

BOGOMOLOVA, F. A.

"Data on the Clinical Treatment of Interparoxysmal Rheumatism in Children."
Sub 16 Jun 47, Second Moscow State Medical Inst imeni I. V. Stalin

Dissertations presented for degrees in science and engineering in Moscow
in 1947

SO: Sum No. 457, 18 Apr 55

BOGOMOLOVA, F. A.

Clinical peculiarities of intermission periods in rheumatism
in children. Uchen zapiski vtor. moskov. med. Inst. Stalina
1:197-201. 1951 (GLML 21:3)

1. Assistant. 2. Clinic for Children's Diseases (Director --
Prof. N. I. Osinovskiy) of the Therapeutic Faculty located at
the Children's Clinical Hospital (Head Physician -- Ye. V.
Prokhorovich).

BOGOMOLOVA, F.A.

Relation of tonsillitis to rheumatism in children. *Pediatrics*, Moskva
no. 4:25-28 July-Aug. 1952. (CLML 22:5)

1. Of the Clinic for Children's Diseases of the Therapeutic Faculty of
Second Moscow Medical Institute imeni I. V. Stalin (Director of Clinic --
Prof. N. I. Osinovskiy) located at the Amalgamated Children's Clinical
Hospital (Head Physician -- Honored Physician RSFSR Ye. V. Prokhorovich).

BOGOMOLOVA, F.A., dotsent.

~~Angina and rheumatism in children. Pediatrifa no.1:12-16~~

Ja-F '54.

(MLRA 7:3)

1. Iz kliniki detskikh bolezney lechebnogo fakul'teta II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta im. I.V.Stalina (direktor kliniki - professor N.I.Osinovskiy) na baze detskoy bol'nitsy Kominternovskogo rayona Moskvy (glavnyy vrach S.S.Sizova).

(Rheumatism) (Throat--Diseases)

BOGOMOLOVA, F.A.; MATANGINA, G.P.

Capillaroscopy in certain children's diseases; infectious hepatitis, athrombopenic purpura and hemophilia. Sov.med.18 no.3:34-36 Mr '54. (MLRA 7:2)

1. Iz kliniki detskikh bolezney (direktor - professor N.I. Osinovskiy) lechebnogo fakul'teta II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta im. I.V.Stalina na baze ob"yedinennoy detskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach - zaslushanny vrach respublikl Ye.V.Prekhorovich).

(Hepatitis, Infectious) (Purpura (Pathology)) (Hemophilia)

BOGOMOLOVA, F.A.

Capillaroscopy of children in dysentery. *Pediatrics* 39 no.3:85-86
My-Je '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1. Iz kliniki detskikh bolezney II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo insti-
tuta imeni I.V.Stalina na baze detskoy bol'nitsy Kominternovskogo
rayona Moskvy.
(CAPILLARIES) (DYSENTERY)

BOGOMOLOVA, F.A. [Bogomolova, F.A.]; PROPENTOVA, V.N.; VOLKOVA, T.N.

Reflex reaction of the capillaries in children with rheumatic fever.
Ped., akush. i gin. 19 no.6:39-41 '57. (MIRA 13:1)

1. 2-y Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut im. N.I.
Pirogova (nauchnyy konsul'tant - prof. D.D. Lebedev, dir. - prof.
O.V. Kurbikov).
(RHEUMATIC FEVER) (CAPILLARIES)

BOGOMOLOVA, F.A., kand.med.nauk

Pain syndrome in dogs following compression of the descending
branch of the left coronary artery. Vrach. delo no.1:99 '59.
(MIRA 12:4)

1. Vtoroy Moskovskiy meditsinskiy institut (nauchnyy konsul'tant -
prof. D.D. Lebedev).

(PAIN)

(CORONARY VESSELS--ABNORMITIES AND DEFORMITIES)

BOGOMOLOVA, F.A.

Late results of treating children with rheumatic fever with novocains
electrophoresis and pyramidon. Vop.okh.mat. i det. 4 no.5:17-20
S-O '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Iz II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova
(nauchnyy konsul'tant - prof. D.D. Lebedev).
(RHEUMATIC FEVER) (ELECTROPHORESIS) (AMINOPYRINE)

BOGOMOLOVA, F.A., kand.med.nauk

Pain syndrome in puppies following squeezing of the coronary vessels of various calibers. Vrach.delo no.5:489-491 My '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Vtoroy Moskovskiy meditsinskiy institut.
(PAIN) (CORONARY VESSELS)

BOGOMOLOVA, F.A.

Average arterial pressure in certain diseases in children; an
abstract. *Pediatrics* 37 no.3:82-83 Mar '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Iz II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(BLOOD PRESSURE)

BOGOMOLOVA, F.A.; MATANGINA, G.P.; TUTKEVICH, V.N.; MERKULOVA, G.P.

Abdominal reflexes in diphtheria in children. *Pediatrics* 37 no.9:88
S '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Iz II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova.
(REFLEXES) (DIPHTHERIA)

BOGOMOLOVA, F.A.

Tonsillar-cardiac reflex in children. Vest.otorin. 22 no.2:
27-32 Mr-Ap '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz kafedry detskikh infektsiy (direktor - zasluzhennyy deyatel'
nauki prof.D.D.Lebedev) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta
imeni N.I.Pirogova.

(REFLEX in inf. & child.)

(TONSILLITIS - Pathol.)

(RHEUMATIC FEVER in inf. & child.)

(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY in inf. & child.)

BOGOMOLOVA, F.A.

Relation of tonsillitis to rheumatism in children. Sov. med. 24
no.4:48-53 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Iz kafedry detskikh infektsionnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. D.D.
Lebedev) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta im. N.I.Pirogova
(dir. - dotsent M.G. Sirotkina).
(TONSILS--DISEASES)

BOGOMOLOVA, F. A., Doc Med Sci -- "Application of novocaine-
electrophoresis in rheumatism ^{of fever} of children and its clinical ^{and}
experimental ^{substitutes} ~~basiss~~." Mos, 1961. (Acad Med Sci USSR)
(KL, 8-61, 257)

- 407 -

BOGOMOLOVA, F.A., kand.med.nauk (Moskva)

Clinical aspects of the interparoxysmal period of rheumatic fever
in children. Med. sestra 20 no.3:15-20 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(RHEUMATIC HEART DISEASE)

BOGOMOLOVA, F.A., kand.med.nauk (Moskva)

Venous pressure in some diseases in children. Zdrav. bel. 8
no.1:28-30 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(BLOOD PRESSURE)

BOGOMOLOVA, F.A., kand.med.nauk

Effect of novocaine electrophoresis on the make-up of the
peripheral blood in children with rheumatism. Azerb. med.
zhur. no.12:23-26 D '61. (MIRA 15:3)
(RHEUMATIC FEVER) (NOVOCAINE) (ELECTROPHORESIS)

BOGOMOLOVA, F.A., kand.med.nauk (Moskva)

Treatment of chronic tonsillitis in children. Med.sestra 22
no.2:17-20 F '63. (MKRA 16:5)

(TONSILS—DISEASES)

ACCESSION NR: AT4006074

S/2535/63/000/001/0023/0041

AUTHOR: Bogomolova, F. I. (Engineer)

TITLE: Experience in development of group machining technology in machine shops of aircraft plants

SOURCE: Moscow. Aviatsionnyy institut. Trudy*, no. 1, 1963. Puti dal'neyshego sovershenstvovaniya organizatsii i planirovaniya aviatsionnogo proizvodstva, 23-41

TOPIC TAGS: group machining technology, aircraft plant, production technology, group machining, manufacturing technology

ABSTRACT: Adaptation of group machining technology to small-series production has a considerable economic effect, particularly when applied in machine shops. For this reason, aircraft construction plants are showing great interest in the development and adaptation of such techniques. Investigations by NIAT with regard to the nomenclature of parts for light, medium, and heavy aircraft indicate that for all of these types 85% per cent of the machined parts are typical (i.e., have a certain similarity in design and technological features), giving a basis for further

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classification aimed at establishment of sets appropriate for group machining. Typical parts, for which the same technological process, equipment, device, or machine adjustment can be applied, are grouped. Group machining is basically a further development of typification of technological processes. Experience in the development of group machining technology indicates that criteria for classification of parts establish themselves according to the characteristics of the machining equipment used. Such characteristics have been described by the author for work on lathes, turret lathes, milling machines, automatic cold-forging machines, and automatic turret lathes. The smaller the difference in dimensions of parts comprising a group, the more advantageous application of group machining technology proves to be. The losses due to increased basic machining time, because of tool adjustment suitable for the largest item, have to be compensated by economy in adjustment time and by reduced tooling. A method has been described by the author for determining whether group machining is advantageous for a given case, and it has been shown that, beginning with a certain critical number of identical parts

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ACCESSION NR: AT4006074

of a group component, losses instead of advantages may arise due to the predominant effect of idle tool time. Practice indicates that identical parts produced in large quantities either have to be excluded from group machining, or have to be the largest items in a group, to reduce the influence of tool idling. Adaptation of group machining to small-series production often permits the use of more advanced technological methods. For example, individual machining is more economical on ordinary lathes, but group machining is more economical on turret lathes. However, under aircraft plant conditions, machining done on ordinary lathes is of higher precision and permits higher cutting speeds. Therefore, only parts of moderate dimensions and precision requirements, such as fastening details or armatures, should be transferred from ordinary lathes to turret lathes for group machining. The productivity of group machining may be increased further by the use of hydraulically or pneumatically operated clamping devices to hold the work on milling machines. Such devices have to be designed to suit the whole group of typical parts. The same applies to group drill jigs, and to the use of pantograph milling machines instead of the usual vertical milling machines, etc. Furthermore, organization and planning applied to production places involved in group machining is essential. The greater the similarity in size and configuration of the parts in a group, the lower the setting costs and the more effective the

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application of group machining. It is also essential to determine the most effective sequence of operations in machining. For this purpose, standard plans are elaborated and applied. As an aid in the application of standard plans, flow diagram are prepared for each part, indicating machines and operations to be performed versus time. The methods of productivity calculations have been described and discussed in some detail by the author. A quantitative example showing the economic effect of group machining versus individual machining is given in an extensive table.. Org. art. has: 5 figures, 1 table and 24 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Aviatsionnyy institut, Moscow (Aviation Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 16Dec63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: HC

NO REV SOV: 004

OTHER: 000

Card 4/4

BOGOMOLOVA, F.N.

*Julia
Mith-*

Journal of the Institute of
Petroleum
Vol. 40 No. 361
Jan. 1954
Refinery Operations

52. Catalytic properties of silicon tetrafluoride. Alkylation of benzene by alcohols at high temperatures and pressures. A. V. Topchey and F. N. Bogomolova. Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., 1953, 88, 001-2. —Liability of SiF_4 to hydrolysis should remove H_2O from alc and H_2F formed should catalyze alkylation by the resultant olefin. Tests with methyl, ethyl, isopropyl, isobutyl, and isopentyl alc showed no reaction at room temp and atm pressure. On raising temp to 200°-320° C and pressure to 2000-2700 atm alkylation occurred with isopropyl and isobutyl alc, some polymerization of the olefin also took place.

V. H.

*5-11-54
JP*

L 46946-66 EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/HW

ACC NR: AT6030229

SOURCE CODE: UR/2776/66/000/049/0116/0124

AUTHOR: Yakovleva, Ye. F.; Bogomolova, G. P.; Belyayeva, V. A.

55
B+1

ORG: none

TITLE: Phase analysis of EP164 and EI725 steels, and EI893 alloy

SOURCE: Msocow. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii.
Sbornik trudov, no. 49, 1966. Novyye metody ispytaniy metallov; khimicheskiy kontrol'
v metallurgii (New methods in the analysis of metals; chemical control in metallurgy)
116-124

TOPIC TAGS: phase analysis, heat resistant steel, nickel chromium steel, nickel
chromium alloy, titanium containing alloy, tungsten containing alloy, aluminum con-
taining alloy/EP164 nickel chromium steel, EP725 nickel chromium steel, EI893 nickel
base alloy

ABSTRACT: A method of phase analysis of EP164 and EI725 nickel-chromium steels, and
EI893 nickel-base alloy, (see Fig. 1) has been developed. In EI893 alloy, 18% of
V'-phase was isolated after aging for 15,000 hr at 800C and about 20% of the same
phase was isolated after aging for 20,000 hr at 750C. In both cases, significant

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L 46948-66

ACC NR: AT6030229

Table 1.

Steel or Alloy	Chemical composition, %										
	C	Si	Mn	Cr	Ni	Al	Ti	W	Mo	Cu	B
EI893	0,08 —	0,50 —	0,50 —	15,00 17,00	Base —	1,20 1,60	1,20 1,60	8,00 10,00	3,50 5,00	0,025 —	0,01 —
EP164	0,08 —	0,50 —	0,50 1,00	14,00 16,00	22,00 25,00	— —	1,40 1,80	4,00 5,00	— —	0,025 —	— —
EI725	0,08 —	0,50 —	0,50 1,00	14,00 16,00	36,00 38,00	— —	1,40 1,90	4,00 5,00	— —	0,025 —	0,005 —

quantities of Ti(C, N) were found, but no traces of Me_2W -base Laves phase were detected. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 5 tables. [TD]

SUB CODE: 11, / SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 002

Card 2/2 afs

GODERZIAN, K.K.; BOGOMOLOVA, I.F.; VOROB'YEVA, L.A.

Investigating the mechanism of the fracture of L46J-3 brass
rods. Trudy Giprosvetmetobrabotka no.241269-283 '65.
(MIRA 18(11))

BOGOMOLOVA, K.S.; RAZORENIKOVA, I.F.; RUDITSKAYA, I.A.; SIROTINSKAYA, A.A.

Sensitivity of hypersensitized nuclear photographic emulsions
at the liquid hydrogen temperature. Zhur. nauch. i prikl. fot.
i kin. 3 no.5:380-381 S-0 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kinofotoinstitut.
(Photographic sensitometry)

BOGOMOLOVA, L.D. [translator]; CHEPELEVA, I.V. [translator]; PENIN, N.A.,
red.; MAYKOVA, Ye.I., red.; BELEVA, M.A., tekhn.red.

[Electron spin resonance in semiconductors] Elektronnyi spinovyi
rezonans v poluprovodnikakh; sbornik statei. Moskva, Izd-vo
inostr.lit-ry, 1962. 380 p. Translated from the English.
(Semiconductors) (MIRA 15:5)
(Paramagnetic resonance and relaxation)

L 33017-66

ACC NR: AP6015082

SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/168/001/0059/0062

UTHOR: Bogomolova, L. D.; Lazukin, V. N.; Chepeleva, I. V.

ORG: Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Electron paramagnetic resonance of positive bivalent manganese ions in $\text{Ti}_2\text{SeAs}_2\text{Se}_3$

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 168, no. 1, 1966, 59-62

TOPIC TAGS: paramagnetic ion, manganese, selenide, thallium compound, electron paramagnetic resonance, arsenic compound, microwave spectroscopy, antiferromagnetism

ABSTRACT: The authors study electron paramagnetic resonance in vitreous $\text{Ti}_2\text{SeAs}_2\text{Se}_3$ with manganese impurities in quantities of 0.1-1 wt.%. A standard RE-1301 microwave spectrometer was used for taking the EPR spectra at temperatures of 300 and 77°K. A superheterodyne spectroscope was used for measurements in the 3 cm range at 4.2°K. All specimens except one (with 0.7 wt.% Mn) showed two resonance lines with g -factors of $g \sim 4$ and $g \sim 2$. The single exception showed no EPR line with $g \sim 4$, having only a single line with $g \sim 2$. Some asymmetry is observed in the line with $g \sim 4$ even when the edges of the two lines overlap. When the temperature was reduced to 77°K, an increase in line intensity was observed by a factor of 4-6 for the line with $g \sim 4$, and by a factor of

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UDC: 541.67-161.6:538.113

L 33017-66

ACC NR: AP6015082

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1.5-2.3 for the line with $g \sim 2$. A model is proposed for the paramagnetic center responsible for the EPR line with a g -factor of ~ 4 , due to manganese ions in the specimens. The bivalent manganese ion is positively charged and located in a strong electric field of 4 charges: two Se^{2-} ions and two Tl^+ ions. Although the line with $g \sim 2$ did not disappear at 77°K , the increase in line width with reduction in temperature at high Mn concentrations may indicate the formation of antiferromagnetic complexes with a Neel point below 77°K . Otherwise the line with $g \sim 2$ may be assumed to be the superposition of two lines: one due to Mn in the antiferromagnetic complexes, which is broadened and decreases in intensity when the temperature is lowered to 77°K , and a second line due to other paramagnetic centers with an intensity which may increase during cooling. A comparison of the EPR spectra for all specimens showed that the number of centers contributing to the line with $g \sim 2$ increases more rapidly with manganese concentration than the number of centers responsible for the line with $g \sim 4$. The authors thank D. T. Kolomiys and V. P. Shilo for furnishing the specimens used in the experiment and for helpful consultation. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 14Jul65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

L 18248-65 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(e)/EEG(t)/EWP(b) Pq-4/Peb IJP(c)/RAEM(a)/
AS(mp)-2/AFWL/RAEM(c)/ASD(a)-5/SSD/RAEM(i)/ESD(ga)/ESD(t) WH
ACCESSION NR: AP5000659 S/0181/64/006/012/3617/3619

AUTHORS: Bogomolova, L. D.; Lazukin, V. N.; Chepeleva, I. V.

TITLE: Electron paramagnetic resonance of Mn^{2+} in Chalcogen glasses

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 6, no. 12, 1964, 3617-3619

TOPIC TAGS: chalcogen, glass, electron paramagnetic resonance,
line width, antiferromagnetism, absorption line, transition metal,
temperature dependence

ABSTRACT: In view of the lack of published data on the EPR in chalcogen glasses, the authors investigated by the EPR method several systems containing transition metals, and systems in which the transition metals were specially introduced. The only systems for which EPR could be observed so far were those with Mn^{2+} , Fe^{3+} , and Gd ions, and the present paper is devoted to some results on the EPR of Mn^{2+} in glass-like compounds and crystallized glasses of the

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L 18248-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5000659

As₂Se₃-As₂Te₃ system, in which the Mn was specially introduced, and also the system MnSe-As₂Se₃-As₂Te₃. The investigated glasses were synthesized in evacuated quartz ampoules at 850K, at which temperature they were kept in the molten state for two hours, after which they were cooled with the furnace turned off. The EPR absorption measurements were made with a video-radiospectroscope in the 3.2 cm band at temperatures from 77 to 293K. The EPR absorption lines in all the investigated substances broadened with decreasing temperature, and in the crystallized glasses they disappeared at a certain temperature that depended on the composition of the sample. This behavior indicates that these substances go over into an antiferromagnetic state. The line broadening and the decrease in the line intensity with decreasing temperature in such compounds indicates that they contain crystalline intrusions of antiferromagnetic complexes MnSe and MnTe. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

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L 18243-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5000659

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 14Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS

NR REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 003

Card 3/3

L 8463-65 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EEC(t)/EWP(q)/EWP(b) IJP(c)/SSD/ASD(a)-5/AS(mp)-2/
AFWL/AFETR/RAEM(l)/RAEM(c)/ESD(gs)/ESD(t)/RAEM(t) JD/GG
ACCESSION NR: AP4048377 S/0053/64/083/003/0433/0502

AUTHOR: Rogomolova, L. D.; Lazukin, V. N.; Chepeleva, I. V.

TITLE: Electron paramagnetic resonance in silicon and germanium B

SOURCE: Uspekhi fizicheskikh nauk, v. 83, no. 3, 1964, 433-502

TOPIC TAGS: electron paramagnetic resonance, paramagnetic resonance, silicon, germanium, semiconductor

Abstract: In this survey there is a discussion of works on the electron paramagnetic resonance of impurities which form shallow and deep levels in silicon and germanium and also the electron paramagnetic resonance of radiation flaws which arise as a result of the irradiation of crystals. A survey is given of works published before 1963. There is no discussion of the technology and potentialities of electron paramagnetic resonance of minority donors in silicon and of the Kohn and Luttinger theory. Some of the special problems are taken up which are connected with methods of studying the electron paramagnetic resonance of semiconductors.

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 1/2

L 8463-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4048377

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP, IC

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 099

JPRS

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6003253

SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/65/165/006/1336/1339

AUTHOR: Bogomoiova, L. D.; Lazukin, V. N.; Chepeleyva, I. V.; Bal'skaya, L. A.

ORG: Moscow State University im. M.V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Electron paramagnetic resonance of manganese ions in the As-Se-Ge glass system

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 165, no. 6, 1965, 1336-1339

TOPIC TAGS: EPR spectrum, manganese ion, nonsilica glass, arsenic selenium germanium glass, glass structural property

ABSTRACT: EPR spectra of Mn^{2+} in the glasses of the As-Se-Ge system containing 12.5-40 at% Ge have been studied in the 293-77K range to determine the type of chemical bonding of Mn and Ge atoms in relation to heat treatment and crystallization of the glasses. Glass samples were synthesized from high-purity materials by melting and slow cooling in evacuated quartz ampuls. All samples contained 1 at% Mn. The resonance absorption lines with g-factors of 2 and about 4 were observed in the EPR spectra of all samples. The lines with g-factor of 2, which broadened greatly with a decrease in temperature, were attributed to antiferromagnetic, small-size inclusions of $MnSe$ crystals. The "residual" line with a g-factor of 2 in the EPR spectra at 77K, especially

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UDC: 541.67-161.6:538.113

L 11780-66

ACC NR: AP6003253

strong in the sample with 40 at% Ge, was correlated with Mn in the glass skeleton. The EPR lines with g-factor of 4, which become more intense with an increase in Ge concentration, were associated with an increase in concentration of $[\text{GeSe}_4/2]$ and $[\text{GeGe}_4/4]$ tetrahedral nodes in the glass structure. The presence of Mn may contribute to the increase in the tetrahedral nodes content by a mechanism analogous to that theoretically established for Fe^{3+} in silicate glasses. The EPR line with g-factor of about 4.3 was observed earlier by Soviet and Western scientists in the Fe^{3+} containing silicate glasses. Mn in the glass lattice may be bound to As by a semipolar bond and to Se by a covalent bond. The EPR line with g-factor of 10 was observed in only one glass sample at 77K and was attributed to heat treatment. Orig. art has: 2 figures and 2 tables. [JK]

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 12May65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 001/ ATD PRESS: 4/78

HW
Card 2/2

L 37118-66 EWP(*)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI LJP(o) JD/WH

ACC NR: AP6018055

SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/168/003/0560/0563

AUTHOR: Bogomolova, L. D.; Lazukin, V. N.

ORG: Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Influence of heat treatment on the electron paramagnetic resonance spectrum in certain chalcogenide glasses

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 168, no. 3, 1966, 560-563

TOPIC TAGS: glass property, electron paramagnetic resonance, epr spectrum, paramagnetic ion, line width, *THERMAL EFFECT*

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier work (DAN v. 165, no. 6, 1965) where it was reported that an additional broad asymmetrical line with $g \sim 10$ was observed at 77K in $\text{AsSe}_{1.52}\text{Ge}_{0.93}$ glass with 1 at.% Mn. In view of the difficulty of interpreting this additional line, the authors have investigated the influence of heat treatment of As-Se-Ge glasses with large germanium contents, on the epr spectra of manganese specially introduced into these compounds. The epr of manganese was investigated with a standard radio spectrometer (RE-1301) at room and liquid-nitrogen temperatures. Most tests were made on glass having a composition (in at.%) $\text{As}_{28}\text{Se}_{44}\text{Ge}_{27}$, and Mn1. At room temperature all samples had an epr spectrum consisting of two lines, one intense one with $g = 2.0$ and one weak with $g \approx 4.3$. At 77K the intensity of the line with $g = 2.0$ decreased and its width increased, while the intensity of the line with

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UDC: 541.67 + 161.6: 538.113

L 37148-66

ACC NR: AP6018055

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$g \approx 4.3$ increased and its width remained practically the same. New lines appeared in weak magnetic fields. Various changes of the spectrum due to changes in the composition and conditions for the synthesis of the sample are described. A feature common to some of the samples was the dependence of the spectrum on the magnetic field orientation. The additional absorption lines in weak magnetic fields are briefly discussed. The dependence on the orientation of the magnetic field is attributed to crystalline intrusions on certain planes. Certain ambiguities in the interpretation of the spectrum are pointed out. The authors thank L. A. Bal'skaya for synthesizing the investigated materials. This report was presented by Academician L. A. Artsimovich 18 September 1965. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 3 formulas, and 1 table.

SUB CODE: #, 20/ . SUBM DATE: 14 Jul 65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2 af

LIST AND INDEX		PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX	
BOGOMOLOVA, L. G.		A-4	
BC Pathogenesis of circulatory disturbances in anaphylactic shock. I. R. Parnov and L. G. Bogomolova (Proc. Shock Congress, Kiev, 1937, 159-163). Anaphylactic shock in dogs is associated with a profound disturbance of portal circulation. R. T.			
ABR-114 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION			
GROUP 1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100		GROUP 2 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100	

1ST AND 2ND EDITIONS		3RD AND 4TH EDITIONS	
SUBJECTS AND TOPICS INDEX		PROCESSING AND PROPERTY INDEX	
BC Significance of sensitization of the organism in development of complications following transfusion of incompatible blood. I. R. Petrov and L. G. Bontchikova. 1937, 204-205. Blood transfusion from human blood reacts to injection of horse blood and even of the blood of other dogs. Antigenic effects are obtained after sensitization with horse plasma or with hemolyzed dog's blood, leading reception of sterile pyretic toxin. The possibility of similar non-specific sensitization arising in man as a result of previous injections or of pathologic processes is envisaged. R. T. a-2			
ADD-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION		BETTER QUALITY	
FROM SYNDICATE		FROM BOMBY	
COLLECTOR		COLLECTOR	
COLLECTOR		COLLECTOR	

BOGOMOLOVA, L. G. , PETROV, I. R. and CHAPLYGINA, Z. A.

"New Colloid Blood Substitutes," Aktual'nyye Voprosy Perelivaniya Krovi,
Leningrad, 1952

BOGOMOLOVA, L.G.

Hemostatic sponge from heterogenous blood. Sovet. med. 16 no. 7:
31-33 July 1952. (CLML 22:4)

1. Of Leningrad Order of the Red Banner of Labor Scientific-Research
Institute for Blood Transfusion (Director -- A. Ye. Kiselev).

BOGOMOLOVA, L.G.

ANDRIANOVA, I.G., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk; BOGOMOLOVA, L.G., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk.

Medicinal preparations from blood. Priroda 42 no.8:100-102 Ag '53.
(MLBA 6:7)

1. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut perelivaniya krovi.
(Blood as food or medicine)

BOGOMOLOVA, L.G., doktor med.nauk

Further experimental study of post-transfusion complications caused
by the transfusion of infected blood. Akt.vop.pereb.krovi no.4:134-
136 '55. (MIRA 13:1)

(BLOOD--TRANSFUSION)

BOGOMOLOVA, L.G., doktor med.nauk; ANDRIANOVA, I.G., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Biochemical composition and physicochemical properties of plasma and
blood serum subjected to sterilization. Akt.vop.perel.krovi no.4:153-
156 '55. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Laboratoriya sukhikh preparatov krovi Leningradskogo instituta
perelivaniya krovi.

(BLOOD PLASMA--STERILIZATION)

BOGOMOLOVA, L.G., doktor med.nauk; BRUSKINA, L.Ya.

Vasoconstrictive and vasodilative properties of preserved blood.
Akt.vop.perel.krovi no.4:156-158 '55. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy patologii (zav. laboratoriyey -
chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR, prof. I.R. Petrov) i laboratoriya
sukhikh preparatov krovi (zav. laboratoriyey - doktor med.nauk
L.G. Bogomolova) Leningradskogo instituta perelivaniya krovi.
(BLOOD)

BOGOMOLOVA, L.G., doktor med.nauk; ZAIKIND, Ye.S., prof.; PYLAYEVA, A.V.,
nauchnyy sotrudnik; CHAPLYGINA, Z.A., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Use of dry blood preparations in the treatment of some skin ulcers.
Akt.vop.perel.krovi no.4:165-167 '55. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Laboratoriya sukhikh preparatov krovi Leningradskogo instituta
perelivaniya krovi (sav. laboratoriyey - doktor med.nauk L.G. Bogo-
molova).

(BLOOD AS FOOD OR MEDICINE) (SKIN--DISEASES)

BOGOMOLOVA, L.G., doktor med.nauk; KOVALENKO, V.N., starshiy nauchnyy
sotrudnik

Organization of blood giving at the present stage of blood collecting.
Akt.vop.perel.krovi no.4:263-265 '55. (MIRA 13:1)
(BLOOD DONORS)

BOGOMOLOVA, L.G., doktor med.nauk

Pathogenesis of post-transfusion complications caused by transfusion
of infected preserved blood. Akt.vop.perel.krovi no.4:133-134 '55.
(MIRA 13:1)

1. Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy patologii Leningradskogo instituta
perelivaniya krovi (zav. laboratoriyey - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR,
prof. I.R. Petrov.).

(BLOOD--TRANSFUSION)

ANDRIANOVA, I.G., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; BOGOMOLOVA, L.G., doktor med.
nauk; VISHNYAKOV, A.P., prof.; KISELEV, A.Ie., dots.; YAKOVLEVA, T.N.,
nauchnyy sotrudnik

Further improvement of the vacuum-freezing method for drying biologicals
in accordance with conditions of actual manufacture. Akt.vop.perel.
krovi no.4:147-149 '55.

(BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS--DRYING)

(MIRA 13:1)

BAKSHI, G.A., prof.; BOGOMOLOVA, L.G., doktor med.nauk; VEIKHER, Z.F.,
nauchnyy sotrudnik

Preparation and testing of dry hormone-containing blood preparations.
Akt.vop.perel.krovi no.4:158-160 '55. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Laboratoriya sukhikh preparatov krovi Leningradskogo instituta
perelivaniya krovi (zav. laboratoriyey - doktor med.nauk L.G. Bogomolova).

(BLOOD AS FOOD OR MEDICINE)
(HORMONES, SEX)

BAKSHI, G.A., prof.; BOGOMOLOVA, L.G., doktor med.nauk; VEYKHNER, Z.F., nauch-
nyy sotrudnik

Clinical results of the use of hemohormonestimulin. Akt.vop.perel.
krovi. no.4:160-162 '55. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Laboratoriya sukhih preparatov krovi Leningradskogo instituta
perelivaniya krovi (zav. laboratoriyey - doktor med.nauk L.G. Bogo-
molova).

(BLOOD AS FOOD OR MEDICINE)

(HORMONES, SEX)

BOGOMOLOVA, L.G., doktor med.nauk; BLEKSMIT, Z.D., nauchnyy sotrudnik;
VEYKHER, Z.F., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Testing a new variant of dry hemohormonestimulin. Akt.vop.perel.krovi
no.4:162-165 '55. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Laboratoriya sukhikh preparatov krovi Leningradskogo instituta
perelivaniya krovi (zav. laboratoriyey - doktor med.nauk L.G. Bogo-
molova).

(BLOOD AS FOOD OR MEDICINE)

(SEX, HORMONES)

USSR/Human And Animal Physiology. Blood.

V

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur-Biol., No 6, 1958, 26799.

Author : L.G. Bogomolova and A.V. Alekseyeva.

Inst : ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~

Title : Serological Methods of Determining Antigenic Substances
of Protein Blood Substitutes.

Orig Pub: Probl. gematol. i perelivaniya krovi, 1956, I, No 2,
52-55.

Abstract: Complement fixation and precipitation tests (with the
serum of rabbits immunized with the corresponding
protein) were employed to determine the antigenic
properties of the following heteroprotein plasma sub-
stitutes: L-103 aminol, KC-120, Belen'kiy's thera-
peutic serum, parenterin and BK 8; at the same time
tests were performed on sensitized guinea pigs. Of

C Card : 1/2

~~BOGOMOLOVA, I.G.~~, doktor meditsinskikh nauk; TEODOROVICH, V.P.;
TUKACHINSKIY, S.Ye.

Study of the resorption rate of hemostatic sponge in a living organism
by means of radioactive indicators [with summary in English, p.156]
Vest.khir. 77 no.3:44-48 Mr '56. . (MLRA 9:7)

1. Iz Leningradskogo instituta perelivaniya krovi (dir. dots.
A.D.Belyakov)

(TAMPONS

hemostatic sponge, resorption study)

(HEMOSTASIS

same)

KOVANOV, V.V., professor; BOGOMOLOVA, L.G., doktor meditsinskikh nauk

Certain impressions from our trip to England. Vest.khir. 77 no.5:
116-123 My '56. (MLRA 9:8)

(SURGERY,
in Gt.Brit. (Rus))

BOGOMOLOVA, L. G.

"The Present Status of the Question Concerning Hemostatic Resolvent Preparations," by Prof L. G. Bogomolova, Laboratory of Dry Blood Preparations (head, Prof L. G. Bogomolova), Leningrad Scientific Research Order of Red Banner of Labor Institute of Blood Transfusion, Vestnik Khirurgii, Vol 77, No 10, Oct 56, pp 113-124

This article reviews Soviet and non-Soviet literature on hemostatic preparations up to 1956. BAT (biological antiseptic tampon), which was suggested by the Leningrad Institute of Blood Transfusion (L. G. Bogomolova and N. M. Aleksandrova) is prepared from gelatin and blood plasma. Other hemostatic preparations mentioned are fibrin powder, and oxidized cellulose preparation and a preparation from neutralized oxycellulose in the form of calcium and sodium salts.

The Leningrad Institute for Blood Transfusion, in cooperation with the Institute for High-Molecular Compounds and the Institute of Plastics, is conducting research to obtain synthetic preparations possessing hemostatic properties.

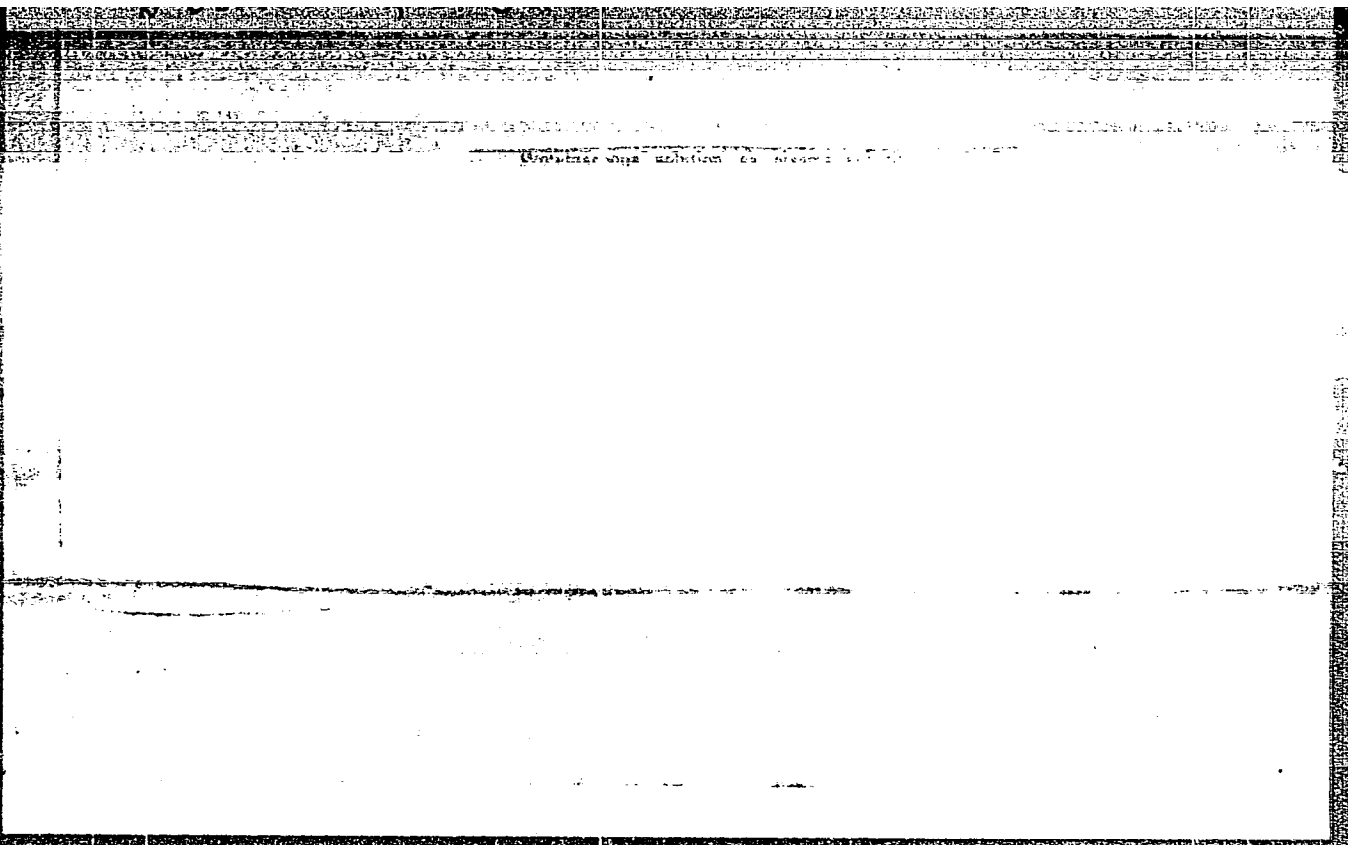
Preliminary data indicate that the most effective hemostatic preparations are those that are processed from blood or that contain some blood fraction.

The article includes a long list of references. (U)

Sum.1360

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000205920020-1"

BOGOMOLOVA, L.G., prof.

Blood giving at a new stage. Akt.vop.perel.krovi no.7:44-50 '59.
(MIRA 13:1)

1. Leningradskiy institut perelivaniya krovi.
(BLOOD DONORS)

BOGOMOLOVA, L.G., prof.; FEDOROVA, Z.D., kand.med.nauk

Biological pastes in clinical practice. Akt.vop.perel.krovi no.7:
188-191 '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Laboratoriya sukhikh preparatov krovi i krovozameniteley Lenin-
gradskogo instituta perelivaniya krovi.
(SERUM THERAPY)

BOGOMOLOVA, L.G., prof.; MOISEYEVA, V.P., nauchnyy sotrudnik; ALEKSANDROVA,
N.M., nauchnyy sotrudnik; ZNAMENSKAYA, T.V., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Obtaining a globulin compound for therapeutic purposes by means of
the selective precipitation with compounds of the acridine series.
Akt.vop.perel.krovi no.7:214-220 '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Laboratoriya sukhikh preparatov i biofizicheskaya laboratoriya
Leningradskogo instituta perelivaniya krovi.
(GAMMA GLOBULIN) (RIVANOL)

BOGOMOLOVA, L.G., prof.; ANDRIANOVA, I.G.; ALEKSANDROVA, F.M.---

Use of bioplastic, a new preparation. Khirurgia no.6:125-128
Je '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Iz Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta pereli-
vaniya krovi.

(HEMOSTATICS) (BLOOD AS FOOD OR MEDICINE)

BOGOMOLOVA, L.G.; CHAPLYGINA, Z.A.

Synthetic colloid plasma substitute solution from polyvinyl alcohol.
Probl. gemat. i perel. krevi 5 no. 5:24-31 My '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(BLOOD PLASMA SUBSTITUTES) (VINYL ALCOHOL)

BOGOMOLOVA, L.G., prof.

Research problems in developing new medicinal preparations from
blood. Biul.Uch. med. sov. 2 no.3:23-26 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(BLOOD AS FOOD OR MEDICINE)

BOGOMOLOVA, L. G., prof.; ZNAMENSKAYA, T. V.

Therapeutic effectiveness of a new colloidal plasma substitute solution prepared from gelatine. Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi no.4:32-37 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz Leningradskogo ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta perelivaniya krovi (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A. N. Filatov, dir. - dotsent A. D. Belyakov)

(GELATINE) (BLOOD PLASMA SUBSTITUTE)

PETROV, Ioakim Romanovich prof.; FILATOV, Antonin Nikolayevich, zasl. deyatel' nauki, prof.; Primalni uchastiye: BOGOMOLOVA, L.G., prof.; BONDINA, V.A., st. naychnyy sotr.; DEPP, M.Ye.; CHAPLYGINA, Z.A.; SEMENOVA, Ye.A.; SARKISOV, M.A., red.; ONOSHKO, N.G., tekhn. red.

[Plasma substituing solutions] Plazmozameshchayushchie rastvory. Izd. 2. Leningrad, Medgiz, 1963. 246 p. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Petrov). 2. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Filatov). 3. Zaveduyushchiy nauchnoy bibliotekoy Leningradskogo instituta perelivaniya krovi (for Semenova).

(BLOOD PLASMA SUBSTITUTES)

FILATOV, Antonin Nikolayevich; BOGOMOLOVA, Lyubov' Grigor'yevna;
ANDRIANOVA, Irina Gennad'yevna; KULESHOV, Yu.Ya., red.:

[Dried blood plasma and its use for therapeutic purposes]
Sukhaia plazma krovi i ee primeneniye s lechebnoi tsel'yu.
Leningrad, Meditsina, 1964. 142 p. (MIRA 18:1)

BOGOMOLOVA, L.G.; USHAKOV, S.N.; IZMAYLOVA, Ye.F.; LAVRENT'YEVA, Ye.M.;
DEKSTER, B.G.; PETROVA, L.I.

Effect of thixotropic gel of iodopolyvinyl alcohol on experi-
mental atherosclerosis. Pat. fiziol. i eksp. terap. 9 no.2;
8-12 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Leningradskiy institut perelivaniya krovi (dir. - dotsent A.D.
Belyakov; nauchnyy rukovoditel' - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR
prof. A.N.Filatov) i Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy
(dir. - chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR prof. M.M.Koton), Leningrad.

BOGOMOLOVA, L.I.; GARETSKIY, R.G.; GRIDASOV, Yu.M.; ZAMARENOV, A.K.;
SHLEZINGER, A.Ye.

Subsalt sediments on the eastern edge of the Caspian syncline
(Kenkiyak-Mortuk-Zhana-Zhol region). Dokl. AN SSSR 149 no.5:
1147-1149 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Institut geologii nefti AN KazSSR, Geologicheskii institut
AN SSSR i Trest "Aktyubnefterazvedka".
(Caspian Lowland--Sediments (Geology))

BOGOMOLOVA, L. K.

"A study of A. S. Pushkin's novel 'Yevgeniy Onegin' in the eighth class of the intermediate school." Min Education RSFSR. Leningrad State Pedagogical Inst imeni A. I. Gertsen. Chair of the Methodology of Teaching Literature. Leningrad, 1956. (DISSERTATION For the Degree of Candidate in PEDAGOGICAL SCIENCE.)

Knizhnaya letopis'
No 33, 1956, Moscow

BOGOMOLOVA, L.K.

Paragenesis of molybdenum minerals in some pegmatite and quartz
veins. Trudy Gor.-geol. inst. UFAN SSSR no. 35:157-170 '60.
(MIRA 14:1)

(Ural Mountains--Molybdenum ores)

BOGOMOLOVA, L.K.; FOMINYKH, V.G.

Garnets from the pegmatite vein of the Blyum mine in the Il'men
Mountains, Trudy Gor.-geol. inst. UFAH SSSR no. 35:171-199
'60. (MIRA 14:1)

(Il'men Mountains--Garnet)

BOGOMOLOVA, L.K.

Arsenopyrite the new mineral from the pegmatite veins in the
Il'men Mountains. Trudy Gor.-geol. inst. UFAN SSSR no. 35:313-
315 '60. (MIRA 14:1)

(Il'men Mountains--Arsenopyrite)

BOGOMOLOVA, L.K.

Mica from reactional margins of pegmatites in vein deposits of
the Central Urals. Trudy Gor.-geol.inst. UFAN SSSR no.56:19-44
'61. (MIRA 15:7)

(Asbest region--Mica)

BOGOMOLOVA, L.K.

Formula for minerals on the basis of their structural radicals. Trudy
Gor.-geol. inst. UFAN SSSR no. 32:209-230 '59. (MIRA 14:5)
(Mineralogical chemistry)

DANYUSEVSKIY, Yevgeniy Emmanuilovich; DEMKINA, L.I., doktor tekhn.nauk,
obshchiy red.; BOGOMOLOVA, M.F., red.; ZUDAKIN, I.M., tekhn.red.

[Principles of the linear fritting of optical glass] Osnovy
lineinogo otzhiga opticheskogo stekla. Pod obshchey red. L.I.
Demkinoy. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo obr. promyshl., 1959. 98 p.
(Glass, Optical) (MIRA 12:4)

BELOTSEKOVSKIY, Grigoriy Bentsionovich; BABKIN, N.I., inzh.,
retsenzent; ZHDANOV, V.K., inzh., retsenzent; KALANTAROV,
M.N., inzh., retsenzent; TELEZHKO, M.I., inzh., retsenzent;
FAKTOROVICH, M.D., inzh., retsenzent; FEDOTOV, M.D., inzh.,
retsenzent; SAMOYLOV, G.V., inzh., red.; IVANOV-TSYGANOV,
A.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; BOGOMOLOVA, M.F., red. izd-va;
ROZHIN, V.P., tekhn. red.

[Antennas]Antenny. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Oborongiz,
1962. 491 p. (MIRA 16:2)
(Antennas (Electronics))

BADYAGIN, Aleksandr Alekseyevich; OVRUTSKIY, Yefim Abramovich;
TOLSTYKH, I.P., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; PLAKSON,
V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; BOGOMOLOVA, M.F., red.

[Design of passenger airplanes taking into consideration
the economic aspects of their operation] Proektirovanie pas-
sazhirskekh samoletov s uchetom ekonomiki ekspluatatsii.
Moskva, Mashinostroenie, 1964. 294 p. (MIRA 17:7)

CO

Gold and copper in salt crystals and synthetic styrene.
M. I. Bogdanova. *Acta Physicochim. U. R. S. S.* 161: 72 (1968). The diffusion velocities of Au and Cu in NaCl and KCl were studied and the ionic mobilities μ detd. by use of the coloring action of electrons from a Na cathode. μ is greater in KCl, and Cu⁺⁺ is more mobile than Au⁺⁺⁺ in each case, contrary to the order expected from the ionic diameters, while the plot of log μ against $1/T$ is a straight line. When the crystal has been subjected to previous electron-coloring μ is diminished owing to colloid formation. B. C. A.

ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

62-117.1

Bogomolova, M. I.

2

Quantitative spectral analysis of solutions. M. I. Bogomolova.

Uchenye Zapiski Kazan. Univ. 113, No. 9, 167-85 (1951), *Referat. Zhur., Fiz.* 1953, No. 10177. — Four methods of introducing a soln. into the excitation source were studied: (1) with the aid of a metallic fulgurator and (2) a rotating metallic electrode, (3) by satn. of C electrodes, and (4) by application of drops of soln. on the C electrodes. Method 1 makes it possible to det. in an activated a.-c. arc the Na in soln. in concn. range of 0.07-1% within 3-4%, and in a spark, Al to less than 2%. The comparison element was Ni. Method 2 guarantees approx. the same accuracy in detg. Na and Mg (concn. range of the latter 0.1-0.8%) in an arc and Al in a spark as there is in an analysis with a fulgurator; however, the consumption of time and materials for prep. electrodes in this case is greater. Method 3 makes it possible to det. Al in an arc within 3%, and in a spark somewhat more accurately. Accuracy is attained by prep. the electrodes from one, large, uniform, piece of C 1st roasted in an oven at 400° in order to increase its adsorption capacity. In some cases roasting can be replaced by washing in alk. Prep. of the electrodes is simple. Repeated utilization of the electrodes is possible. Method 4 guarantees high sensitivity in detg. Al in this arc source, but poor accuracy (8%). Reproducibility depends greatly on phys. properties of the C. Best results are obtained with soft, fresh carbons. In a spark, accuracy is higher (2%), sensitivity is lower; differences in phys. properties of the carbons do not show in the analysis results. Comparative intensity of lines does not depend on amt. of soln. applied on the electrode. Prep. of electrodes is simplest here. The conclusion is reached that for analyzing solns. in an arc the most suitable method is 3, for analysis in a spark, 4. It is noted that each of the 4 methods studied is sufficiently accurate when expts. are carried out carefully. M. K.

HA
G
ET

Bogomolova, M.I.

USSR/Fitting Out of Laboratories - Instruments.
Their Theory, Construction, and Use.

H-

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1957, 8654

Author : Bogomolova, M.I.

Inst : Kazan University

Title : Determination of the Temperature of an A-C Arc by the Spectroscopic Study of Solutions.

Orig Pub : Uch. zap. Kazanskogo un-ta, 1956, 116, No 1, 99-103

Abstract : The arc temperature was determined by the usual spectroscopic method from the relative intensity of the emission lines Ba 4934 and 4930 A; 0.5% BaCl₂ was added to all the solutions. The spectra were recorded with a type ISP-22 spectrograph. It has been found that the arc temperature recorded when NaCl solutions of concentration 2, 10, 20, and 30% are used is 8700 ± 600 , 8500 ± 500 , 7000 ± 300 , and $7200 \pm 450^\circ\text{K}$, respectively. The overall plot of the recorded dependence corresponds

Card 1/2

chain, molecular and Thermal Phenomena.

USSR/Fitting Out of Laboratories - Instruments.
Their Theory, Construction, and Use.

H-

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1957, 8654

to the theoretical picture concerning the effect of elements of low ionization potential on the arc temperature. The unusually high values obtained for the arc temperature, particularly at low solution concentrations, are explained by the presence of water vapor in the gap between the electrodes. It is noted that the arc temperature recorded for electrodes with 30% NaCl filler and in the presence of an artificial H₂O atmosphere is 20% higher than that in air; in the former case a value of $8600 \pm 600^\circ\text{K}$ is obtained, whereas the arc temperature in air is $6500 \pm 400^\circ\text{K}$. The observed rise in the arc temperature leads to an increase in the intensity of the spectral lines and to the appearance of a number of new lines. In the presence of water vapor, the cyanogen bands in the carbon arc spectrum are completely suppressed.

Card 2/2

BOGOMOLOVA, M.I.

Oscillographic study of an a.c. arc during the excitation of
spectra of solutions. Uch. zap. Kaz. un. 117 no.9:170-173 '57.
(MIRA 13:1)

1. Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V.I. Ul'yanova-Lenina.
Kafedra teplovykh i molekulyarnykh yavleniy.
(Electric arc)

BOGOMOLOVA, M.I.; PERFIL'YEVA, A.A.

Using the method of flame photometry to determine the NaCl
content of petroleum. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz
5 no.1:79-81 '62. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Kazanskiy avlatsionnyy institut.

PIPIYA, V.I.; YEVTEYEV, Yu.V.; BOGOMOLOVA, M.P.

Hemodynamics in isolated stenosis of the pulmonary artery.
Grud. khir. 6 no.5:19-25 S-O '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii (dir.- prof. S.A. Kolesnikov; nauchnyy rukovoditel' - akademik A.N. Bakulov)
AMN SSSR, Moskva. Adres avtorov: Moskva, V-49, Leninskiy prospekt, dom 8, Institut serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii.

L 21861-66

EW(1)/T/EWP(1) JK/HH

ACC NR: AP6012650

SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/65/035/002/0352/0354

AUTHOR: Starkov, A. V.; Shenkman, I. A.; Bogomolova, M. P.; Volkov, Yu. P.

ORG: Central Scientific Research Disinfectant Institute (Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy dezinfektsionnyy institut); Ministry of Public Health SSSR (Ministerstvo zdravookhraneniya SSSR)

TITLE: Synthesis of esters of O, O-dialkylphosphoric and O, O-dialkylthiophosphoric acids and pentachlorophenol

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 35, no. 2, 1965, 352-354

TOPIC TAGS: organic synthetic process, ester, insecticide, phenol, condensation reaction, acetone, bactericide, phosphate

ABSTRACT: At present, numerous insecticides of the class of esters of O, O-dialkylphosphoric and O-dialkylthiophosphoric acids are known. Different substituted phenols have been used as the alcoholic component of such esters. Continuing studies in this area, the synthesis of esters of O, O-dialkylphosphoric and O, O-dialkylthiophosphoric acids and pentachlorophenol was attempted. The authors attempted to obtain compounds with insecticidal and bactericidal properties. O, O-Dimethyl- and O, O-diethylpentachlorophosphates were obtained by condensation of corresponding O, O-dialkylchlorophosphates with pentachlorophenol in boiling acetone in the presence of Na_2CO_3 with a 60-65% yield. Biological tests showed that the synthesized compounds had average insecticidal and weak bacteriostatic properties.

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UDC: 546.185: 547.564

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perties; for example, O, O-diethylpentachlorophenol phosphate upon contact action on glass surface produced 80% mortality of flies in a dose of 0.5 grams/meter² and prevented growth of aureous staphylococcal and intestinal bacillus colonies at an 0.5% concentration for up to 60 minutes. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07, 06 / SUBM DATE: 17Dec63 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

USSR / General Biology. Individual Development.

B-4

Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 11, 1958, No 47559

Author : Bogomolova, N. A.

Inst : Academy of Sciences USSR (SAMT. Hyg. Med. Inst., Leningrad)

Title : Nucleic Acid in the Oogenesis and Fertilization of Liver Fluke.

Orig Pub : Doklady Akad Nauk SSSR, 110, No 3, 461-464 (1956)

Abstract : The nuclei of the liver fluke oögonia contain large quantities of DNA which is distributed in the form of granules. During the preparation for mitosis the granules aggregate in long filaments which are twisted into a ball and which subsequently form the chromosomes. The margin of the nucleolus give a positive reaction for RNA. During the development of the oöcyte the nuclear DNA decreases and the RNA content increases. The entry of the spermatozoon occurs at the moment when the egg is preparing for the first maturation

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BOGOMOLOVA, N.A.

Cytochemical examination of the miracidium of *Fasciola hepatica* L.
Dokl. AN SSSR 117 no.2:313-315 N '57. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Leningradskiy sanitarno-gigiyenicheskiy meditsinskiy institut.
Predstavleno akademikom Ye.N. Pavlovskim.
(LIVER FLUKE)

BOGOMOLOVA, N.A.

Cytochemical changes during the oogenesis and the fertilization
of liver fluke. Trudy ISGMI 43:15-29 '59. (MIRA 13:5)
(LIVER FLUKES) (CHILLS)

IONOVA, T.V.; UZINA, R.V.; BOGOMOLOVA, N.A.; MOGILEVSKIY, Ye.M.; ROGOVIN, Z.A.

Effect of the chemical composition of reagents on the bond strength
between viscose cord thread and rubber. Tekst. prom. 18 no.8:35-37
Ag '58. (MIRA 11:10)

(Rayon) (Textile chemistry) (Tires, Rubber)

Bogomolova, N. A.

15.5500, 15.5530

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SOV/63-4-6-7/37

AUTHORS: Serkov, A. T. (Candidate of Technical Sciences), Kotomina, I. N., Bogomolova, N. A.

TITLE: New Production Methods for High-Strength Viscose Fibers

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya nauka i promyshlennost', 1959, Vol 4, Nr 6, pp 730-737 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: About 30% of all tires used in the USSR are worn out prematurely because of carcass breakdown due to the low tensile and fatigue strength of the cord. The application of "super"-type cord with a break length of 35 to 36 km (i.e., 20 to 25% higher than that of the cord used at present) would increase the tire mileage by 15 to 17%. The article describes various types of foreign high-strength viscose fibers (BX, DuPont's Supercordura, Courtaulds' Tenasco-Super 70 and 105, etc.) and gives their chemical and physical characteristics as well as production methods. The role of cations of polyvalent metals, particularly that of zinc cations, in the formation of superstrong xanthate fibers is discussed. The viscose fiber consists of an inner core

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and a shell; the latter forms about 40 to 50% of the total cross section of the fiber and is its most resistant part. Zinc cations with xanthate form an intermediary insoluble compound, zinc xanthate, which is much more stable than sodium xanthate; zinc xanthate causes a rapprochement of the macromolecules, and facilitates the formation of intermolecular chemical bonds and of a fine crystalline structure of the fiber shell. It was established (Z. A. Rogovin, Fundamentals of the Chemistry and Technology of Chemical Fibers--Osnovy khimii i tekhnologii proizvodstva khimicheskikh volokon--, Gizlerprom, 1957, p 364; Vestn. tekhn. i ekonom., inform., 1958, Nr 7, p 26; Khim. volokna, 1959, Nr 1, p 15) that zinc xanthate can form only at certain definite pH values. The thickness of the shell is determined, therefore, and can be regulated by the relationship between the rates of diffusion of the reagents into the fiber, and the hydrolysis of cellulose xanthate. It was shown that the fiber shell thickness increased with the concentration of zinc and sodium sulfate and with the decrease of sulfuric acid concentration in the spinning bath; it increased also with the

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degree of esterification of cellulose xanthate in the viscose, and with the maintaining of the alkali and cellulose concentration in the viscose within certain determined limits. The addition of some modifiers (amines, quaternary ammonium bases, dithiocarbamates, etc.) to the viscose and the spinning bath facilitates the formation of a fiber structured uniformly throughout by slowing down considerably the rate of xanthate decomposition during the first 2-3 seconds of the reaction. The mechanism of this modifier action is discussed, and is explained by the formation of insoluble zinc dithiocarbamate or other compounds which form a mechanical barrier hindering the diffusion of the acid into the fiber. The addition of modifiers usually lowers the surface tension of the viscose and of the water in the spinning bath; the lowered adhesion of these liquids can influence adversely the discharge of uniform viscose streams from the spinnerets. The increase in the rate of the fiber formation causes a considerable lowering of the cord's physical and mechanical constants.

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For example, when the rate of spinning of twisted cord 5.45/2/480/400 was raised from 37 to 55 m/min, the tensile strength of the cord decreased from 13.57 to 12.55 kg; i.e., about 15%. Accordingly, the manufacture of super-type cord can considerably lower the output of the spinning machines. This loss can be compensated in the spinning-finishing units PN-300-I2 and PN-300-I3 by increasing the number of spinning places. Viscose and nylon cords are compared and their respective characteristics discussed. The advantages of the viscose cord are its lower cost and lower loss of tensile strength at higher temperatures. The nylon cord has a higher elongation due to which the size of the tire increases in prolonged use and causes a cracking of the tread. After 40,000 km, viscose cord tires showed a thickness of the tread twice as high as nylon cord tires. There are 9 tables; 3 figures; and 24 references, 8 U.S., 7 U.K., 1 Canadian, 3 German, 5 Soviet. The 5 most recent U.S. and U.K. references are: D. K. Smith, Text. Res. J.,

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Viscose Fibers

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at Technical Symposium on Rayon Tire Yarn Progress,
Akron. Ohio, 1958; D. N. Tyler, N. S. Wooding, J.
Soc. Dyers and Colour., 74, 283 (1958).

Card 5/5

BOGOMOLOVA, N.A.

Cytochemical characteristics of oocysts and embryonic cells
of *Fasciola hepatica*. TSitologiya 2 no.3:266-273 My-Je '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

1. Kafedra obshchey biologii Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigi-
yenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(LIVER FLUKE)

SERKOV, A.T.; KOTOMINA, I.N.; BOGOMOLOVA, N.A.

New methods of obtaining the high-resistance viscose rayons. Analele
chimie 15 no.3:168-180 J1-Ag '60. (KEAI 10:2)
(Rayon)