakh (Physical gas dynamics and properties of gases at high temperatures). Moscow: Izd-vo Nauka, 1964. 104. 114.

TOPIC TAGS: gas dynamics, gas density measurement, shock wave, shock tube, interferometry, nitrogen shock wave

ABSTRACT: The paper deals with techniques for interferometric studies of shock waves in a tube. The lengths of the high and low pressure tubes are 0.9 and 2.4 m, respectively. The internal cross section is 12 x 12 mm, and the side walls of the end-section are made of accurately (0.2 band over the entire field) plane-parallel glass. A description of the electronic details for recording, synchronization, etc. is then given. A Mach-Zehnder interferometer is used. The white-light pulse of a light source of length, by point and line-discharges of a capacitor charge to 10 kV. The scanning
Cont. 1/2

1. 20818-65

ACCESSION NR: AT4048013

method allowed continuous density measurement at a fixed plan with spatial resolution of 0.1 mm and time resolution of 10⁻⁸ sec. The method was

applied to study of the structure of the shock wave in the case of reflection

of a shock wave from a planar surface. The results of the experiment are

presented in the form of graphs and tables. The graphs show the

dependence of the density on the distance from the shock wave

front and the time of the experiment. The tables give the

values of the density and the velocity of the shock wave

at different distances from the shock wave front and at different

times of the experiment. The results of the experiment are

presented in the form of graphs and tables. The graphs show the

dependence of the density on the distance from the shock wave

front and the time of the experiment. The tables give the

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at different distances from the shock wave front and at different

times of the experiment. The results of the experiment are

presented in the form of graphs and tables. The graphs show the

dependence of the density on the distance from the shock wave

front and the time of the experiment. The tables give the

values of the density and the velocity of the shock wave

at different distances from the shock wave front and at different

times of the experiment. The results of the experiment are

presented in the form of graphs and tables. The graphs show the

dependence of the density on the distance from the shock wave

front and the time of the experiment. The tables give the

values of the density and the velocity of the shock wave

at different distances from the shock wave front and at different

times of the experiment. The results of the experiment are

presented in the form of graphs and tables. The graphs show the

dependence of the density on the distance from the shock wave

ASSOCIATION: Energeticheskiy Institut AN SSSR (Power Engineering Institute, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 06Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ME

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

AVERINA, L.I.

Varieties of strawberries developed abroad. Kons. i ov. prom. 1]
no.4:37-40 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy i
ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti.
(Strawberries--Varieties)

AVERINA, L.I.; PONOMARENKO, S.F.

Growing high-quality strawberry planting stock. Kons. 1 ov. prom.
14 no.5:31-33 My '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Moskovskoye otdeleniye instituta rasteniyevodstva (for Averina).
2. Sovkhoz "Bogucharovo" Tul'skoy oblasti (for Ponomarenko).
(Strawberries)

KRIVIN, B.G.; AVERINA, L.I.

Virus diseases of strawberries and the procedure for freeing seedlings of infection. Koms. i ev. prem. 14 no.8:31-35 Ag '59.
(MIRA 12-9)

1. Moskovskoye otdeleniye Vsesoyuznogo instituta rasteniyevodstva.

(Strawberries--Diseases and pests)

TELYATNIKOVA, G.N., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk; AVERINA, L.I.

Growing strawberry transplants on peat-humus beds. Dokl. Akad.
sel'khoz. 24 no.7:22-28 '59. (MIRA 1^o.10)

1.Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy promyshlennosti.
Predstavlena akademikom M.A. Lisavenko.
(Strawberries)

AVERINA, L. I.

Some biological characteristics of foreign varieties of strawberries. Kons.i ov.prom. 15 no.4:31-35 Ap '60.

(MIRA 13:6)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy i ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti.
(Strawberry--Varieties)

AVERINA, L.I.

Chemical and technological testing of foreign strawberry varieties.
Kons.i ov.prom. 15 no.5:30-32 My '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy i
ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti.
(Strawberries -- Varieties)

AVERINA, L.I.

"An Agrobiological and Technical Study of Varieties of Strawberry
of Foreign Breeding";

dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Agricultural Sciences
(awarded by the Timiryazev Agricultural Academy, 1962)

(Izvestiya Timiryazevskoy Sel'skokhozyaystvennoy Akademii, Moscow, No. 2,
1963, pp 232-236)

L 17778-63
RM/WW/MAY

EPR/EWP(j)/EPF(c)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD Ps-4/Pc-4/Pr-4

ACCESSION NR: AP3005854

5/0051/63/015/002/0274/0280

76
72

AUTHOR: Averina, L.N.; Kerner, B.I.; Nikulina, R.A.; Sokolovskaya, T.I.; Tsirlin, Yu.A.

TITLE: Light collection in scintillators

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v.15, no.2, 1963, 274-280

TOPIC TAGS: scintillator , light collection, scintillator design

ABSTRACT: Expressions are derived for the light collecting coefficient τ of a cylindrical scintillator with polished surfaces and no packaging. The light-collecting coefficient is defined as the ratio of the radiant energy emerging through one face of the scintillator and entering the photomultiplier to the total energy produced by the scintillations in the volume of the scintillator with an absorption coefficient k and an index of refraction n . Knowledge of τ is obviously important for designing efficient scintillators and evaluating their overall efficiency. Fresnel reflection from the glass face of the photomultiplier tube is taken into account (reflections from the top and bottom ends of the cylinder compensate each other). The results of calculations by means of the deduced formulas were compared with experiment in two ways: 1) modelling, using a plexiglas cup filled with

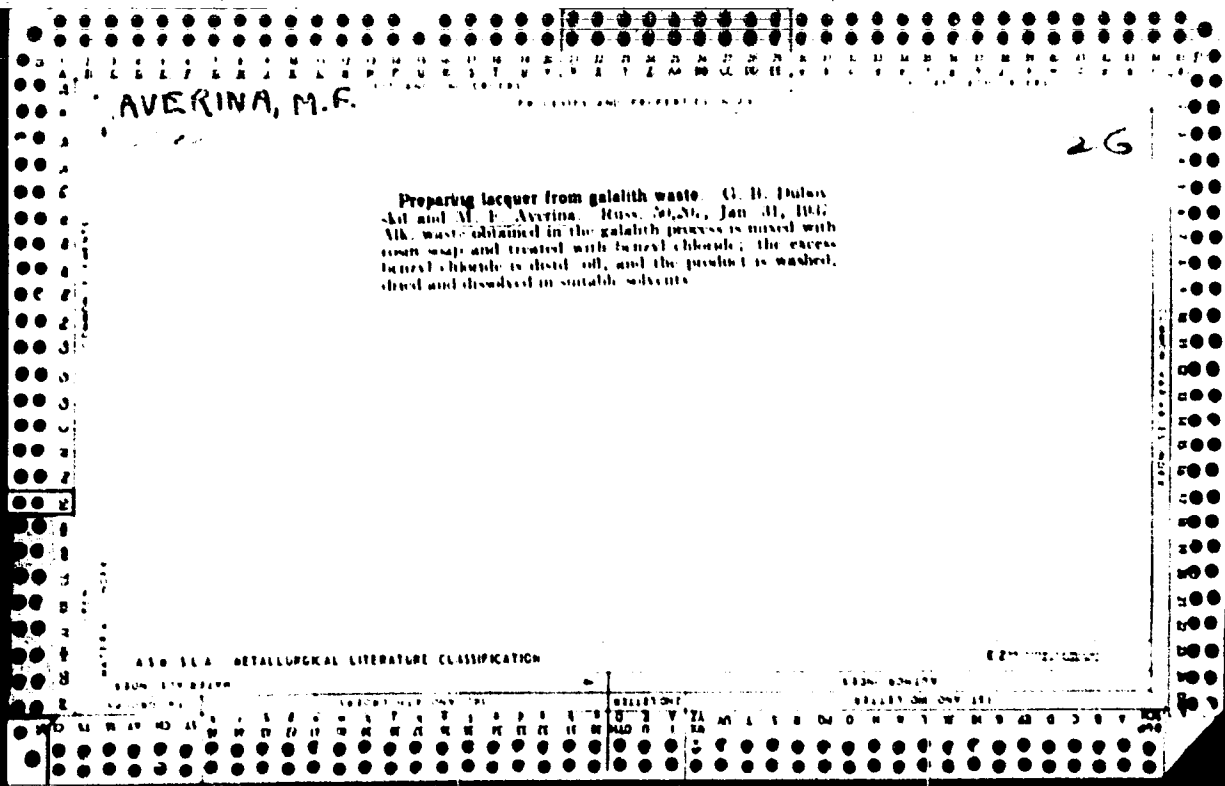
Card 1/8

AVERINA, M,

Effect of credit on the introduction of modern technology in heavy
industry. Den. i kred. 13 no.11:43-46 N '55. (MLRA 9:2)
(Credit) (Russia--Industries)

BYTOVA, A.; AVERINA, M.

From the practice of a leading branch. Den. 1 kred. 15 no.10:
55-60 0 '57. (MIRA 10:10)
(Sverdlov--Banks and banking)



AMERICAN M.S.

FRIDL'YANDER, I.N.; ROMANOVA, O.A.; ARCHAKOVA, Z.N.; GUR'YEV, I.I.;
DRONOVA, N.P.; PETROVA, A.A.; BYCHKOVA, Z.S.; Prinimali
uchastiye: FOMIN, K.N.; LEBEDEVA, N.S.; REZNIK, P.G.;
AVERKINA, N.; ZHELTOVSKAYA L.S.; VOROB'YEV, Yu.A.;
TYURIN, N.N.

Manufacture and investigation of semifinished products from
high-strength and heat-resistant VAD23 aluminum alloys.
Alum. splavy no.3:194-200 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

SPIRO, M.S.; AVENINA, M.B.

Chemical composition and properties of coals in the Aldano-
Chul'man region of the South-Yakutsk Basin. Uch. zap. NIICA.
Reg. geol. no.4:150-166 '64. (MIRA 18:12)

KUSAKIN, N.D.; VYATKIN, S.Ye.; AVERINA, M.V.

Structural modifications of carbon material in petroleum
pyrolysis cokes. TSvet.met. 38 no.10:59-62 0 '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - Blood, Blood Coagulation. T-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 18, 1958, 84082

Author : Averina, N.I.

Inst : Kirglsian Institute of Medicine.

Title : Problems Pertaining to Mechanisms of Blood Clot Retraction.

Orig Pub : Tr. Kirg. med. in-t, 1956, 8, 291-293.

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

AVERINA, N.I., kand.med.nauk

Toxoplasmosis in a clinic for internal diseases. Sov.med. 25 no.1:
43-47 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy terapii (zav. - prof. R.Ya.Spivak)
Luganskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - dotsent F.D.Povelitsa).
(TOXOPLASMOSIS)

AVERINA, N.I., kand.mod.nauk; KRAVCHENKO, C.A.; SKOROBOGAT'KO, P.A.

Vascular tone and capillary circulation during work in hot shops.
Vrach. delo 4:150-152 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Kafedra gospital'noy terapii (zav. - prof. R.Ya.Spivak) Luganskogo
meditsinskogo instituta.
(BLOOD—CIRCULATION) (HEAT—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

SHEVCHUK, V.G.; AVERINA, R.A.

System lithium sulfate-beryllium sulfate-magnesium sulfate-water
at 35 degrees Centigrade. Zhur. neorg. khim. 9 no.12:2764-2768
D '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Poltavskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy Institut, kafedra khimii.

SHVACHUK, V.G.; AVLRINA, R.A.

System $H_2SO_4 - (NH_4)_2SO_4 - MgSO_4 - H_2O$ at $25^\circ C$. *Zhur. neorg. khim.*
10 no.12:2824-2826 D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Poltavskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut, kafedra khimii.

USSR / Pharmacology. Toxicology. Anticoagulants.

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur - Biologiya, No. 3, 1959, 13887

Author : Averina, R.I.

Inst :

Title : The Prothrombin Level and Blood Coagulation in
Therapy With Salicylates.

Orig Pub : Klinich. meditsina, 1958, 36, No. 3, 33-38

Abstract : The study of blood coagulation in cardiac pa-
tients presents a real problem insofar as in
rheumatic heart disease, especially in the pres-
ence of cardiac fibrillation, thrombo-embolic
processes are very frequent. 75 patients were
treated with salicylates; a group of the patients
received, aside from this, the anticoagulants
heparin, dicoumarin and phenyl-indandione. Ther-
apeutic doses of salicylates did not induce a

Card. 1/2

AVERINA, R.I.

Characteristics of the use of anticoagulants in rheumatic lesions of
the heart. Sov.med. 25 no.5:18-23 My '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Iz 2-y kafedry terapii Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (zav. - prof. B.Ye.Votchal) na baze bol'nitsy imeni S.P.Botkina (glavnyy vrach Yu.G.Antonov).
(ANTICOAGULANTS (MEDICINE) (RHEUMATIC HEART DISEASE)
(CORONARY HEART DISEASE)

AVERINA, R.I.

Use of anticoagulants and salicylates in rheumatic heart disease.
Terap.arkh. 31 no.7:16-21 J1 '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Iz 2-y kafedry terapii (zav. - prof.B.Ye.Votchal) TSentral'-
nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey na base bol'nitsy
imeni S.P.Botkina.

(RHEUMATIC HEART DISEASE therapy)

(ANTICOAGULANTS therapy)

(SALICYLATES therapy)

VOTCHAL, B.Ye.; AVERINA, R.I. (Moskva)

Technic for anticoagulatn therapy. Klin.med. no.1:15-19 '62.
(MIRA 15:1)

(ANTICOAGULATNS (MEDICINE)—THERAPEUTIC USE)

KOZ'MINA, Natal'ya Petrovna, doktor biolog. nauk, prof.; AMERINA,
T.I., red.; SAVEL'YEVA, Z.A., tekhn. red.

[Grain and grain products] Zerno i produkty ego pererabotki.
Moskva, Izd-vo tekhn. i ekon.lit-ry po voprosam zagotovok, 1961.
519 p. (MIRA 15:3)

(Grain)

SINEL'SHCHIKOV, Vasilii Illarionovich; MASHKOV, B.M., spets. red.;
AVERINA, T.I., red.; SAVEL'YEVA, Z.A., tekhn. red.

[Conditions and procedure for receiving grain, legume seeds,
and oilseeds from collective and state farms] Usloviia i po-
riadok priema zerna, semian bobovykh i maslichnykh kul'tur
ot kolkhozov i sovkhozov. Moskva, Zagotizdat, 1963. 122 p.
(MIRA 16:7)

(Grain trade) (Legumes) (Oilseeds)

KOZ'MINA, Yevgeniya Petrovna, doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.;
AVERINA, T.I., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., red.

[Technological characteristics of groats and pulse crops]
Tekhnologicheskie svoistva krupianykh i zernobobovykh
kul'tur. Moskva, TSINTI GOSKOMZAGA, 1963. 293 p.
(MIRA 17:7)

FASMAN, Vol'f Berkovich, dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; AVERINA, T.I.,
red.; SAVEL'YEVA, Z.A., tekhn. red.

[Operational design of a grain elevator] Operativnyi ras-
chet raboty elevatora. Moskva, Zagotizdat, 1963. 84 p.
(MIRA 16:10)

(Grain elevators)

UGOLIK, Nikolay Fomich; DAVLI, Georgiy Samoylovich; AVERINA, T.I.,
red.; GOLUBKOVA, L.A., tekhn. red

[Analysis of technical standards and production operations
of grain-processing enterprises] Analiz tekhnicheskogo
urovnia i proizvodstvenno-khoziaistvennoi deiatel'nosti
predpriatii po pererabotke zerna. Moskva, TSinti, 1963.
209 p. (MIRA 17:2)

AVRINA, Ye.

Hydroelectric Power Stations

Harnessing the river. Mol. kolkh. 20, No. 4, 1953.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. Uncl.

AVERINA, Ye.P., kand.med.nauk

Treating cavitary pulmonary tuberculosis with tuberculin and
antibacterials. Vrach.delo supplement '57:35 (MIRA 11:3)

1. Fakul'tetskaya terapevticheskaya klinika (sav.-prof. N.Ye.
Kavetskiy) Kuybyshevskogo meditsinskogo instituta i Kuybyshevskiy
gorodskoy protivotuberkulesnyy dispanser.
(TUBERCULOSIS)

AVERINA Yo.P., kuml.mod.nauk (Kuybyshev)

Respiratory and vascular reflexes in tuberculosis. Klin.med.
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