GRODNEV, I.I.; GUMELYA, A.N.; KLIMOV, M.A.; SERGEYCHUK, K.Ya.; SHVARTSMAN, V.O.; GRIGOR'YEV, B.S., red.; PORTUSHENKO, A.D., red.; BOGACHEVA, G.V., red.; SHEFER, G.I., tekhn.red.

[Electrical communications engineering handbook; cable and overhead communications lines] Inzhenerno-tekhnicheskii spravochnik po elektrosviazi; kabel'nye i vozdushnye linii sviazi. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po voprosam sviazi i radio, 1961, 558 p. (MIRA 14:3)
(Telephone lines)

IONTOV, L.Ye.; KOVALEV, S.M.; PUSTOVOYTENKO, O.D.; SHAMSHIN, V.M.; YARTSEV, G.Ye.; IONTOV, L.Ye., otv. red.; BOGACHEVA, G.V., red.; ROMANOVA, S.F., tekhn. red.

[24-Channel apparatus for multiplexing cable communication lines] 24-kanal'naia apparatura uplotneniia kabel'nykh linii; informatsionnyi sbornik. [By L.E.Iontov i dr.] Moskva, Sviaz'izdat, 1963. 184 p. (MIRA 16:6)
(Telephone)

VISHNEVSKAYA, Valentina Vasil'yevna; SRAPIONOV, Onik Sergeyevich; BOGACHEVA, Galina Vasil'yevna; KAZ'MINA, R.A., red.; SLUTSKIN, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Economics and planning in telecommunication] Ekonomika i planirovanie sviazi. Moskva, Sviaz'izdat, 1963. 287 p. (MIRA 16:6)

(Telecommunication)

ZHARKOVA, L.P.; MOVSHOVICH, [illegible]; [illegible]NOVA, L.G.; ROZITIS, T.Ya.; GOLUBTSOV, I.Ye., otv. red.; BOGACHEVA, G.V., red.; ROMANOVA, S.F., tekhn. red.

[Rural K-40/80 crossbar automatic telephone exchanges] Sel'skie koordinatnye ATC K-40/80; informatsionnyi sbornik. Moskva, Sviaz'izdat, 1963. 109 p. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gorodskoy i sel'skoy telefonnoy svyazi Ministerstva svyazi SSSR (for Zharkova, Movshovich, Frolova). 2. Gosudarstvennaya elektrotekhnicheskaya fabrika, Riga (for Rudzitis).
(Telephone)

POLYAK, Mark Uriyevich; FRIDMAN, Il'ya Naumovich; TYULYAYEV, A.N., otv. red.; BOGACHEVA, G.V., red.; ROMANOVA, S.F., tekhn.red.

[KRR apparatus] Apparatura KRR; informatsionnyi sbornik. Moskva, Sviaz'izdat, 1963. 158 p. (MIRA 16:10)
(Telephone--Equipment and supplies)

KULESHOV, Vasiliy Nikolayevich; SHVARTSMAN, Vladimir Osipovich; FROLOV, P.A., otv. red.; BOGACHEVA, G.V., red.; BATRAKOVA, T.A., red.

[Electrical measurements of long-distance cable lines] Elektricheskie izmereniia mezhdugorodnykh kabelei sviazi. Moskva, Izd-vo "Sviaz'," 1964. 263 p. (MIRA 17:5)

SINITSYNA, A.L.; KEDA, Yu.M.; ISICHENKO, N.A.; BOGACHEVA, I.D.

Effect of pepsin on the fat-mobilizing and growth activity of the bull and swine growth hormone. Probl. endok. i gorm. 11 no.6:56-58 N-D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Laboratoriya biokhimii (zav. - doktor biolog. nauk Ye.A. Kolli), laboratoriya patofiziologii (zav. - prof. L.M. Gol'ber), laboratoriya farmakologii (zav. - kand. biolog. nauk A.I. Briskin) Instituta eksperimental'noy endokrinologii (ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti direktora - prof. L.M. Gol'ber) AMN SSSR, Moskva.

ACC NR: AT6036647 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0270/0272

AUTHOR: Malkin, V. B.; Bogacheva, I. D.; Martens, V. K.; Roshchina, N. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Mechanism of adaptation to hypoxia [Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24-27 May 1966]

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 270-272

TOPIC TAGS: high altitude physiology, hypoxia, alpine acclimatization, adrenal gland, pituitary gland, cerebral cortex

ABSTRACT:

The roles of the adrenals, hypophysis, and cerebral cortex in mammalian adaptation to prolonged conditions of lowered barometric pressure were studied in 3 series of experiments on half-grown white rats: in series 1 the animals had undergone adrenalectomy; in series 2, hypophysectomy; and in series 3, preliminary unilateral or bilateral decortication.

The hypophysectomized and adrenalectomized rats were acclimatized to alpine conditions: 14 days at an altitude of 2000 m, and 14 to 20 days at an

Card 1/3

altitude of 3800 m. Decorticated and adrenalectomized rats were also acclimatized to pressure-chamber altitudes of 3000 to 7000 m.

Controls were hypophysectomized, adrenalectomized, and decorticated animals which were not exposed to high altitudes, and intact animals some of which were exposed to high altitudes and some of which were not.

Indices of adaptation were body weight, arterial blood shifts, and tolerance of acute hypoxia.

Weight gain lagged in all the altitude-acclimatized animals, more so in the intact animals than in the adrenalectomized and decorticated rats. This difference was least in the hypophysectomized rats.

After prolonged exposure to rarefied atmospheres, increased peripheral erythrocyte, reticulocyte, and hemoglobin counts were seen in the intact, adrenalectomized, and decorticated rats. Hypophysectomy caused erythrocytes and hemoglobin to decrease; in these rats, prolonged exposure to high altitude did not stimulate erythropoiesis or increase hemoglobin. This indicates the direct participation of hypophyseal hormones in hematopoiesis stimulation during hypoxia.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205810005-0"

ACC NR: AT6036647

Both the alpine- and pressure-chamber acclimatized rats displayed increased tolerance of acute hypoxia. Increase in tolerance in the intact and adrenalectomized rats was almost identical, even though adrenalectomy usually decreases altitude tolerance in animals not already acclimatized to high altitudes. In most cases hypophysectomy decreased altitude tolerance slightly. Hypophysectomized animals acclimatized to high altitude showed a reliable increase in resistance to acute hypoxia. Unilateral or bilateral decortication substantially increased altitude tolerance, and acclimatization of these animals to rarefied atmospheres only slightly increased their tolerance of acute hypoxia.

It is concluded that removal of the hypophysis and adrenals no more prevents the development of adaptation to hypoxia than does decortication.

[W. A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-116]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

Card 3/3

GUNAR, I.I.; BOGACHEVA, I.I.

How the movement of kidney bean chloroplasts within a cycle of 24 hours is related to photosynthesis [with summary in English]. Izv. TSKhA no.2:215-220 '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Chlorophyll) (Photosynthesis)

BOGACHEVA, I.I., aspirant

Interrelated movement of chloroplasts and photosynthesis. Izv. TSKhA no.5:222-229 '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Chromatophores) (Photosynthesis)

BOGACHEVA, I. J.

USSR/General Section - Philosophy. Methodology. A-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 4, 1957, 8180

Author : I.J. Bogacheva
Inst :
Title : Lenin on the Inexhaustibility of the Electron and Modern Concepts of the Electron.

Orig Pub : Tr. voronezhsk. yn-ta, 1956, 41, 89-106

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

L 45457-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T IJP(c) DJ/RM

ACC NR: AP6011281 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/006/0158/0158 37 B

INVENTOR: Sobolevskiy, M. V.; Rodzevich, N. Ye.; Grinevich, K.; Bogacheva, I. P.; Ponomarenko, V. A.; Uspenskaya, Ye. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Preparation of liquid polyorganosiloxanes. Class 23, No. 142368 15

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 6, 1966, 158

TOPIC TAGS: siloxane, polyorganosiloxane, liquid polyorganosiloxane, POLY SILOXANE

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a method for preparing liquid polyorganosiloxanes. To increase high-temperature oxidation resistance and the lubricating property because of introducing fluoroalkyl and fluoroaryl radicals into the polymer structure in both the end groups and the basic chain, liquid polyorganosiloxanes are prepared by either cohydrolysis or heterofunctional condensation of corresponding monomers. [LD]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 25Jan61/

Card 1/1 fv

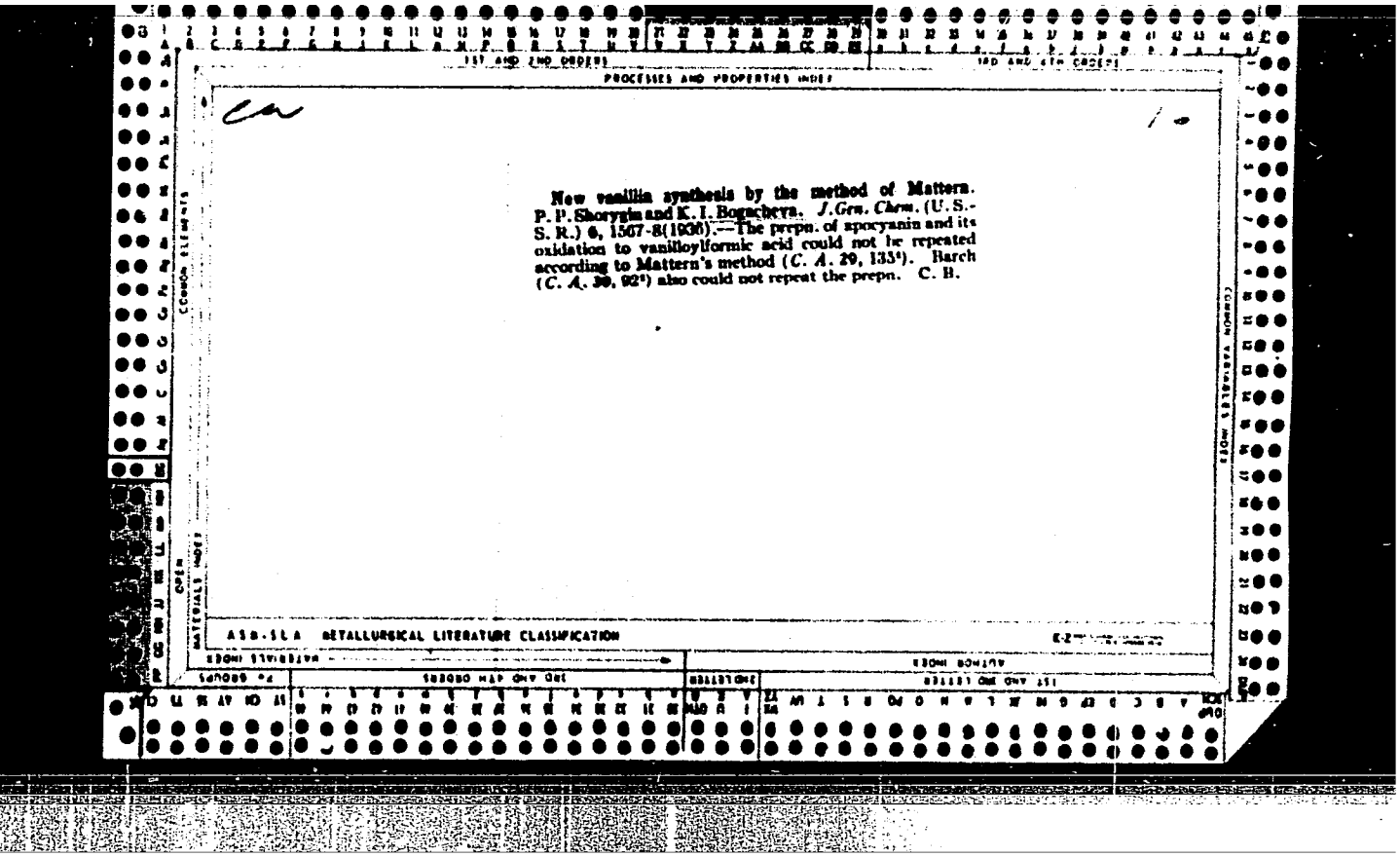
Bogacheva, K.

SINEL'SHCHIKOV, V., inzh.; BOGACHEVA, K., inzh.

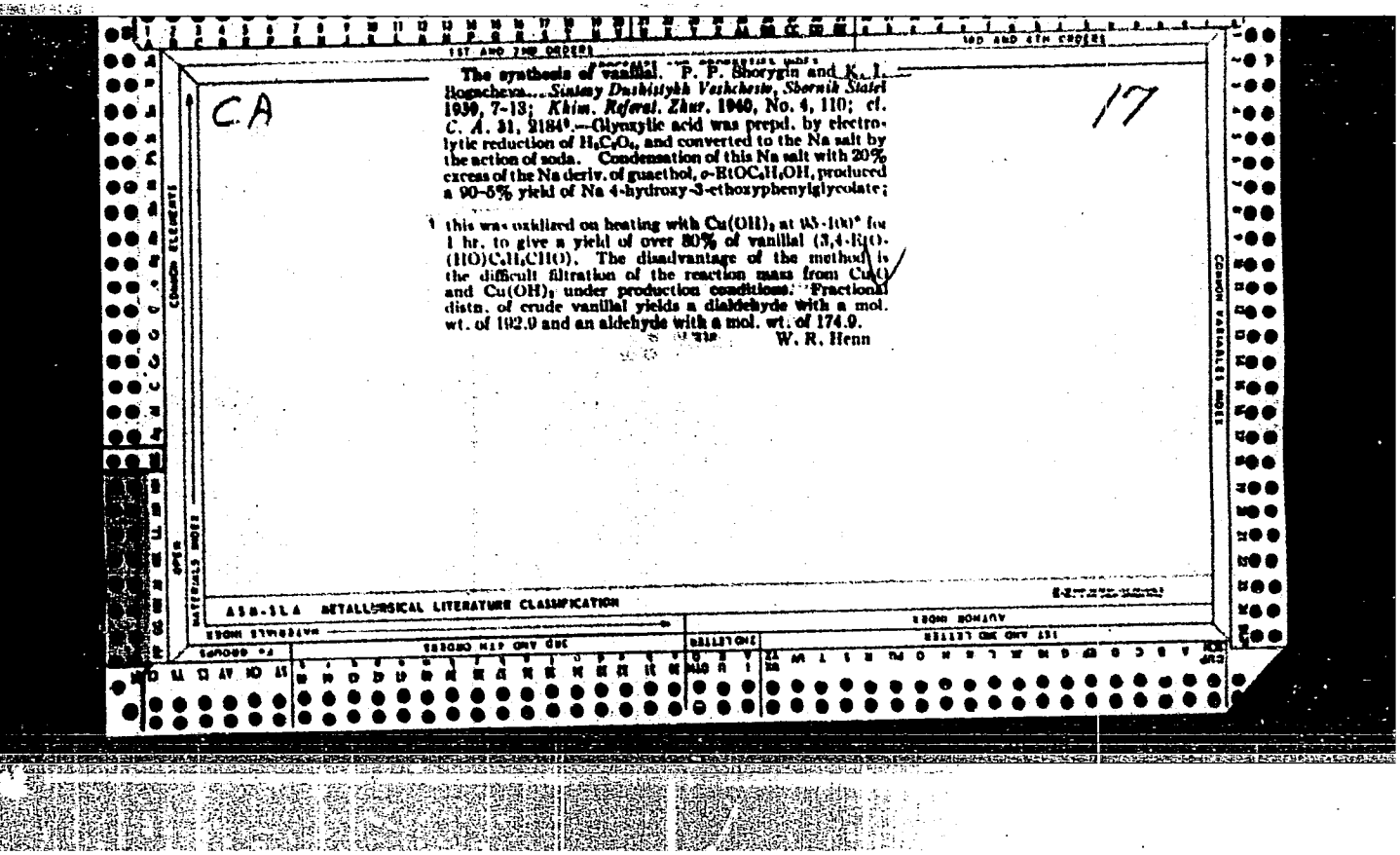
Take decisive measures against gluten deterioration during wheat drying. Mukh.-elev. prom. 24 no.4:6-7 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Glavnoye upravleniye elevatorno-skladskogo khozyaystva Ministerstva khleboproduktov RSFSR.

(Wheat—Drying) (Gluten)



New vanillin synthesis by the method of Mattern. P. P. Shorygin and K. I. Bogacheva. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 6, 1507-8(1936).—The prepn. of apocyanin and its oxidation to vanilloylformic acid could not be repeated according to Mattern's method (*C. A.* 29, 1335⁹). Barch (*C. A.* 30, 92⁹) also could not repeat the prepn. C. B.

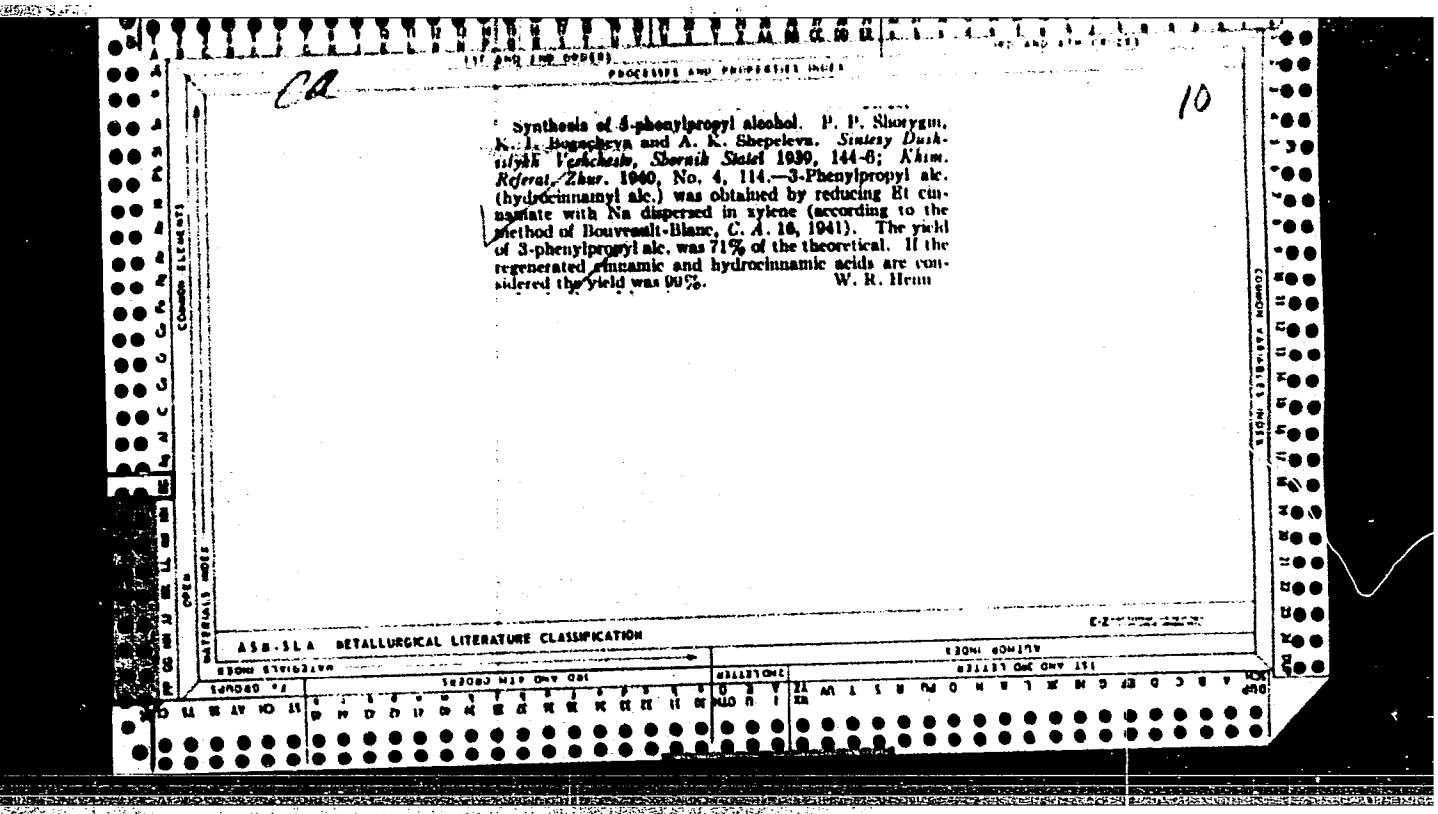


CA

17

The synthesis of vanillal. P. P. Shorygin and K. I. Bogacheva. *Sintezy Dushistykh Veshchestv, Sbornik Statei* 1939, 7-13; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1940, No. 4, 110; cf. *C. A.* 31, 2184⁹.—Glyoxylic acid was prepd. by electrolytic reduction of $H_2C_2O_4$ and converted to the Na salt by the action of soda. Condensation of this Na salt with 20% excess of the Na deriv. of guaethol, *o*-$EtOC_6H_4OH$, produced a 90–5% yield of Na 4-hydroxy-3-ethoxyphenylglycolate; this was oxidized on heating with $Cu(OH)_2$ at 85–100° for 1 hr. to give a yield of over 80% of vanillal (3,4-$EtO(HO)C_6H_3CHO$). The disadvantage of the method is the difficult filtration of the reaction mass from CuO and $Cu(OH)_2$ under production conditions. Fractional distn. of crude vanillal yields a dialdehyde with a mol. wt. of 192.9 and an aldehyde with a mol. wt. of 174.9.

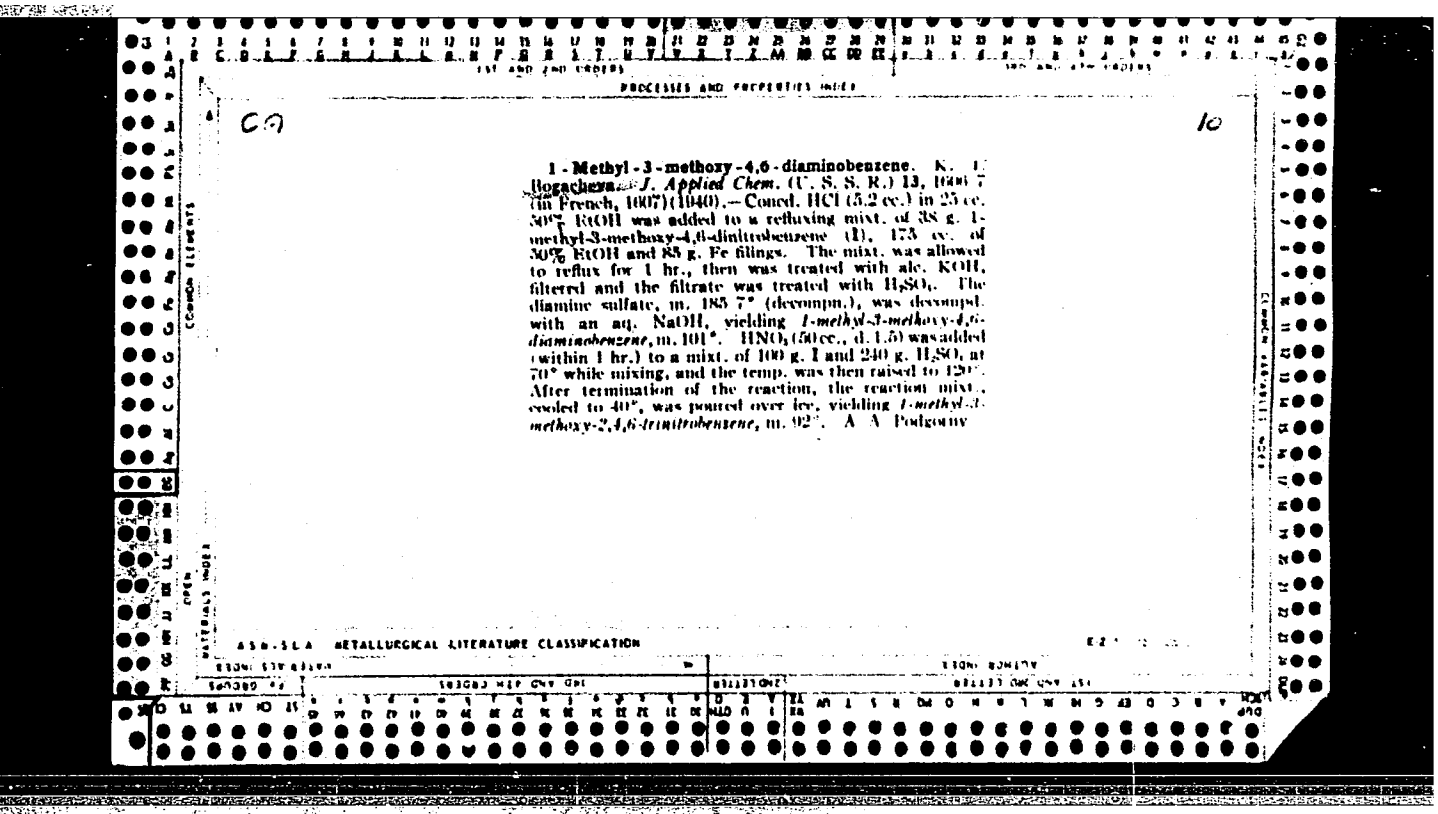
W. R. Henn



CA

10

Synthesis of 3-phenylpropyl alcohol. P. P. Shorygin, K. I. Bugaeheva and A. K. Shepeleva. *Sintezy Dushistykh Veshchestv, Sbornik Statei* 1939, 144-6; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1940, No. 4, 114.—3-Phenylpropyl alc. (hydrocinnamyl alc.) was obtained by reducing Et cinnamate with Na dispersed in xylene (according to the method of Bouveault-Blanc, *C. A.* 16, 1941). The yield of 3-phenylpropyl alc. was 71% of the theoretical. If the regenerated cinnamic and hydrocinnamic acids are considered the yield was 90%. W. R. Henn



1-Methyl-3-methoxy-4,6-diaminobenzene. K. I. Bogacheva. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 13, 1600-7 (in French, 1007)(1040).—Concd. HCl (5.2 cc.) in 25 cc. 50% EtOH was added to a refluxing mixt. of 38 g. 1-methyl-3-methoxy-4,6-dinitrobenzene (I), 175 cc. of 50% EtOH and 85 g. Fe filings. The mixt. was allowed to reflux for 1 hr., then was treated with alc. KOH, filtered and the filtrate was treated with H_2SO_4. The diamine sulfate, m. 185.7° (decompn.), was decompd. with an aq. NaOH, yielding *1-methyl-3-methoxy-4,6-diaminobenzene*, m. 101°. HNO_3 (50 cc., d. 1.5) was added (within 1 hr.) to a mixt. of 100 g. I and 240 g. H_2SO_4 at 70° while mixing, and the temp. was then raised to 120°. After termination of the reaction, the reaction mixt., cooled to 40°, was poured over ice, yielding *1-methyl-3-methoxy-2,4,6-trinitrobenzene*, m. 92°. A. A. Podgornyi

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

Ca 10

Synthesis of cinnamyl alcohol. P. P. Shorygin and K. I. Bogacheva. *Sintezy Dushistykh Veshchestv, Sbornik Statei* 1939, 142-4; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1940, No. 4, 114.—Cinnamyl alc. was synthesized by reducing PhCH:CHCHO with Al alcoholate in absolutely dry $PhCH_2OH$, iso-AmOH or EtOH. The decompn. of the alcoholate and the removal of Al was effected with H_2SO_4. The yield under lab. conditions was 63% of the theoretical. After 2 distns. *in vacuo* the pure product, m. 31°, was obtained.

W. R. Henn

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

BOGACHEVA, K.I.

GEL'PERIN, N.I.; KROKHIN, N.G.; BOGACHEVA, K.I.; ZELENTSKIY, N.N.

Use of distillation for purifying coumarin production waste acetic acid. Trudy VNIISNDV no.2:138-139 '54. (MLRA 10:7)
(Acetic acid) (Distillation) (Coumarin)

БОГАЧЕВА, К.И.

GEL'PERIN, N.I.; KROKHIN, N.G.; BOGACHEVA, K.I.

Dehydration of chrome alum aqueous solutions (Utilization of the production by-products). Trudy VNIISNDV no.2:165-166 '54.
(MLRA 10:7)

(Alums)

Control of citral manufacture by use of potentiometer
K. I. Bogacheva, O. M. Kholfiner, and B. S. Zhuravleva
Maslobois.-Zhirovoye Prom. 22, No. 8, 22-3(1956).—The optimum pH range for citral-sulfite coupling and separation is 8.15–8.5 and 11.0, resp. The yield of citral was 90% of theoretical.

Vladimir N. Krukovsky

All-Union Sci. Res. Inst. Synthetic and Naturally Fragrant Substances.

BOGACHEVA, K.I.

Preparation of coumarin from salicylaldehyde. Trudy VNIISNDV no.5:30-34 '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Coumarin) (Salicylaldehyde)

BOGACHEVA, K.I.; BYCHKOVA, Z.N.; SHILINA, R.F.; YAKUSHEVA, Ye.F.; GRIGOR'YEVA, Ye.F.

Better methods for manufacturing pseudoionone. Trudy VNIISNDV no.5:112-113 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

(Pseudoionone)

BOGACHEVA, K.I.

Synthesis of vanillin from guaiacol and formaldehyde with the use of nitrosodimethylaniline and meta-nitrobenzenesulfonic acid. Trudy VNIISNDV no.6:59-61 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

BOGACHEVA, L. G.

BOGACHEVA, L. G. "Syphilis treatment with sovarsen", Trudy Kishinevsk. gos. med. in-ta, Vol. 1, 1949, p. 136-41.

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

BOGACHEVA, L.G. [deceased]; KOTLYAREVSKAYA, L.G.

Review of the approved formulas of plastic materials for phonorecords. Trudy VNAIZ no.5:136-147 '59. (MIRA 15:4)
(Phonorecords) (Plastics)

BOGACHEVA, L.G.

Treatment for Trichomonas invasion in men. Trudy Kish.gos.med. inst. 13:145-148 '60. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Kafedra kozhnykh i venericheskikh bolezney Kishinevskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(TRICHOMONIASIS) (PHARMACOLOGY)

KARALITSKIY, Ye.M.; BOGACHEVA, L.G., dotsent, nauchnyy rukovoditel' raboty

Dystrophic bullous epidermolysis. Vest.derm. i ven. 38 no.5:77-80 My '64. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Kozhnoye otdeleniye respublikanskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach T.V.Moshnyaga) Moldavskoy SSR, Kishinev. Submitted April 5, 1963.

SEMENOVA, V.I., kand.med.nauk; BOGACHEVA, L.I.

Case of dermatomyositis with successful treatment. Trudy MONIKI no.5:233-236 '62. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Iz II terapevticheskoy kliniki Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo klinicheskogo instituta imeni Vladimirskogo (zav. - doktor med.nauk L.P.Pressman).
(MUSCLES--DISEASES) (SKIN--DISEASES)

BOGACHEVA, M.

Industrial Safety Day. Zhil.-kom. khoz. 11 no.8:23-24 Ag '61.
(MIRA 14:9)

1. Predsedatel' Tul'skogo obkoma profsoyuza.
(Industrial hygiene)

BOGACHEVA, M.I.; VASIL'YEV, Yu.M.; PROSHLYAKOV, B.K.; CHARYGIN, M.M.; SHLEYFER, A.G.

Unique Triassic cross section in the Aralsorsk extra-deep borehole (Caspian Lowland). Dokl. AN SSSR 165 no.3:629-632 N '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti im. I.M. Gubkina. Submitted May 27, 1965.

SULIMOVSKAYA, N.A., doktor med.nauk; KONAKOVA, N.M.; BOGACHEVA, M.Ye.

Therapeutic value of the droplet method of introducing milk into the stomach in peptic and doudenal ulcer. Vrach.delo no.10:108-109 O '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Kafedra terapii (zav. - doktor med.nauk N.A.Sulimovskaya) Instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i klinicheskaya bol'nitsa goroda Khar'kova.

(MILK--THERAPEUTIC USE)
(PEPTIC ULCER)

AUTHORS: Gratsianskiy, N. N., Bogacheva, ~~N. A.~~ 76-32-4-24/43

TITLE: Investigation of the Resistance to Corrosion of Solid Metallic Solutions (Issledovaniye korrozionnoy stoykosti tverdykh rastvorov metallov)The In- Pb System (Sistema In - Pb)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Fizicheskoy Khimii, 1958, Vol. 32, Nr 4, pp. 875 - 881 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Determinations of the resistance to corrosion in solutions of 3% NaCl, 5% HCl and 1% H_2SO_4 were carried out at 20°C, as well as in 1% citric acid solutions at 16, 20, 30 and 50°C, the composition of the surface layer having been investigated. The experimental results in 1% H_2SO_4 correspond to those of a previous work, while in 1% citric acid the displacement of the limit of the resistance to corrosion takes a regular course with the increase of the content of the more resistant component indium; this is explained by the formation of an anticorrosive surface layer. The examination in 3% NaCl and 5% HCl solutions showed that the velocity of dissolution in the latter is essentially greater, and that a limit of the resistance to

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Investigation of the Resistance to Corrosion of Solid Metallic Solutions. The In - Pb System

corrosion is present at 60 atom% Pb, while in the case of the first mentioned a slight loss of weight was observed. The potential measurements showed that after some time a constant value is achieved with the alloys rich in lead having values similar to those of lead and those with indium being similar to those of the indium potential. In 5% HCl at a content of about 50 atom% Pb a jump of the curve composition vs. potential was observed just as well as in 1% citric acid at a content of from 50 - 70 atom% Pb. According to a method elaborated by M. B. Neyman and A. Ya. Shinyayev (Reference 2) determinations of the surface layers were carried out and it was observed that their composition prior to corrosion corresponds to that of the alloy which consist of lead atoms from the corrosively less resistant to the limit of corrosion resistance; in alloys of less than 75 atom% lead the formation of the limit of corrosion resistance is explained by the formation of a surface layer of a solid solution of In-Pb at 2:3. During corrosion indium enters solution in spite of the low resistance of lead. The resistant

Investigation of the Resistance to Corrosion of Solid Metallic Solutions. The In - Pb System

surface layers showed the same composition to a depth of 3μ, the non resistant to a depth of 5μ, the latter having been considerably loosened to a depth of 6μ on the action of 5% HCl - the first mentioned were not. There are 7 figures, 2 tables and 2 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk UkrSSR, Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii, Kiyev (Kiyev, Institute for General and Inorganic Chemistry, AS Ukrainian SSR)

SUBMITTED: November 12, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Indium-lead systems--Corrosion

35408
S/076/62/036/003/006/011
B101/B108

ID 1152

AUTHORS: Gratsianskiy, N. N., and Bogacheva, N. A. (Kiyev)

TITLE: Study of corrosion resistance of solid metal solutions of the system Mo - W

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 36, no. 3, 1962, 546 - 548

TEXT: Mo - W solid solutions were produced from pure metal powders in an electric arc furnace with tungsten electrodes, and corroded at 20°C in aqua regia (I) or in saturated solution of nitric acid and oxalic acid (II). The composition of the solution formed by corrosion was analyzed. The surface layer was removed electrolytically at high current density, and also analyzed. Results:

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S/076/62/036/003/006/011
B101/B108

Study of corrosion resistance of ...

No.	A	B		C		D	E	
		W	Mo	W	Mo		W	Mo
2	I	77.41	22.11	70.0	30.0	~0.3	90.9	9.1
3	I	56.44	43.10	51.0	49.0	~0.45	85.4	14.6
4	I	27.17	72.91	11.0	89.0	~0.4	45.4	54.6
2	II	77.41	22.11	64.7	35.3	~0.2	89.5	10.5
3	II	56.44	43.10	40.8	59.2	0.35	66.6	33.4
4*	II	27.17	72.91	27.17	72.9	-	-	-

* Samples dissolved within 12 hr. Legend: (A) Corroding solution, (B) content in the alloy, % by weight, (C) solution after corrosion, % by weight, (D) thickness of the removed surface layer, μ, (E) analysis of the dissolved surface layer, % by weight. In aqua regia, the limit of corrosion resistance is at ~20 atom% W, in HNO_3 + $C_2O_4H_2$ at ~50 atom% W. The main cause of a limit of corrosion resistance is the formation of a phase consisting of a metal compound and a corrosion resistant, 0.1 - 0.2 μ thick layer of almost pure W. With ~20 atom% W, a corrosion

Card 2/3

Study of corrosion resistance of ...

resistantt layer is also formed in Mo - W alloys. The position of the limit of corrosion resistance in the composition - corrosion resistance diagram depends on the type of the corroding solution. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 4 references: 2 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk USSR, Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii (Academy of Sciences UkrSSR, Institut of General and Inorganic Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: June 3, 1960

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5(4), 18(7) SOV/76-33-3-27/41

AUTHORS: Gratsianskiy, N. N., Bogacheva, N. A.

TITLE: A Study of the Corrosion Resistance of Solid Metallic Solutions by the Method of Radiotracers. The System In-Pb (Issledovaniye korrozionnoy stoykosti tverdykh rastvorov metallov metodom radioaktivnykh izotopov. Sistema In-Pb)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 33, Nr 3, pp 677 - 682 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the case of a successive removal of thin layers of a metal (or alloy) the method of radiotracers permits the determination of the action of a corrosive medium and the variation of the surface layer according to the individual parts (Refs 3-10). By this method the alloys Nr 1 Pb -24.01 At%, In - 75 At% and Nr2 Pb - 55.21 At%, In - 44.79 At% were investigated here using In^{114} and by means of the unit of the B type designed for measuring radioactivity. The depth of micropores was measured by "pressing" a RbCl solution (in alcohol) "into the sample" at 125 atmospheres absolute pressure. 1% sulphuric acid solution served as a corrosion liquid, which acted in the sample for ten minutes, one hour, six hours, etc

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at room temperature. The depth of the micropores of pure indium amounted to 3 μ approximately before corrosion and up to 7μ after corrosion, in the case of Pb it was about 2μ before corrosion and 4μ afterwards, in the case of nonresistant In-Pb alloys it was about 1μ before corrosion and about 2,5μ afterwards. Images of sample surfaces made by means of an electron microscope (Fig 1) that the porosity of the In-Pb surface and of the nonresistant alloy Nr 1 increases considerably after corrosion and remains almost unchanged in the case of Pb and the resistant alloy Nr2. If corrosion acts for six days, only In from the In-Pb solutions enters reaction and the surface is enriched with Pb. After twelve days a surface layer 2μ thick is therefore produced from Pb, the In content increases up to a depth of 12μ ; and a composition according to that of the alloy is found above that point. The formation of the surface layer depends on the composition, the rate of dissolution of the unstable component, as well as on the rate of atomic rearrangement in the alloy. There are 3 figures and 15 references, 10 of which are Soviet.

A Study of the Corrosion Resistance of Solid Metallic Solutions by the Method of Radiotracers. The System In-Pb SOV/76-33-3-27/41

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii, Kiyev (Institute of General and Organic Chemistry, Kiyev)

SUBMITTED: August 20, 1957

Card 3/3

S/169/62/000/007/137/149
D228/D307

AUTHOR: Bogacheva, N. A.

TITLE: Ionosphere above Salekhard during the IGY

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 7, 1962, 23, abstract 7G143 (V sb. Ionosfern. issledovaniya, no. 6, M., AN SSSR, 1961, 75-81)

TEXT: The ionospheric conditions over Salekhard in the IGY-IGC period are considered. The author compares the median values of f_0F2, calculated for quiet days and on all days. The median for all days happens to characterize the ionosphere's quiet state in all periods, apart from on winter nights, when the median for magnetically-quiet days should be used as the characteristic of its quiet state. The diurnal variation is close to the mid-latitudinal in winter and in the equinoctial months; during the polar day the diurnal changes of f_0F2 are small. The seasonal variation of mid-day f_0F2 values is close to the mid-latitudinal; the seasonal va-

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Ionosphere above Salekhard ... S/169/62/000/007/137/149
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riation of the midnight values is close to that for high latitudes. The course of storms at Salekhard has peculiarities characteristic of high latitudes. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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GRATSIANSKIY, N.N.; BOGACHEVA, N.A.

Corrosion resistance of solid solutions of metals of the system Mo - W. Zhur. fiz. khim. 36 no.3:546-548 Mr '62. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR.

VDOVENKO, I.D.; BOGACHEVA, N.A.

Investigating corrosion resistance of indium-tin-thallium alloy. Mashinostroenie no.4:70-72 Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Akademiya nauk UkrSSR.
(Tin alloys--Corrosion)

L 36053-66 EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/WB

ACC NR: AP6015903 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0073/65/031/012/1333/1337

AUTHOR: Bogacheva, N. A.; Gratsianskiy, N. N.

ORG: Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry (Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii)

TITLE: Corrosion resistance of thallium-lead and indium-thallium alloys in a hydrochloric medium

SOURCE: Ukrainskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, v. 31, no. 12, 1965, 1333-1337

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion resistance, thallium containing alloy, indium containing alloy, lead containing alloy, hydrochloric acid

ABSTRACT: The article gives experimental data on the corrosion resistance of indium-thallium and thallium-lead solid solutions in hydrochloric acid solution as a function of the concentration of the alloys, and also on the behavior of indium-thallium alloys in a 5% solution of sodium chloride. The experimental temperature was $+20^{\circ} \pm 2^{\circ}$. Starting materials were pure lead, thallium and indium (approximately 99.999%). For each system, 11 alloys were prepared with the following thallium contents: 2, 10, 25, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 75, 90, and 98%. Samples of the indium-thallium system were stamped disks 2 mm thick with

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a total surface of 3.2 cm^2. In the thallium-lead system, they were cast cylinders with a working surface up to 1 cm^2. The tests were made by the weight and potentiometric methods. The results are shown in a series of curves. It was found that thallium is corroded to a considerable degree in hydrochloric acid of different concentrations, with free access of air to the solution. In all the media tested thallium was corroded more strongly than lead. Working of the surface of the metals and alloys increases the corrosion resistance of thallium-lead alloys. The rate of corrosion of lead-thallium and indium-thallium alloys increases with an increase in the hydrochloric acid concentration. The change in the corrosion rate of lead-thallium and indium-thallium alloys as a function of their composition is explained by phase transformations and by the formation of compounds of the metals. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 11,07/ SUBM DATE: 13Nov64/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 009

Card 2/2 vmb

69687
S/126/60/009/03/007/033
E111/E452

19.8300

AUTHORS: Konev, V.N., Bogacheva, N.G. and Arkharov, V.I.

TITLE: Investigation of Diffusion with Reaction in the System "Metal-Complex Gas". II. The System Chromium - Sulphur-Dioxide

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 1960, Vol 9, Nr 3, pp 358-361 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of work by Arkharov and Konev (Ref 1) to investigate the physical mechanism of diffusion with reaction in systems of the type solid-metal-mixture of chemically active gases. This information is necessary for developing non-scaling materials and understanding their failures in service. The present work deals with Cr-O-S. Parallelepiped specimens (1.0 to 1.5 cm side) of technical chromium were suspended in a heated sealed quartz tube at 600 to 1200°C; the apparatus and procedure were described previously (Ref 2 to 6). Fig 1 shows gains in weight of specimens at the various temperatures (except 600 and 1200°C) per unit of surface as functions of time (hours). Fig 2 shows a plot of the logarithm of the rate constant

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Investigation of Diffusion with Reaction in the System "Metal-Complex Gas". II. The System Chromium - Sulphur-Dioxide

against reciprocal of absolute temperature, the points relating to those in Fig 1, where the curves become horizontal. Specimens exposed under various conditions were subjected to qualitative X-ray analysis; a feature was the appearance of a new phase. Fig 3 shows lines from the outside (a) and inner (б) layers of a specimen oxidized in sulphur dioxide at 1200°C, some doubling of lines being evident in the latter. No texture in the outer layer of scale could be detected on any specimen. The scale contained 9.23 weight % of combined sulphur, according to analyses carried out in the Mineral Salts Labpratory of UNIKhIM. Heating of mixtures of Cr_2O_3 and CrS, or Cr_2O_3 and Cr_2S_3 at 800°C for 8 to 10 hours in vacuo (table gives compositions of mixtures and products) did not give the new phase present in the scale. The non-scaling properties of specimens previously treated under conditions producing the new phase were suspended in air at 1000 and 1100°C: in 12 hours no weight increase took place and the new phase remained. The investigation

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Investigation of Diffusion with Reaction in the System "Metal-Complex Gas". II. The System Chromium - Sulphur-Dioxide

showed that oxidation of chromium with sulphur dioxide becomes appreciable at 700°C, the rate being a whole order less than with air (Ref 2, 5,7). The process goes in two stages: formation of Cr_2O_3 on the chromium surface; formation of a new phase with practical cessation of reaction. Reaction diffusion in the system studied occurs by way of diffusion of both oxygen and sulphur through the scale to the metal; beyond a definite sulphur content in the scale a new phase, preventing further diffusion is formed. There are 3 figures, 1 table and 9 references, 8 of which are Soviet and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.M.Gor'kogo (Ural State University imeni A.M.Gor'kiy)

SUBMITTED: November 2, 1959

Card 3/3

69705
S/126/60/009/03/032/033
E193/E483

5.2600

AUTHORS: Konev, V.N., Bogacheva, N.G. and Pavlova, V.P.

TITLE: On the Problem of the Structure of Chromium Sulphides

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 1960, Vol 9, Nr 3, pp 475-478 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It was observed by the present authors, in the course of an earlier investigation (Ref 1,3), that qualitative phase analysis of the products of reaction between chromium and sulphur, taking place under identical conditions, sometimes gave different results which indicated the possibility of the structure of these products being affected by the cooling rate. The object of the investigation, described in the present paper, was to check this hypothesis by studying the effect of the cooling rate on the structure of chromium sulphides formed at elevated temperatures. The experimental materials were prepared from chromium and sulphur powders. The carefully weighed and mixed charges, placed in sealed evacuated quartz ampoules, were inserted in an electrical furnace, heated slowly to the test temperature and maintained at this temperature for 5 h. Some

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On the Problem of the Structure of Chromium Sulphides

specimens were quenched in water directly from a vertical furnace, others were cooled to the room temperature in the furnace; one portion of the quenched specimen was subjected to a vacuum annealing (10 h at 300°C). The structure of specimens obtained in this manner was studied by X-ray diffraction using K-Cr radiation. The results are given in a table on p 476 under the following headings: stoichiometric composition of the compounds; conditions during preparation (heating the powders to 1000°C in 6 h and holding at the temperature for 5 h; heating to 800°C in 6 h and holding at the temperature for 5 h; dittos; heating to 1000°C in 6 h and holding at the temperature for 5 h); subsequent heat treatment (water-quenched from 1000°C; water-quenched from 800°C; furnace-cooled from 800°C; water-quenched from 800°C and vacuum annealed at 300°C; ditto; furnace-cooled from 800°C; water-quenched from 800°C; water-quenched from 1000°C); results of X-ray phase analysis (super-structure CrS, according to Haraldsen, Ref 3; ditto; Cr_5S_6 according to Jellinek

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On the Problem of the Structure of Chromium Sulphides

Ref 4, plus Cr; ditto; Cr_2S_3 according to Jellinek; dittos). Several conclusions were reached namely:
(1) The phase corresponding to the stoichiometric formula CrS is unstable at room temperature.
(2) A phase of the composition near to CrS, existing at high temperature, decomposes on cooling, yielding a chromium-rich phase Cr_5S_6 and metallic chromium.
(3) Phase of the composition Cr_2S_3 is stable at room temperature. There are 1 table and 4 references, 2 of which are Soviet, 1 German and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im A.M.Gor'kogo (Ural State University imeni A.M.Gorkiy)

SUBMITTED: November 12, 1959

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Card 3/3

MAKAROVA, T.V., red.; STEPANOV, D.L., doktor geol.-miner. nauk, red.; BOGACHEVA, N.G., ved. red.; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhn. red.

[Stratigraphic schemes of Palaozoic sediments; transactions] Stratigraficheskie skhemy paleozoiskikh otlozhenii; trudy. Permskaia sistema. Pod red. T.V.Makarovoi i D.L.Stepanova. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1962. 242 p. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Soveshchaniye po utochneniyu unifitsirovannykh stratigraficheskikh skhem paleozoya Volgo-Ural'skoy neftegazonosnoy provintsii, Moscow, 1960. 2. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (for Stepanov). 3. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologo-razvedochnyy neftyanoy institut (for Makarova).
(Volga-Ural region--Geology, Stratigraphic)

CHARYGIN, Mikhail Mikhaylovich; VASIL'YEV, Yuriy Mikhaylovich; MIL'NICHUK, V.S.; KHAKIMOV, G.Kh.; DZHULAMANOV, K.D.; ALIYEV, T.U.; BOGACHEVA, N.G., ved. red.; STAROSTINA, L.D., tekhn. red.

[Geology and prospects for finding oil and gas in the Aral-Caspian region] Geologiia i perspektivy neftegazonosnosti Aralo-Kaspiiskogo regiona. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1963. 286 p. (MIRA 17:1)

SOKOLOV, Vasiliy Andreyevich; GRIGOR'YEV, Georgiy Georgiyevich; BOGACHEVA, N.G., ved. red.; STAROSTINA, L.D., tekhn. red.

[Methods and results of gas geochemical prospecting for oil and gas]Metodika i resul'taty gazovykh geokhimicheskikh nefte-gazopoiskovykh rabot. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1962. 402 p. (MIRA 16:4)

(Oil fields) (Geochemical prospecting)

KORTSENSHTEYN, Vol'f Nukhimovich, doktor geol.-miner. nauk; Prinimali uchastiye: SPEVAK, Yu.A.; ZHIGALIN, B.I.; MUKHIN, Yu.V., kand. geol.-miner. nauk, nauchnyy red.; BOGACHEVA, N.G., ved. red.; STAROSTINA, L.D., tekhn. red.

[Methods for hydrogeological studies of oil- and gas-bearing regions] Metodika gidrogeologicheskikh issledovanii neftegazonosnykh raionov. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1963. 167 p. (MIRA 16:5)

(Oil field brines)

YAKUBOVSKIY, Yuriy Vladimirovich; LYAKHOV, Lev L'vovich; BLOKH, I.M.,kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; BOGACHEVA, N.G., ved. red.

[Electric prospecting] Elektrorazvedka. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Nedra, 1964. 417 p. (MIRA 17:11)

BABAZADE, Baba Kurbanovich (1911-1962); MIRCHINK, M.F., red.; BOGACHEVA, N.G., ved. red.

[Classification of the oil and gas pools and fields of Azerbaijan and efficient methods for prospecting them] Klassifikatsiia zalezhei i mestorozhdenii nefti i gaza Azerbaidzhana i ratsional'naia metodika ikh razvedki. Moskva, Nedra, 1964. 302 p. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Mirchink).

BOGACHEVA, N.M.

KUROV,S.A.; TITKOV,A.I.; VASIL'YEV,A.M.; GLADYSHEV,G.I.; SHAPSHAL,B.G.
BLYAKHMAN,D.S.; BOGACHEVA,N.M.; FOMIN,V.M.

Critical notes on a reference book ("Tractors and Automobiles."
IU.A.Domatovskii, I.I.Trepenenkov. Reviewed by S.A.Kurov). Avt.
trakt. prom. no.5:32 My '55. (MLRA 8:8)
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LEYTMAN, M.Z.; ALFEROVA, V.B.; KUZ'MINOVA, M.L.; SLAVINA, Kh.M.; ZHDANOVA, L.D.; MOKEYEVA, A.D.; BOGACHEVA, R.I.; GINZBURG, G.M.; GOTGIL'F, M.M.; SMIRNOVA, T.T.

Study of the effectiveness of subcutaneous immunization against dysentery with Chernokhvostov's alcohol vaccine. Trudy Tash. NIIVS 5:59-71'62. (MIRA 16:10)
(DYSENTERY—PREVENTIVE INOCULATION)

ALFEROVA, V.B.; BOGACHEVA, R.I.; KOROTKOVA, T.F.; MOKEYEVA, A.D.; GEORGIYEVSKAYA, N.A.; CHEKUSHIN, A.Ya.

Improvement of the technology for preparing polyvaccine. Trudy TashNIIVS 6:43-52 '61. (MIRA 15:11)
(VACCINES)

ALFEROVA, V.B.; MOKEYEVA, A.D.; BOGACHEVA, R.I.; KOROBKOVA, M.V.

Reactor method of sterilizing a physiological solution. Trudy TashNIIVS 6:57-59 '61. (MIRA 15:11)
(SERUM--STERILIZATION)

ALFEROVA, V.B.; MOKEYEVA, A.D.; BOGACHEVA, R.I.; KOROBKOVA, M.V.

Reactor method of diluting enteric vaccines. Trudy TashNIIVS 6:61-63 '61. (MIRA 15:11)

(VACCINES)

ALFEROVA, V.B.; BOGACHEVA, R.I.

Process for sterilizing the liquid nutrient medium in the "bottom" production of enteric vaccines. Trudy TashNIIVS 6:65-69 '61.
(MIRA 15:11)

(VACCINES) (BACTERIOLOGY—CULTURES AND CULTURE MEDIA)

BOGACHEVA, S.D.

"The Influence of Mineral Nitrogen on the Structure of the Nitrogen-bearing Roots of the Kidney Bean";

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

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

BOGACHEVA, V.F

BOGACHEVA, V.I.; KOROBEYNIKOVA, A.V.; SHUMILENKO, Ye.P., kand.biol.nauk, otvetstvennyy redaktor; POTAPOVA, T.S., redaktor; IZMODENOVA, L.A., tekhn.redaktor

[Pests and diseases of clover in Sverdlovsk Province and ways of controlling them] Vrediteli i bolezni klevera v Sverdlovskoi oblasti i mery bor'by s nimi. Sverdlovsk, Akad. nauk SSSR, Ural'skii filial, In-t biologii, 1957. 46 p. (MIRA 11:2)
(Sverdlovsk Province--Clover--Diseases and pests)

KOKOSHINSKAYA, V.I., dotsent; BOGACHEVA, V.S.

Hygienic properties of all-synthetic fabrics made from high-bulk polyarcylonitrile yarn. Tekst. prom. 25 no.5:13-15 My '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Leningradskiy institut sovetskoy torgovli imeni F. Engel'sa (for Kokoshinskaya). 2. Zaveduyushchiy laboratoriyey fabriki "Lensukno" (for Bogacheva).

SMIRNOVA, G.A., aspirant; SHCHERBAKOVA, M.N.; BOGACHEVA, V.S.; REGINYA, V.P.

Economic efficiency of the manufacture of nonwoven fabrics. Tekst. prom. 25 no.8:50-51 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Leningradskiy institut tekstil'noy i legkoy promyshlennosti imeni Kirova (for Smirnova). 2. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekstil'noy promyshlennosti (for Shcherbakova). 3. Nachal'nik tekhnicheskogo otdela fabriki "Lensukno" (for Bogacheva). 4. Zaveduyushchiy apparatno-pryadil'nym proizvodstvom fabriki "Lensukno" (for Reginya).

KOKOSHINSKAYA, V.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; SHMANEVA, R.N., kand.tekhn. nauk, assistent; PEREPELKINA, M.D.; SHCHERBAKOVA, M.N.; BOGACHEVA, V.S.

Properties of half-woolen nonwoven fabrics. Tekst.prom. 25 no.11:52-56 N '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Kafedra tovarovedeniya promyshlennykh tovarov Leningradskogo instituta sovetskoy torgovli imeni Engel'sa (for Kokoshinskaya). 2. Kafedra tovarovedeniya Leningradskogo instituta sovetskoy torgovli imeni Engel'sa (for Shmaneva). 3. Nachal'nik otdela netkanykh materialov Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tekstil'noy promyshlennosti (for Perepelkina). 4. Rukovoditel' gruppy otdela netkanykh materialov Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tekstil'noy promyshlennosti (for Shcherbakova). 5. Nachal'nik tekhnicheskogo otdela fabriki "Lensukno" Leningrad (for Bogacheva).

BOGACHEVA, Ye.

USSR/Chemistry - Alkaloids, in Scopolia Carneolica Feb 48
Chemistry - Atropine

"Scopolia Carneolica as a Source of Atropine-Type Alkaloids," G. Tutayev, G. Gan, Z. Makarova, Ye. Bogacheva, Vinnits STate Med Inst, 3½ pp

"Med Prom SSSR" No 2

Plant grows in Vinitsa Oblast. Alkaloid content exceeds that of poppy and henbane. Describes analysis of specimens. Further work is desirable. Includes four photographs.

PA 13/49T17

ALEKSANDROV, A.; BOGACHEVA, Ye.

Double-purpose and beef cattle breeds of France. Zhivotnovodstvo 21 no.9:87-89 S '59. (MIRA 13:1)
(France--Cattle breeds)

BOGACHEVA, YE. K.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5084

International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. 2d, Geneva, 1958.

Doklady sovetskikh uchenykh. [t.4] Khimiya radioelementov i radiatsionnykh prevrashcheniy (Reports of Soviet Scientists. v. 4.: Chemistry of Radioelements and Radiation Transformations) Moscow, Atomizdat, 1959. 323 p. 8,000 copies printed. (Series: Its: Trudy)

Ed. (Title page): A. P. Vinogradov, Academician; Ed.: V. I. Labaznov; Tech. Ed.: Ye. I. Mazel'.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for scientists and engineers interested in the applications of radioactive materials in science and industry.

COVERAGE: The book contains 26 separate studies concerning various aspects of the chemistry of certain radioactive elements and the processes of radiation effect on matter. These reports discuss present-day methods of reprocessing irradiated nuclear fuel, research in the chemistry of mercury, thorium, uranium, plutonium, and americium, problems related to the sorption and burying of radioactive wastes, the radiolysis of aqueous solutions and of organic compounds, the mechanism of polymer chain grafting, and the effect of radiation on natural and synthetic rubbers. V. N. Prusakov edited the present volume. Most of the reports are accompanied by references. Contributors to individual investigations are mentioned in annotations to the Table of Contents.

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Shevchenko, V. B., K. S. Povitskiy, and A. S. Solovkin. Some Special Problems in the Reprocessing of Irradiated Heat-Producing Elements of the First Atomic Electric Power Plant of the USSR (Report No. 2182) 20
[The following personalities are mentioned as having taken part in this investigation: Z. M. Indikov, K. P. Lunichkina, Ye. V. Ukraintsev, K. N. Tsvetkova, and V. V. Chubakov.]

Vdovenko, V. M., and M. P. Koval'skaya. Separation of Uranium and Plutonium From Fission Products by Extraction With a Mixture of Dibutyl Ether and Carbon Tetrachloride (Report No. 2216) 34

Vdovenko, V. M. Distribution of Fragmentation Elements in the Process of the Ether Extraction of Uranium and Plutonium (Report No. 2206) 41

Prusakov, V. N., N. P. Simonov, and N. M. Trotsenko. Dry Method of Regenerating Irradiated Uranium (Report No. 2253) 49
[The authors thank I. K. Kikoin and A. T. Kolotukhin.]

Bresthneva, N. Ye., V. I. Levin, G. V. Korpusov, N. M. Man'ko, Ye. K. Bogacheva, L. T. Khoreshko, and G. F. Platnova. Separation of Fragmentation Radioactive Elements (Report No. 2295) 57
[The authors thank S. Z. Roginskiy, Corresponding Member AS USSR.]

Ryabchikov, D. I., M. M. Senyavin, and Yu. S. Sklyarenko. Separation of Individual Rare Earth Elements (Report No. 2231) 75

Nikol'skiy, B. P., and V. I. Paramonova. Using Ion-Exchange to Study the State of Radioactive Substances in Solution (Report No. 2204) 89

Chernyayev, I. I., V. A. Golovnya, G. V. Ellert, R. N. Shchelokov, and V. P. Markov. Contribution to the Problem of the Structure of the Complex Compounds of Uranyl (Report No. 2138) 98
[The individual studies of the following researchers have been included in the last part of this paper: Ye. N. Traggeym, L. K. Shubochkin, T. V. Sergeyeva, and I. V. Tsapkina.]

Chernyayev, I. I., V. A. Golovnya, and A. K. Molodkin. Complex Carbonate Compounds of Thorium (Report No. 2136) 126
[A. M. Rubinshteyn is mentioned for his part in this study.]

(22)

L 14423-63 EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD

ACCESSION NR: AP3003972

54

S/0089/63/015/001/0023/0030

AUTHOR: Brezhneva, N. Ye.; Levin, V. I.; Korpusov, G. V.; Bogacheva, Ye. K.; Man'ko, N. M.

TITLE: Separation of Zr^{95}, Nb^{95}, and Ru^{106} from a mixture of fission products by extraction with tributyl phosphate

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SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 15, no. 1, 1963, 23-30

TOPIC TAGS: Zr^{95}, Nb^{95}, Ru^{106}, fission product, fission-product extraction, extracting agent, tributyl phosphate extracting agent, reextraction, solvent extraction, complexing agent, hydrogen peroxide, oxalic acid, sodium nitrite, nitric acid concentration, zirconium complex, niobium complex, ruthenium complex, distribution coefficient, Ru^{106} sulfide coprecipitation

ABSTRACT: Methods were studied for obtaining radiochemically pure Zr^{95}, Nb^{95}, and Ru^{106} by a general procedure for separation of fission products, described previously (N. Ye. Brezhneva, V. I. Levin, G. V. Korpusov i dr. V kn. "Trudy* Vtoroy mezhdunarodnoy konferentsii po mirnomu ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii." Dokl. sov. ucheny*kh. T. 4. M., Atomizdat, 1959, str. 57.). The physicochemical mechanism of solvent extraction with tributyl phosphate (TBP) was investigated

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under static and dynamic conditions. Pure Zr^{95}, Nb^{95}, Ru^{106}, Y^{91}, Eu^{152}, and Eu^{154} radioactive isotopes were used to prepare synthetic solutions. In the static method, extraction was effected by shaking in separatory funnels a synthetic nitric acid solution of each of the three pure isotopes, with pure TBP or with a 40% solution of TBP in kerosene. It was shown that the distribution coefficient (K_D) between the organic (TBP) phase and aqueous nitric acid 1) increases continuously during extraction of Nb or Zr when the equilibrium concentration of HNO_3 is increased, but passes through a sharp maximum in the case of Ru; 2) is much lower on extraction of Nb or Zr with dilute TBP than with pure TBP; 3) increases as the square of TBP concentration in the organic phase during extraction of Nb with dilute TBP; 4) is much higher in reextraction than in extraction of Nb or Zr from TBP; and 5) increases on consecutive re-extractions of Nb, Zr, or Ru. These and earlier data indicate the formation of extractable Zr or Nb complexes of the $Zr(NO_3)_4 \cdot nHNO_3 \cdot 2TBP$ type and of an extractable Ru complex, $RuNO(NO_3)_3$. Formation of the latter requires the presence of certain nitrogen oxides or nitrous acid, together with HNO_3 or NO_3^- ions. The increase in K_D on repeated reextractions of Ru is attributed to the conversion of $RuNO(NO_3)_3$ in the organic phase to more stable complexes with TBP. Similarly, several stable Zr or Nb complexes are present in both phases. The fact that the establishment of equilibrium between complexes is slow explains

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the difficulty of Zr or Nb reextraction. However, this difficulty can be overcome by the addition of hydrogen peroxide or oxalic acid to aqueous HNO_3 as complexing agents for Nb and Zr, respectively. The data show that in the presence of the complexing agent Kp for Zr and Nb on reextraction is greatly diminished. Thus, it was possible to achieve 74—90% reextraction of Nb or Zr, provided [HNO_3] was no higher than 13 N for Nb or 5 N for Zr. Separation of Nb and Zr by extraction under dynamic conditions was carried out in a glass semi-countercurrent 20-stage extractor. Experimental extraction of a mixed Zr^{95} and Nb^{95} synthetic solution in 10 N HNO_3 containing 2% H_2O_2 produced nearly complete separation, as shown by the radioactivity absorption (transmission) curves of pure Zr^{95} and Nb^{95}. In another experiment, a nitric acid solution of iron hydroxide precipitate from the actual processing of fission products was extracted with 9.8 N HNO_3. Reextraction of Nb with HNO_3 and H_2O_2 was carried out first; then Zr was reextracted with HNO_3 and oxalic acid. The absorption (transmission) curves for the Zr^{95} and Nb^{95} products coincided with those for pure Zr^{95} and Nb^{95}. Separation of Ru^{106} from a mixture of long-lived radioactive isotopes by coprecipitation with nickel, copper, lead, or cadmium sulfides is described as a preliminary step to Ru^{106} extraction from 0.2 N HNO_3 solution of the sulfides. The 0.2 N $NaNO_2$ was added prior to extraction with TBP. It was shown that about 98% Ru^{106} was extracted from the sulfides. Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 7 tables.

Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4043128 S/0069/64/026/004/0458/0464

AUTHORS: Kiselev, A. V.; El'tekov, Yu. A.; Bogacheva, Ye. K.

TITLE: Effect of the nature of the filler surface on the adsorption of polymers. Adsorption of polyneopentylphthalate

SOURCE: Kolloidny*y zhurnal, v. 26, no. 4, 1964, 458-464

TOPIC TAGS: adsorption, polymer adsorption, filler surface property, adsorption kinetics, adsorption equilibrium, adsorption mechanism, porous silica gel, nonporous silica gel, hydroxylated silica gel, dehydroxylated silica gel, trimethylsilated silica gel, alumina

ABSTRACT: The kinetics and equilibrium of adsorption of polyneopentylphthalate (PNPP, M = 2000) from n-heptane solutions at 20C on adsorbents having different chemical nature and porosities were determined: on finely porous silica gel ShSM (mean pore diameter d = 40A), very wide porous silica gel S-41 (d = 750A, sp. surface area s = 41 m^2/gm), nonporous silica gel (s = 170 m^2/gm) with hydroxylated, partially dehydroxylated and 70% trimethylsilated surface, porous alumina (d = 80A, s = 250 m^2/gm), rutile (s = 4 m^2/gm) and oxidized and graphitized carbon blacks. Viscosity measurements of

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ACCESSION NR: AP4043128

the solutions showed the low molecular weight PNPP molecules were mainly adsorbed in the beginning and these were then gradually displaced by larger macromolecules. The finely porous silica gel and the rutile practically did not adsorb the polymer. Adsorption equilibrium was attained within 2 days with the aerosils, rutile and wide porous silica gel, but alumina and finely porous silica gel required several days. Comparison of the adsorption of PNPP per unit surface area of adsorbent showed very close values for the hydroxylated surface of wide porous silica gel and aerosil, and considerable divergence from these values by modiiied silica surfaces, rutile and carbon blacks. Comparison of the adsorption of PNPP and polyneopentylsuccinide (PNPS, M = 4400) on glass, aerosil and wide porous silica gel also indicates the similarity of the adsorption mechanism and the closeness of the properties of the adsorbents. The solvent significantly affected the adsorption of the polyester. The total weight of PNPP, PNPS or of polydimethylsiloxane PDMS adsorbed per unit surface of silica is close and the relative amount of PNPP and PDMS adsorbed is approximately proportional to the relative diameter of the macromolecules--16A for PNPP and 7A for PDMS.

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4043128

"The authors thank Yu. S. Nikitina for supplying silica gel S-41 and S. V. Yakubovich for supplying polyneopentylphthalate." Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 2 tables.

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

SUBMITTED: 02Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC

NR REF SOV: 011 OTHER: 005

Card 3/3

BOGACHEVA, Ye.K.; KISELEV, A.V.; EL'TEKOV, Yu.A.

Surface chemistry effect on the adsorption of polymer solutions on fillers and pigments. Part 3: Adsorption of polystyrene by titanium dioxide. Koll. zhur. 27 no.6:793-796 N-D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR, Moskva. Submitted July 18, 1964.

BOGACHEVA, Ye.K.; KISELEV, A.V.; NIKITIN, Yu.S.; EL'TEKOV, Yu.A.

Effect of the size of silica gel pores on polystyrene adsorption. Zhur.fiz.khim. 39 no.7:1777-1780 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.

L 52319-65 EPF(c)/EWP(j)/EWT(m)/T Pc-4/Pr-4 RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5011239 UR/0303/65/000/002/0018/0021 35

AUTHOR: Bogacheva, Ye. K.; Novikov, V.N.; El'tekov, Yu. A. B

TITLE: Adsorption of polymers on fillers and pigments

SOURCE: Lakokrasochnyye materialy i ikh primeneniye, no. 2, 1965, 18-21

TOPIC TAGS: polymer adsorption, adsorption isotherm, filler, pigment, polydimethylsiloxane, polyneopentyl phthalate, channel black, rutile, silica powder

ABSTRACT: The paper describes the adsorption of polydimethylsiloxane (PDMS) and polyneopentyl phthalate (PNPP) from dilute solutions of pigments and fillers. The PDMS was supplied by A. S. Novikov (NII RP), and the PNPP by the GIPI-4. Nonporous Aerosil (silica powder), pigmentary rutile, and channel black with variously modified surfaces were used as the fillers. Adsorption isotherms of PDMS and PNPP are given for solutions of n-hexane, n-heptane, and white spirit. A study of the kinetics of adsorption of the polymers showed that the adsorption equilibrium is reached in a few days. IR spectra of PNPP adsorbed on Aerosil (recorded by A. V. Uvarov at GIPI-4) are illustrated. The nature of the surface of the filler was found to have an appreciable influence on the adsorption of PDMS and in some cases to change the sign of the adsorption.

Card 1/2

L 52319-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5011239

Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 2 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MT, GC

NO REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 002

Card 2/2 mg

L 40889-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T RM/AM/GD

ACC NR: AT6017560 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0323/0325

48
47
B+1

AUTHOR: El'tekov, Yu. A.; Bogacheva, Ye. K.

ORG: none

TITLE: Molecular sieves for polymers

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po tseolitam. 2d, Leningrad, 1964. Tseolity, ikh sintez, svoystva i primeneniye (Zeolites, their synthesis, properties, and application); materialy soveshchaniya. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 323-325

TOPIC TAGS: high polymer, molecular sieve, zeolite, adsorption, silica gel

ABSTRACT: Nonporous aerosil and porous silica gels (S41, d=750Å; SG-6, d=280Å; and ShSK, d=120Å) were used to adsorb polystyrene and polydimethylsiloxane (PDMS) (M=290,000 and 350,000, respectively) from solutions (CCl_4 and n-hexane) to determine the accessibility of internal surfaces of porous adsorbents to macromolecules. Average dimensions of macromolecules were above 120 and below 280Å for polystyrene, and 80 and 120Å for PDMS. Adsorption efficiency is given in Table 1. It is concluded that uniformly porous silica gels can serve as molecular sieves for large polymer molecules. The authors thank Prof. A. V. Kiselev for constant interest in the work, Yu. S. Nikitin and L. I. Piguzova for making

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available the specimens, and V. N. Novikova for participation in the work.

Table 1. Adsorption of PDMS in mg/m^2 at equilibrium concentrations

Specimen	s, m^2/g	d, R	Γ, mg/g			
			1	5	10	20
Aerosil	170	—	0.60	0.70	0.80	0.80
S-41	40	750	0.40	0.5	0.60	0.63
ShSK	340	120	0.70	0.80	0.80	0.80
Al_2O_3	250	80	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.07
13 KN (zeolite)	(600)	10	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.03

Orig. art. has: 1 table and 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 07,11/ SUBM DATE: 29Oct65

Card 2/2 MLP

L 34419-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AP6010544 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0069/65/027/006/0793/0796

AUTHOR: Bogacheva, Ye. K.; Kiselev, A. V.; El'tekov, Yu. A.

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

TITLE: Effect of surface chemistry on the adsorption of polymer solutions on fillers and pigments. Part 3. Adsorption of polystyrene by titanium dioxide

SOURCE: Kolloidnyy zhurnal, v. 27, no. 6, 1965, 793-796

TOPIC TAGS: adsorption, polystyrene, titanium oxide, toluene, carbon tetrachloride, pigment

ABSTRACT: The adsorption of polystyrene on various samples of pigment rutile from dilute solutions in CCl_4 and toluene was studied at 20°C in order to determine the nature of the adsorption of these macromolecules and the extent to which it is affected by modification of the pigment surface. The specific viscosity of the CCl_4 solution of polystyrene in contact with rutile was found to decrease monotonically during the first ten days. The specific viscosity of the equilibrium solution indicates that the latter is depleted of the high-molecular polystyrene fraction, which is adsorbed preferentially. The values of polystyrene adsorption from CCl_4 solutions per unit surface were similar for rutile and graphitized carbon black samples. This is attributed to the presence of steric hindrance effects in specific

UDC: 541.183.23

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L 34419-66

ACC NR: AP6010544 0

interactions of the benzene rings of polystyrene macromolecules with the rutile surface. Polystyrene is adsorbed negatively on rutile from toluene solutions because of a specific interaction of the pi-bonds of the aromatic ring with the surface OH groups of rutile. Modification of the rutile surface with aluminum phosphate had virtually no effect on the adsorption of polystyrene from toluene solutions, nor did thermal treatment of the rutile surface at 1000°C have any effect on adsorption from CCl_4 solutions. Orig. art. has: 2 fig., 2 tables and 1 formula.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 18Jul64/ ORIG REF: 007

Card 2/2 BLG

BOGACHEVA, Ye.N.

ABRAMOV, S.K., kand.tekhn.nauk; AVERSHIN, S.G., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; AMMOSOV, I.I., doktor geol.-min.nauk; ANDRIYEVSKIY, V.D., inzh.; ANTROPOV, A.N., inzh.; AF'ANAS'YEV, B.L., inzh.; BERGMAN, Ya.V., inzh.; BLOKHA, Ye.Ye., inzh.; BOGACHEVA, Ye.N., inzh.; BUKRINSKIY, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; VASIL'YEV, P.V., doktor geol.-min.nauk; VINOGRADOV, B.G., inzh.; GOLUBEV, S.A., inzh.; GORDIYENKO, P.D., inzh.; GUSEV, N.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; DOROKHIN, I.V., kand.geol.-min.nauk; KALMYKOV, G.S., inzh.; KASATOCHKIN, V.I., doktor khim.nauk; KOROLEV, I.V., inzh.; KOSTLIVTSEV, A.A., inzh.; KRATKOVSKIY, L.F., inzh.; KRASHENINNIKOV, G.F., prof. doktor geol.-min.nauk; KRIKUNOV, L.A., inzh.; LEVIT, D.Ye., inzh.; LISITSA, I.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; LUSHNIKOV, V.A., inzh.; MATVEYEV, A.K., dots., kand.geol.-min.nauk; MEFURISHVILI, G.Ye., inzh.; MIRONOV, K.V., inzh.; MOLCHANOV, I.I., inzh.; NAUMOVA, S.N., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; NEKIPELOV, V.Ye., inzh., PAVLOV, F.F., doktor tekhn.nauk; PANYUKOV, P.N., doktor geol.-min.nauk; POPOV, V.S., inzh.; PYATLIN, M.P., kand.tekhn. nauk; RASHKOVSKIY, Ya.E., inzh.; ROMANOV, V.A., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; RYZHOV, P.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; SELYATITSKIY, G.A., inzh.; SPERANSKIY, M.A., inzh.; TERENT'YEV, Ye.V., inzh.; TITOV, N.G., doktor khim.nauk; GOKAREV, I.F., inzh.; TROYANSKIY, S.V., prof., doktor geol.-min.nauk; FEDOROV, B.D., dots., kand.tekhn.nauk; FEDOROV, V.S., inzh. [deceased]; KHOMENTOVSKIY, A.S., prof., doktor geol.-min.nauk; TROYANOVSKIY, S.V., otvetstvennyy red.; TERPIGOREV, A.M., red.; KRIKUNOV, L.A., red.; KUZNETSOV, I.A., red.; MIRONOV, K.V., red.; AVERSHIN, S.G., red.; BURTSEV, M.P., red.; VASIL'YEV, P.V., red.; MOLCHANOV, I.I., red.; RYZHOV, P.A., red.; BALANDIN, V.V., inzh., red.; BLOKH, I.M., kand. tekhn.nauk, red.; BUKRINSKIY, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; VOLKOV, K.Yu., inzh., red.; VOROB'YEV, A.A., inzh., red.; ZVONAREV, K.A., prof. doktor tekhn.nauk, red.

(Continued on next card)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205810005-0"

ABRAMOV, S.K.--- (continued) Card 2.

ZDANOVICH, V.G., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, red.; IVANOV, G.A., doktor geol.-min.nauk, red.; KARAVAYEV, N.M., red.; KOROTKOV, G.V., kand.geol.-min.nauk, red.; KOROTKOV, M.V., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; MAKKAVEYEV, A.A., doktor geol.-min.nauk, red.; OMEL'CHENKO, A.N., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; SENDERZON, E.M., kand.geol.-min.nauk, red.; USHAKOV, I.N., dots., kand. tekhn.nauk, red.; YABLOKOV, V.S., kand.geol.-min.nauk, red.; KOROLEVA, T.I., red.izd-va; KACHALKINA, Z.I., red.izd-va; PROZOROVSKAYA, F.L., tekhn.red.; NADEINSKAYA, A.A., tekhn.red.

[Mining; an encyclopedic handbook] Gornoe delo; entsiklopedicheskii spravochnik. Glav. red. A.M.Terpigorev. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po ugol'noi promyshl. Vol.2. [Geology of coal deposits and surveying] Geologiia ugol'nykh mestorozhdenii i marksheiderskoe delo. Redkolegiia toma S.V.Troianskiy. 1957. 646 p. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Karavayev)
(Coal geology--Dictionaries)

L 54121-65 EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/EWP(j)/T Pc-4/Pr-4/Ps-4/Pt-7 WW/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5017976 UR/0251/64/036/002/0393/0400 42 41

AUTHOR: Zodelava, G. L.; Bogacheva, Ye. N.; Gvilava, I. S.; Gogokhiya, N. D.; Zukakov, G. A. B

TITLE: Features of the deformation of construction plastics under constant loads

SOURCE: AN GruzSSR. Soobshcheniya, v. 36, no. 2, 1964, 393-400

TOPIC TAGS: vinyl plastic, laminated glass, fiberglass, nonmetal stress, nonmetal deformation

Abstract: This paper (presented by Academician R. R. DVALI, 13 July 1964) summarizes the results of tests run on four Soviet plastic products -- vinyl plastic "A" (Technical Administration of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry No 3823-53), fiberglass 2763 "S", fiberglass 3318 "S", and fiberglass laminate "ST" (State Standard 4646-49). Various stresses were applied to these materials for periods ranging up to 200 hours, and the resulting deformations were measured and recorded.

In the case of low stresses, the deformation-increase rate diminished rather slowly during the initial period, then began to approach a certain constant value asymptotically (the rate was practically constant after 70-80 hours). In the case of higher stresses, the rate diminished much more

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L 54821-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5017976

rapidly, and clearly assumed a constant value.

A certain critical stress could be delineated, above which there was continuous increase in the rate referred to, with inevitable destruction of the material, and below which the rate approached zero. Within the lower range of stresses, the deformation-time curve falls into three sections: (1) the "point" section, corresponding to momentary elastic deformation, (2) a section corresponding to the rise and development of viscoelastic deformation; and (3) a section corresponding to "damping"--where the increase rate approaches a constant value. In the upper range of stresses the deformation-time curve falls into four sections corresponding to (1) momentary elastic deformations, (2) unsteady deformation (creep), with gradual falling off of the increase rate, (3) plastic deformation of constant increase rate, and (4) deformation marked by a sharply rising increase rate, with ultimate destruction of material.

Deformation-time graphs are given for the four materials tested; they include individual curves for each of the stresses applied.

The paper also includes brief mathematical analyses of viscoelastic and plastic deformation as observed in plastic materials, a discussion of deformation models, and some tabular material. Orig. art. has 4 figures, 6 graphs, 6 formulas, and 2 tables.

Card 2/3

L 54821-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5017976

ASSOCIATION: Institut mashinovedeniya SNKH GSSR, Tbilisi (Institute of Machine Science, SNKH GSSR)

SUBMITTED: 13Jul64	ENCL: 00	SUB CODE: MT, ME
NO REF SOV: 004	OTHER: 001	JPRS

Card 3/3

BOGACHEVA, Ye.K.; KISELEV, A.V.; EL'TEKOV, Yu.A.

Effect of the graphitizing of channel black on the adsorption of polystyrene. Koll. zhur. 27 no.5:656-660 S-O '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR, Moskva.

L 3205-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(v)/EWP(j)/T/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l)/ETC(m) RM/WW

ACCESSION NR: AP5011990 UR/0374/65/000/001/0076/0081

AUTHORS: Zodelava, G. L. (Tiflis); Bogacheva, Ye. N. (Tiflis); Gogokhiya, N. D. (Tiflis); Zukakov, G. A. (Tiflis)

TITLE: The effect of deformation rate on the mechanical properties of plastics

SOURCE: Mekhanika polimerov, no. 1, 1965, 76-81

TOPIC TAGS: plastic, mechanical property, deformation rate, tensometer, fiberglass/ TsDM 10 universal press, N 102 oscillograph, TA 5 amplifier

ABSTRACT: The effect of deformation rate on the mechanical properties of plastics was investigated. Tests were made on a TsDM-10 universal press. The load was recorded on motion-picture film with an N-102 oscillograph connected to a TA-5 amplifier. Deformation was measured by a tensometer designed by the authors. Tests were made on vinyl plastic and laminated fiberglass, and it was found that the deformation rate markedly affects the mechanical properties. Reduction of relative deformation rate for stretched vinyl plastic from 20 000·10^{-6} sec^{-1} to 5·10^{-6} sec^{-1} led to greater relative deformation: 29% for a deforming stress of 2 kg/mm^2, 59% for 4 kg/mm^2, and 66% for 5 kg/mm^2. For laminated fiberglass,

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L 3205-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5011990

reduction of the deformation rate from $2800 \cdot 10^{-6}$ to $1.3 \cdot 10^{-6}$ cm^{-1} under the same deforming stresses gave an increase of 58% in relative deformation. For both vinyl plastic and laminated fiberglass, these reductions in deformation rate at 25C caused a decrease of about 40% in the deformation modulus for each. The same reduction in rate for vinyl plastic and from $1000 \cdot 10^{-6}$ to $1.3 \cdot 10^{-6}$ cm^{-1} for laminated fiberglass caused a decrease in tensile strength of about 30 and 48% respectively. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 3 tables, and 6 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 12Oct64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 000

PC

Card 2/2

USSR/Pharmacology. Toxicology. Cholinergic Drugs V

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No II, 1958, No 51958

Author : Bogacheva Ye.V.
Inst : Vinnitsa State Medical Institute
Title : Comparative Evaluation of the Action of Infusion of Scopolia and Belladonna Upon the Higher Nervous Activity

Orig Pub : Sb. nauchn. tr. Vinnitsk. Gos. med. in-ta, 1957, 8, 181-192

Abstract : Subcutaneous injection in rats of 0.05 ml of an infusion of belladonna (following alcohol distillation) within one hour prior to the experiment causes inhibition of the conditioned reflex activity, in direct relation to the administered dose. More intense and prolonged inhibition follows administration of the Scopolia infusion. -- A.A. Myazdrikova.

Card : 1/1

SIVKOV, Ivan Ivanovich; VOLGAREVA, N.P., red.; BOGACHEVA, Z.I.

[Importance of gastroscopy in the diagnosis of stomach cancer] Znachenie gastroskopii v diagnostike raka zheludka. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo med.lit-ry, 1959. 105 p. (MIRA 13:7)
(STOMACH--CANCER) (GASTROSCOPY)

BOGACHEVSKIY, B.V.

Accidents on the Kharkov-Simferopol highway, their control and the organization of medical care for the injured. Ortop., travm. i protez. 18 no.5:66-69 S-O '57. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ortopedii i travmatologii im. M.I.Sitenko (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN prof.N.P.Novachenko).
(TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS) (FIRST AID IN ILLNESS AND INJURY)