BOGOVSKIY, P. A.

DocMed Sci - (diss) "Cancerogenic action of products of the refinement of Estonian shale. (Experimental-morphological study)." Leningrad, 1961. 31 pp with diagrams; (Ministry of Public Health RSFSR, Leningrad Sanitary-Hygienic Med Inst); 400 copies; free; list of author's works on p 31 (15 entries); (KL, 7-61 sup, 255)

BOGOVSKIY, P. A. (USSR)

"On the cancerogenic effect of some 3,4-benzopyrene-free and 3,4-benzopyrene-containing fractions of Estonian."

report submitted for the European Conference on Tumor Biology (VICC),
Warsaw, Poland
22-27 May 1961

Bogovskiy, P. A.-Inst. of Experimental and Clinical Medicine, Ravi Tänav 18/20. Tallnin

BOGOVSKIY, Pavel Aleksandrovich; KLENSKIY, K.S., red.; SEVAST'YANOV, A., red.; TOOMSALU, E., tekhn. red.

[Carcinogenic effect of products of Estonian oil shale] Kantserogennoe deistvie produktov pererabotki estonskogo slantsa. Tallinn, Akad. nauk Estonskoi SSR, 1961. 349, lii p. (MIRA 14:12)
(ESTONIA—OIL SHALES) (CARCINOGENS)

BOGOVSKIY, P.A., doktor [redacted] nauk

Decancerogenization of the products of oil-shale processing.
Vest.AN SSSR 32 no.8:72-75 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)
([redacted]—HYGIENIC ASPECTS) (CARCINOGENS)

BOGOVSKIY, P. A. (Tallin-Nymme, Pyarnuskoye shosse, d. 233, kv. 1);
EYZEN, O. G. (Tallin, ul. Tekhnika, d. 15, kv. 13);
ARRO, I. Kh. (Tallin, ul. Tekhnika, 9/15, kv. 5)

Cancerogenic action of some chromatographic fractions of tar obtained by distillation of Estonian oil shale. Vop. onk. 6 no.12:34-42 '60. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Iz Instituta eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy meditsiny (dir. - kand. med. nauk P. A. Bogovskiy) i Instituta khimii (dir. - kand. khimicheskikh nauk, A. T. Kyll') AN Estonskoy SSR.

(CARCINOGENS) (TAR--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

BOGOVOY, M.V.; GRIBOVA, F.L.

Heating of riser heads on copper alloy castings. Lit. priozv. no.5: 2-4 My '62. (MIRA 16:3)
(Risers (Founding)) (Copper alloys)

VALENKOV, V. (Dzerzhinsk); BOGOYAVLENIY, K. (Dzerzhinsk).

The lime output has been increased. Stroi.mat.2 no.12:32 D '56.
(MLRA 10:2)

1. Direktor Dzerzhinskogo silikatnogo zavoda (for Valenkov).
2. Glavnyy inzhener Dzerzhinskogo silikatnogo zavoda (for Bogoyavleniy).

(Lime kilns)

COUNTRY	:	USSR
CATEGORY	:	General Problems of Pathology. Tumors. Metabolism
ABS. JOUR.	:	RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 107012
AUTHOR	:	Bogoyavlenskaya, A.G.
INST.	:	Institute of Experimental Medicine, Latvian SSR.
TITLE	:	The Acid and Alkaline Phosphatase of the Blood Serum in Healthy Subjects and in Patients with Precancerous Conditions and Cancer of the Breast.
ORIG. PUB.	:	Tr. In-ta eksperim. med. A N Latv SSR, 1956, 10, 97-103
ABSTRACT	:	A tendency was noted for elevation of the acid phosphatase (A P) in patients with cancer of the breast (C B) , particularly during the second stage, in the presence of metastases in the axillary lymphatic nodes; the noticeably marked increase during the third and fourth stages is considered to be due to a - drogen therapy. The alkaline phosphatase(Al.) remains within normal limit in precancerous *

CARD: 1/2

BOGOYAVLENSKAYA, G.YE.

6X2++

Interrelations of alkalies in the granites of Kazakhstan.

V. S. Dmitrievskii and G. E. Bogoyavlenskaya. *Zapiski Vsesoyus. Mineral. Obshchestva* (Mem. soc. russe minéral.) 80, 283-8(1951).—Paleozoic and Variscian granitoids (the latter in by far larger masses) are distinguished by the melanocratic character of the first, the more leucocratic type of the latter. Plagioclase prevails over K feldspar in the Paleozoic group. In the Variscian magmatic cycle, the intrusions of the Carboniferous are higher in CaO, MgO, but lower in Al_2O_3 and SiO_2 than the Permian rock types. The assumption that K_2O predominates over Na_2O in the Permian intrusions, however, is not confirmed by a crit.-statistical discussion of 292 chem. analyses. D. and B. establish that in 80% of the magmatic centers of Kazakhstan, Na_2O predominates over K_2O, independent of the geol. character of the intrusion body sizes. Only in the dikes, $Na_2O:K_2O$ is equal to or below 3:1. K_2O greater than Na_2O is only observed in a few small intrusive bodies. In the Variscian granitoids the Na_2O content is increased from coarse-granular types to fine-granular and porphyric granite structures. Analyses of rocks with K_2O above Na_2O more frequently occur in granite porphyries. The following classification is given for the Kazakhstan granitoids: (*a*) Na-granites ($Na_2O:K_2O > 4:1$), including aegirite granites, 10 to 15%; (*b*) prevailingly sodic granites ($Na_2O:K_2O$ 2 to 3:1), 30 to 40%; (*c*) K-Na granites (with $Na_2O:K_2O$ of about 1.5:1, or lower), 60%; (*d*) Na-K granites, rather scarce (with $Na_2O:K_2O$ 1:1.5, or lower); (*e*) K-granites, only combined with a typical K-metasomatism, e.g. in Eastern Kounrad, Kut, Kzyltau.

W. Eitel

BOGOYAVLENSKAYA, G.Ye.

Bezymyannyy volcano and its extrusive formations. Biul. Vulk. sta. no.26:13-18 '57. (MIRA 11:5)

(Bezymyannyy volcano)

BOGOYAVLENSKAYA, G. Ye.

The Bezymyannyy Volcano in Kamachatka and its agglomerate flow.
Trudy Lab. vulk no.18:3-34 '60. (MIRA 14:3)
(Bezymyannyy Volcano)

BOGOYAVLENSKAYA, G. Ye.; GORSHKOV, G.S.; TOVAROVA, I.I.

Origin of lavas of the adventive craters of the Keyuchevskiy Volcano (1956). Biul.Vulk. sta. no.30:17-23 '60. (MIRA 14:3)
(Keyuchevskiy Volcano--Lava)

GORSHKOV, G.S.; BOGOYAVLENSKAYA, G.Ye.

Bezymyannaya Sopka in 1956-58. Biul.Vulk.sta. no.31:17-22 '61.
(MIRA 15:2)
(Bezymyannyy Volcano)

GORSHKOV, G.S.; BOGOYAVLENSKAYA, G.Ye.

Petrography of contemporary volcanic rocks in the Kurile Islands arc (northern Kurile Islands). Trudy Lab.vulk. no.21:3-32 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

(Kurile Islands--Rocks, Igneous)

BOGOYAVLENSKAYA, G.YE.

Agglomerate flow Bezymianny Volcano.

Paper presented at the 12th General Assembly of the O IUGG
Helsinki, Finland July 1960

BOGOYAVLENSKAYA, G. YE.

Dissertation defended at the Institute of the Geology of Ore Deposits, Petrography, Mineralogy, and Geochemistry for the academic degree of Candidate of Geologo-Mineralogical Sciences:

"Histroy of the Development of the Bazymyaskiy Volcano and Features of Its Present-Day Activity."

Vestnik Akad Nauk, No. 4, 1963, pp. 119-145

GORSHKOV, Georgiy Stepanovich; BOGOYAVLENSKAYA, Genriyetta Yevgen'yevna; PIYP, B.I., otv. red.

[Bezymyannyy Volcano and the characteristics of its recent eruption, 1955-1963] Vulkan Bezymiannyi i osobennosti ego poslednego izverzheniia (1955-1963 gg.) Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 169 p. (MIRA 18:8)

BOGOYAVLENSKAYA, I. B.

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application -- Silicates. Glass. Ceramics. Binders, I-9

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 5248

Author: Chekhmatayeva, S. M., Bogoyavlenskaya, I. B.

Institution: State Scientific Research Institute of Ceramics

Title: Amelioration of the Quality of Refractory Supplies

Original Publication: Tr. Gos. n.-i. keram. in-ta, 1955, No 2, 10-26

Abstract: The work that has been carried out revealed that the quality of chamotte saggers used in porcelain manufacture, can be improved by replacing the procedure of plastic forming by semi-dry pressing (under a pressure of ~500 kg/cm^2) or by pneumatic tamping. Latninskaya and Druzhkovskaya clay and Prosyanovskiy kaolin were used as the raw materials. Chamotte was added to the paste in the form of sagger scrap and various fired clays. A study was also made of the effect of addition of technical alumina. Pressed saggers had a compression strength 4 times greater, and a water absorption 1.5 times

Card 1/2

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application -- Silicates. Glass. Ceramics. Binders, I-9

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 5248

Abstract: lower, than saggers of plastic forming. Study of carborundum pastes has shown that the quality of saggers and tiles produced from a mixture of (parts by weight): carborundum 97, clay 3, is considerably better than that of chamotte. However, because this raw material is in short supply, carborundum products cannot be used as a complete substitute for other refractories. Further improvement of the quality of chamotte refractories is possible by an addition to the paste of 15-20% of calcined, ground alumina.

Card 2/2

L 08403-67 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/WW/JG
ACC NR: AP6030780 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0363/66/002/004/1684/1685

AUTHOR: Sandulova, A. V.; Bogoyavlenskaya, I. P.; Pyrsko, L. I. 33 B

ORG: L'vov Polytechnic Institute (L'vovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut) 27 18 16

TITLE: Effect of impurities on the growth of silicon whiskers from the gaseous phase

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 2, no. 9, 1966, 1684-1685

TOPIC TAGS: silicon single crystal, single crystal growth, crystal dislocation

ABSTRACT: The effect of the following impurities on the growth of silicon whiskers was studied: Pt, Au, Ag, Cu, Ni, As, Sb, In and O. The crystals were grown in a closed quartz ampoule by means of the disproportionation reaction

$$\underset{\text{Source zone}}{2SiBr_{2\ gas}} \rightleftharpoons \underset{\text{Crystallization zone}}{Si_s + SiBr_{4\ gas}}$$

Sb, In and O were found to slow down the growth of Si whiskers, and all the remaining impurities to accelerate it. The growth rate was determined as a function of the amount of each individual growth-stimulating impurity. The data obtained are used to explain the influence of the impurity on the crystallization mechanism: the impurity atoms increase the density of dislocations on the crystals of the substrate, thus

Card 1/2 UDC: 546.28:548.552

L 08403-67
ACC NR: AP6030780

promoting the nucleation and growth of the whiskers. Si whiskers grown from both pure Si and Si containing impurities are structurally perfect and free of dislocations. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 07Oct65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

BOGOYAVLENSKAYA, L. A.

IL'INOV, S. P. and BOGOYAVLENSKAYA, L. A. (Scientific Research Veterinary Institute, Kazakh Branch of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences named after Lenin.)
Gaertner's infection of grown cattle.

So: Veterinariya; 24; 9; September 1947; Uncl.
TABCON

KUZNETSOV, Ye.V.; BOGOYAVLENSKAYA, L.A.

Polarographic study of the copolymerization of methyl methacrylate with methacrylic acid in the presence of some of its salts. Vysokom. soed. 7 no.2:259-263 F '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Kazanskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Kirova.

BOGOYAVLENSKAYA, L.B.; VIL'SHANSKAYA, F.L.; MATVEYEVA, V.N.; SAKHAROVA, P.K.; KUZNETSOVA, Ye.V.; KAGAN, M.I.

Etiological structure of intestinal diseases of infants; author's abstract. Zhur.mikrobiol.,epid.i immun. 30 no.11:113 N '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Iz Moskovskoy gorodskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii.
(INFANTS--DISEASES) (INTESTINES--DISEASES)

VIL'SHANSKAYA, F.L.; BOGOYAVLENSKAYA, L.B.

Study of Salmonella cutlures isolated in Moscow in 1957. Preliminary report. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. 31 no.1:137-140 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Iz Gorodskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii.
(SALMONELLA culture)

KAGAN, M.I.; KUZNETSOVA, Ye.V.; VIL'SHANSKAYA, F.L.; BOGOYAVLENSKAYA, L.B.; MATVEYEVA, V.N.; SAKHAROVA, P.K.

Epidemiological observations on patients with colienteritis. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 32 no.10:78-80 O '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Iz Gorodskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii i sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii Dzerzhinskogo rayona Moskvy.
(ESCHERICHIA COLI) (INTESTINES--DISEASES)

BOGOYAVLENSKAYA, L.B.

Microscopic study of the agglutination reaction with various bacterial antigens. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 41 no.10: 56-60 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Gosudarstvennyy kontrol'nyy institut meditsinskikh biologicheskikh preparatov imeni Tarasevicha.

ROGOVLENSKAYA, L.B.; KALINA, A.P.

Methodology of determining enterogenic Escherichia coli. Lab. delo no.8:491-496 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Gosudarstvennyy kontrol'nyy institut meditsinskikh biologicheskikh preparatov imeni Tarasevicha, Moskva.

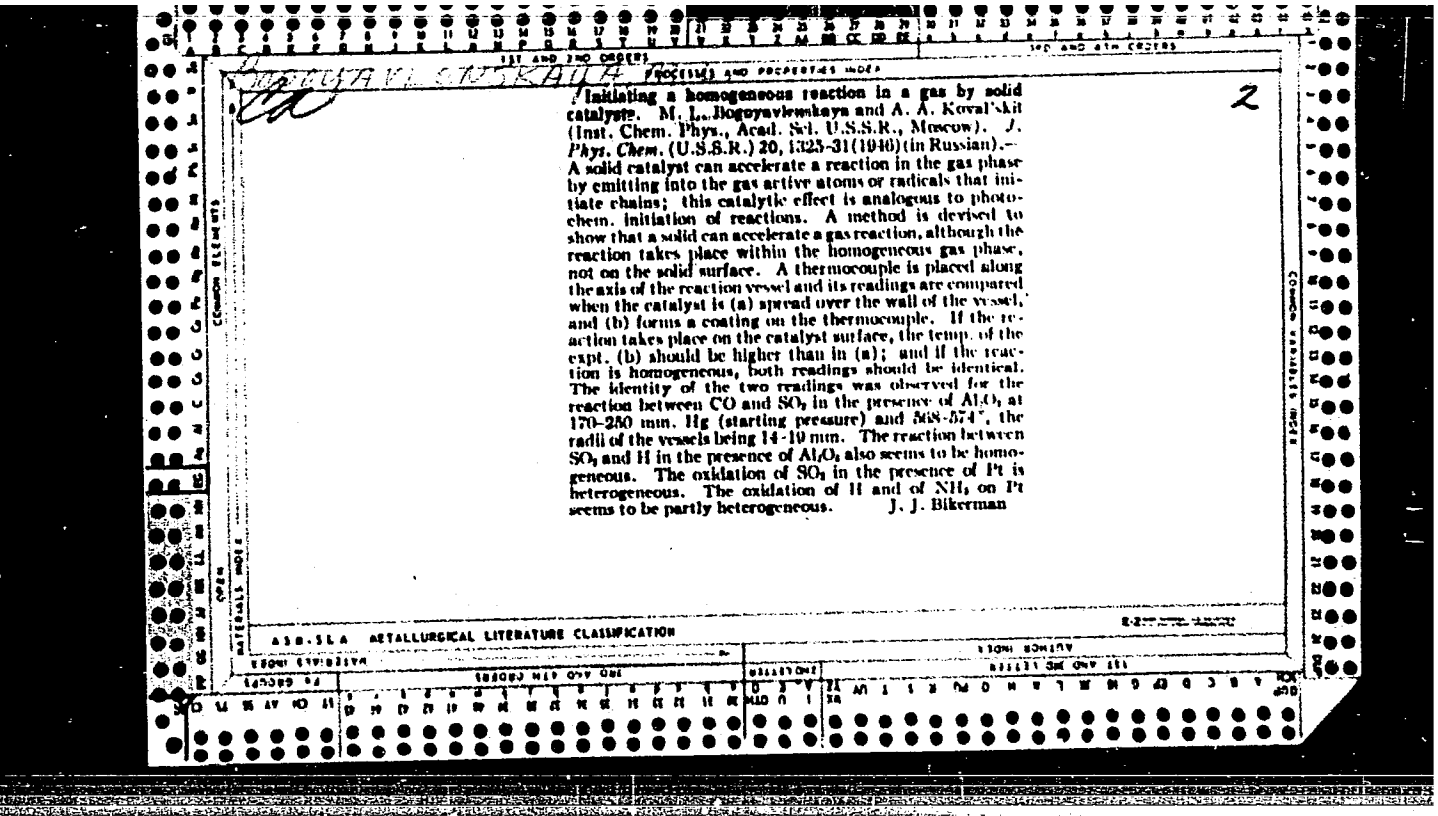
BOGOYAVLENSKAYA, L.B.; YERSHOVA, Ye.B.

Evaluation of diagnostic sera of the intestinal group by antibody nitrogen. Zhur. mikrobiol., epide. i immun. 42 no.11: 75-78 N '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Gosudarstvennyy kontrol'nyy institut meditsinskikh biologicheskikh preparatov imeni Tarasevicha, Moskva. Submitted March 10, 1964.

BOGOYAVLENSKAYA, L.N.; OSTROUMOV, E.Ye.; SNITKO, L.P.

Study of the stability of electric power transmission between the Stalingrad Hydroelectric Power Station and Moscow. Sbor. rab. po vop. elektromekh. no.6:84-104 '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Moscow--Electric power) (Stalingrad Hydroelectric Power Station)



2

Initiating a homogeneous reaction in a gas by solid catalysts. M. L. Bogoyavlenskaya and A. A. Koval'skii (Inst. Chem. Phys., Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *J. Phys. Chem.* (U.S.S.R.) 20, 1325-31 (1946) (in Russian).—A solid catalyst can accelerate a reaction in the gas phase by emitting into the gas active atoms or radicals that initiate chains; this catalytic effect is analogous to photochem. initiation of reactions. A method is devised to show that a solid can accelerate a gas reaction, although the reaction takes place within the homogeneous gas phase, not on the solid surface. A thermocouple is placed along the axis of the reaction vessel and its readings are compared when the catalyst is (a) spread over the wall of the vessel, and (b) forms a coating on the thermocouple. If the reaction takes place on the catalyst surface, the temp. of the expt. (b) should be higher than in (a); and if the reaction is homogeneous, both readings should be identical. The identity of the two readings was observed for the reaction between CO and SO_2 in the presence of Al_2O_3 at 170–250 mm. Hg (starting pressure) and 568–574°, the radii of the vessels being 14–19 mm. The reaction between SO_2 and H in the presence of Al_2O_3 also seems to be homogeneous. The oxidation of SO_2 in the presence of Pt is heterogeneous. The oxidation of H and of NH_3 on Pt seems to be partly heterogeneous. J. J. Bikerman

BOGOYAVLENSKAYA, M.P.; KARZINKIN, G.S., doktor biol.nauk

Some data on the study of calcium metabolism by using a radioactive calcium isotope (Ca^{45}) . Trudy sov.Ikht.kom. no.8:322-326 '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut morskogo rybnogo khozyaystva i okeanografii.
(Fish tagging) (Calcium--Isotopes)

BOGOYAVLENSKAYA, M.P., Cand Biol Sci -- (diss) "Study of calcium metabolism for the purpose of using Ca^{45} for marking fish." Mos, 1959, 15 pp (Mos Municipal Pedagogical Inst im V.P. Potemkin) 150 copies (KL, 36-59, 113)

BOGOYAVLENSKAYA, M. P.

"Plastic Surgery of the Perimeum with Restoration of Rectal Sphincter," Khirurgiya, No.5, 1952

BOGOYAVLENSKAYA, M. P. --

"Temperature Reactions During Blood Transfusion." Cand Med Sci, Second Moscow Medical Inst, Moscow, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 2, Sep 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (10)

SO: Sum. No. 481, 5 May 55

BAGDASAROV, A.A., professor; VINOGRAD-FINKEL', E.R., professor; AKSENOVA, O.V.; BOGOYAVLENSKAYA, M.P.; BOLDYSHEVA, G.M.; RODINA, R.I.; SKOPINA, S.B. (Moskva)

Use of concentrated leukocyte in the treatment of chronic radiation sickness. Klin.med.33 no.6:28-40 Je '55. (MLRA 8:12)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Bagdasarov)
(RADIATION SICKNESS, ther.
leukocytes)
(BLOOD TRANSFUSION,
leukocytes in ther. of radiation sickness)
(LEUKOCYTES, ther use
radiation sickness)

BOGOYAVLENSKAYA, M.P.

BAGDASAROV, A. A., VINOGRADOV-FINKEL, F. K., RAUSHENBAKH, M. O., BOGOYAVLENSKAYA, M. P., RODINA, R. I., BELYAYEVA, B. F., ABDULLAYEV, G. M. and LAGUTINA, N. Y.

"Experience of Treatment and Prophylaxis of Radiation Disease with Leucocyte and Thrombocyte Masses."

paper to be presented at 2nd UN Intl. Conf. on the peaceful uses of Atomic Energy, Geneva, 1 - 13 Sep 58.

BOGOYAVLENSKAYA, M.P.

BAGDASAROV, A.A., prof., DVOLAYTSKAYA-BARYSHEVA, K.M., doktor med.nauk, BOLOTNIKOVA, F.I., BOGOYAVLENSKAYA, M.P., FAYNSHTEYN, F.E.,

Antileukocyte antibodies in hypoplastic anemias and in chronic radiation sickness. Probl.gemat. i perel. krovi 3 no.4:10-16 Jl-Ag '58 (MIRA 11:8)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta gematologii i pereliva-niya krovi (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.A. Bagdasarov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR. 2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Bagdasarov).

(ANEMIA, APLASTIC, immunology,
anti-leukocyte antibodies (Rus))
(RADIATION, inj. eff.
radiation sickness, anti-leukocyte antibodies in(Rus))

BoGoyAVLENSKAYA, M.P.

21(4); 17(0) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2808

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

Doklady sovetskikh uchenykh; radiobiologiya i radiatsionnaya meditsina (Reports of Soviet Scientists; Radiobiology and Radiation Medicine) Moscow, Izd-vo Glav. upr. po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR, 1959. 429 p. 8,000 copies printed. (Series: Vtoraya Mezhdunarodnaya konferentsiya po mirnomu ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii. Trudy, tom 5)

General Ed.: A.V. Lebedinskiy, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Medical Sciences; Ed.: Z.S. Shirokova; Tech. Ed.: Ye.I. Mazel'.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for physicians, scientists, and engineers as well as for professors and students at vtuzes where radiobiology and radiation medicine are taught.

COVERAGE: This is Volume 5 of a 6-volume set of reports delivered by Soviet scientists at the Second International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, held on September 1-13, 1958, in Geneva. Volume 5 contains 32 reports edited by Candidates of Medical Sciences S.V. Levinskiy and V.V. Sedov. The reports cover problems of the biological effects of ionizing radiation, future consequences of radiation in small doses, genetic effects of radiation, treatment of radiation sickness, uses of radioactive isotopes in medical and biological research, uses of atomic energy for diagnostic and therapeutic purposes, soil absorption of uranium fission products, their intake by plants, and their storage in plants and foodstuffs. References accompany each report.

Reports of Soviet Scientists (Cont.) SOV/2808

Aspta, Ye.F. The Acetylating Function of the Coenzyme A System in Radiation Sickness (Report No. 2239) 160

Meyzel', M.N., R.D. Gal'tsova, G.A. Medvedeva, N.A. Pomoshchnikova, L.A. Seliverstova, and M.I. Shal'nova. Effect of Ionizing Radiation and of Radiomimetic Substances on the Microbe Cell (Report No. 2320) 167

Klemparskaya, N.N., and V.V. Shikhodyrov. Local Tests to Show the State of Homosensitization and Autosensitization of an Irradiated Organism (Report No. 2073) 180

Bagdasarov, A.A., F.R. Vinograd-Finkel', N.O. Raushenbakh, M.P. Bogoyavlenskaya, N.V. Rodina, N.V. Melikyeva, G.M. Abdullayev, and N.Ya. Lagutina. Experience in Treating Radiation Sickness With Leukocyte and Thrombocyte Substance (Report No. 2238) 188

Istomina, A.G., and L.B. Keirim-Markus. Experiments to Determine Maximum Permissible Thermal Neutron Flux (Report No. 2078) 196

Gvozdanskiy, D.E., and T.I. Ivanenko. Isotopic Method in Studying the Hormone Effect on Metabolism in Osseous Tissue (Report No. 2072) 205

Card 4/7

2,

CHERKOV, I.L.; BOGOYAVLENSKAYA, M.P.; TSESSARSKAYA, T.P.

Activity of the properdin system in chronic irradiation. Med.rad. 5 no.7:89-90 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(RADIATION SICKNESS) (PROPERDIN)

DVOLAYTSKAYA-BARYSHEVA, K.M., prof.; BOLOTNIKOVA, F.I.; FAYNSHTEYN, F.E.; BOGOYAVLENSKAYA, M.P.

Study on antithrombocytic antibodies in some diseases of the blood system and in chronic radiation sickness. Probl.gemat.i perel.krovi no.6:9-13 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta gematologii i pereli-vaniya krovi (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.A. Bagdasarov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.
(BLOOD--DISEASES) (RADIATION SICKNESS)
(ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES)

41723

21 1220

S/241/62/000/003/001/004
I021/I215

AUTHORS: Urinson, P.M., Bogoyavlenskaya, M.P.

TITLE: Isoserological properties of the blood during radiation therapy

PERIODICAL: Meditsinskaya Radiologiya, no. 3, 1962, 20-23

TEXT: Serological changes following ionizing irradiation have been little studied. Ninety patients with signs of radiation sickness due to treatment of neoplasms were examined. The total irradiation dose was 3000 - 31000r. The titre of isoagglutinins was the same as in healthy persons and remained stable during the entire period of observation. The titre of heteroagglutinins

Card 1/2

S/241/62/000/003/001/004
I021/I215

Isoserological properties....

against erythrocytes of sheep was somewhat higher in these patients. Autoimmune antibodies were not found. There are 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy Ordena Lenina Institut Gematologii i Perelivaniya Krovi Ministerstva Zdravookhraneniya SSSR (Central Lenin Orden Institute of Hematology and Blood Transfusion. Ministry of Health USSR)

SUBMITTED: August 8, 1960

Card 2/2

27.3400
27.2400

40628

S/241/62/007/002/004/004
I015/I215

AUTHOR: Bagdasarov, A. A. (Deceased), Sukyasyan, G. V., Bogoyavlenskaya, M. P., Kozinets, G. I., Ilyukhin, A. V., and Rausehenbakh, M. S.

TITLE: Bone marrow transfusion for treatment of depressed hemopoiesis following irradiation

PERIODICAL: Meditsinskaya radiologiya, v 7, no. 2, 1962, 68–71

TEXT: The necessity to continue radiation therapy in cases of malignant neoplasms forces one to look for efficient rapidly-acting hemopoiesis-stimulating means. Transfusion of homologous bone marrow was tried first on dogs and monkeys after induction of acute radiation sickness. 80–95% of cells preserved their ability for further division and that hemopoiesis subsequently improved markedly. This method was then tried on 40 patients who received 70 transfusions of homologous bone marrow. This treatment had a marked therapeutic effect in most of the patients, particularly among those with the subacute varieties of hypo- and aplastic anemia. The authors conclude, however, that the small number of cases examined is insufficient for definite evaluation of the therapeutic effect of this method.

SUBMITTED: November 20, 1961

Card 1/1

27.1220
27.3400

40659
S/241/62/007/007/002/006
I015/I215

AUTHOR: Kozinets, G. I., Tsessarskaya, T. P. and Bogoyavlenskaya, M. P.

TITLE: The study of proliferative capacity of hematopoietic cells be means of radioisotopes during radiotherapy

PERIODICAL: Meditsinskaya radiologiya, v. 7, no. 7, 1962, 50-57

TEXT: The effect of chronic irradiation on cell proliferation has not been sufficiently studied. Radioactive P^{32} and C^{14} in glycine were employed for the study of DNA and RNA synthesis. and Fe^{59} for the study of haemoglobin synthesis. Bone marrow from 16 patients subjected to chronic irradiation of 8000-41,000 r was studied "in vitro". Haematologic data obtained from 20 healthy persons served as control. Autoradiography of bone marrow smears showed a decreased incorporation of the labelled atoms in the irradiated individuals. This indicates a decreased synthesis of the nucleic acids and haemoglobin and, consequently, a decreased proliferating capacity of the cells. Similar results were obtained "in vivo" with dogs subjected to chronic daily irradiation at 10 r/day, up to a total dose of 2500-3000 r. Variable impairment of maturation of cells was also apparent. There are 2 figures and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Radiobiologicheskaya laboratoriya zav.-prof. M.O. Raushenbakh Tsentral'nogo ordena Lenina institute gematologii i perelivaniya krovi (Laboratory of Radiobiology (headed by Prof. M. O. Raushenbakh) Order of Lenin Institute of Hematology and Blood Transfusion)

SUBMITTED: October 20, 1961

Card 1/1

BOGOYAVLENSKAYA, M.P.; ZOTIKOV, Ye.A.; ILYUKHIN, A.V.; KOVINETS, G.I.; KRASYUKOVA, L.I.; GUREVICH, I.B.

Mechanism of therapeutic action of bone marrow transfusion in the treatment of radiation sickness. Med. rad. 8 no.6:63-68 Je '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Iz radiobiologicheskoy laboratorii (zav. - prof. M.O. Raushenbakh) i serologicheskoy laboratorii (zav. - kand. med. nauk Ye.A. Zotikov) TSentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta gematologii i perelivaniya krovi.

L 27031-66 EWI(m)

ACC NR: AP6018368 SOURCE CODE: UR/0241/66/011/001/0015/0023

AUTHOR: Bogoyavlenskaya, M. P.; Sukyasyan, G. V.; Vinograd-Finkel', V. R.; Rodina, R. I.; Krasyukova, L. I. 23 B

ORG: Central Order of Lenin Institute of Hemotology and Blood Transfusion, Ministry of Health SSSR, Moscow (Tsentral'nyy ordena Lenina institut gematologii i perelivaniya krovi Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR)

TITLE: Donor bone marrow transfusion in the complex therapy of patients with radiation sickness developed as a result of radiation therapy 19

SOURCE: Meditsinskaya radiologiya, v. 11, no. 1, 1966, 15-23

TOPIC TAGS: bone marrow, radictherapy, radiation sickness, hematopoiesis, therapeutics, blood

ABSTRACT: Seven patients -- six men and one woman -- previously radiation-treated with doses of 8,000-11,700 r for malignancies of different localization and with acute radiation sickness as a result were administered bone marrow transfusions. The bone marrow was taken from donors immediately before the administration of the transfusions and treated with a six percent solution of sodium citrate. Blood compatibility tests were carried out prior to the transfusions. The transfusion techniques were as follows: the infusions were made into the sternum with a single administration of 70 to 170 milliliters of bone marrow containing one to 4.8 billion nucleus-containing cells. Pain was prevented by the preliminary

Card 1/2 UDC: 616-001.28-02:615.8491-805.361.018.46

L 27631-66

ACC NR: AP6018368

administration of 2-3 milliliters of a 0.5 percent solution of novocain. All of the patients tolerated the transfusions well. Only slight reactions in the form of chills, headaches, tachycardia, and a rise in temperature were noted. Considerable improvement which occurred in several stages was noted in the patients. The initial stage was marked by an increase in the number of granulocytes, the cessation of hemorrhaging, and a general improvement of the patients; by the end of the first and beginning of the second week a unique hemopoietic reaction developed: leukopenia accompanied by hypogranulocytosis and agranulocytosis developed; this was not regarded, however, as complication, for it was succeeded by an improved blood picture; between the third and seventh weeks the leukocyte formula acquired a normal character, hemopoiesis was activated, and a general improvement in the condition of the patients which was parallel to the increase in the number of granulocytes was observed. The results were even more striking if the fact that the patients were in a serious condition when they entered the clinic is taken into account. Observations established also that bone marrow transfusions with less than two billion cells are not very therapeutically effective. Observations continued for periods of 3 months to 4 years demonstrated the stability of the results. Further study of this method of acute radiation sickness therapy is urged. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 5 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 10Sep64 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2

BOGOYAVLENSKAYA, M.P.

The technique of tagging large masses of young sturgeons with Ca^{45} by means of aquatic solutions. Trudy VNIRO 44:151-155 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

(Kura River--Fish tagging)
(Calcium--Isotopes)
(Sturgeons)

SOCHIVKO, L.F.; DULETOVA, M.Ye.; BOGOYAVLENSKAYA, N.A.*; PERSHIN, Zh.A.

The IS-01 impulse stimulator. Med.prom. 15 no.9:51-53 S '61.
(MIRA 14:9)

1. Samostoyatel'noye konstruktorskoye tekhnologicheskoye byuro "Biofizpribor".

(PHYSIOLOGICAL APPARATUS)

* original checked
This is the way it appears in Journal & also in table of contents - SDF

BOGOYAVLENSKAYA, N.L.; TOKIN, B.P., professor, zaveduyushchiy.

Pharmacology of cornel. Farm.i toks. 16 no.2:32-35 Mr-Ap '53.
(MLRA 6:6)

1. Mediko-biologicheskiy otdel Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny. (Dogwood)

Bogoyavlenskaya, N. L.

The cholinosensitizing and cholinolytic effects of proserine. N. L. Bogoyavlenskaya. *Farmakol. Novykh Lekarstven. Sredstv* (Leningrad: Medgiz) 1953, 168–72; *Referat. Zhur., Biol.* 1955, No. 7432.—As a function of the concn. proserine can elicit cholinosensitizing and cholinolytic effects. Two-3 γ/g. administered to frogs stimulates the pain and tactile sensations and autonomic motility with a concomitant diastolic heart arrest lasting 20-60 and less frequently 60–90 sec. In concns. of 1:100-200 it elicits periodic diastolic inhibitions in the isolated frog heart as well as periodic rhythm rate lessening. Atropine, *l*-hyoscyamine, nicotine, and procaine counteract such influences. Results point to the sensitization effects of proserine. In concns. of 1:1–10 the drug manifests cholinolytic effects which are reflected in the return of the activity of the isolated and *in situ* frog hearts previously stopped by carbocholine and arecholine, which had been administered as counteractants to the neg. effects of acetylcholine and arecholine to obviate the periodicity phenomenon elicited by the administration of small doses of proserine.

Dept. of Pharm., Leningrad Ped. Inst.

BOGOYAVLENSKAYA, N.L.

Pharmacology of antidysenterial phytoncides. Farm. i toks. 20 no.2:54 Mr-Ap '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Medikobiologicheskiy otdel (zav. - prof. B.P.Tokin) Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR

(PLANTS,
phytonicides, anti-dysenerial, pharmacol. (Rus))
(DYSENTERY,
anti-dysenterial phytoncides, pharmacol. (Rus))

SOCHIVKO, L.F.; BOGOYAVLENSKAYA, N.L.; DULETOVA, M.Ye.; BELYSHEV, A.P.

New EFS-01 photostimulator. Med. prom. 16 no.1:57-59 Ja '62.
(MIRA 15:3)

1. Samostoyatel'noye konstruktorskoye tekhnologicheskoye byuro biologicheskogo i fiziologicheskogo i fiziologicheskogo priborostroyeniya.

(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY)
(LIGHT--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

SOCHIVKO, L.F.; BOGOYAVLENSKAYA, N.L.; BELYSHEV, A.P.; VLODINA, N.V.;

FFS-02 photophonostimulator. Med. prom. 17 no.9:48-50 S '63.
(MIRA 17:5)

1. Samostoyatel'noye konstruktorskoye tekhnologicheskoye byuro "Biofizpribor".

BOGOYAVLENSKAYA, N.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; BOGRETS, G.N., inzh.; MAKHAN'KOV, N.V., inzh.; TIMOSHENKO, Z.Z., inzh.

Searching for an effective method of electrolytic polishing of the inside surface of medium and large diameter pipe. Proizv. trub no.12:108-113 '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

L 15775-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6006403 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/002/0146/0146

INVENTOR: Bogoyavlenskaya, N. V.; Bogomazov, V. A.; Limin, B. Ye.

ORG: none

TITLE: A method of electrolytic polishing of molybdenum and molybdenum alloys. Class 48, No. 178255. [announced by the Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Tubes (Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy trubnyy institut)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 2, 1966, 146

TOPIC TAGS: molybdenum, molybdenum alloy, alloy polishing, electrolytic polishing

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a method of electrolytic polishing of molybdenum and molybdenum alloys in an orthophosphoric acid-base electrolyte. In order to obtain a high-quality finish in the polishing of large pieces, the process is conducted in a solution containing 60% orthophosphoric acid (specific gravity 1.74), 20% sulfuric acid (s.g., 1.84), and 20% water at an anodic current density of 150—300 a/dm^2 and a temperature of 60—80C. [WW]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 29Feb64/ ATD PRESS: 4200

Card 1/1 UDC: 621.923.7:669.286

BOGOYAVLENSKAYA, N. V.

BOGOYAVLENSKAYA, N. V. --"Study of the Role of the Nervous Systems in the Regulation of the Level of Prothrombin, Thrombotropin, and Heparin in the Blood Stream" Moscow Order of Lenin and Order Red banner State U imeni M. V. Lomonosov,Chair of Animal Biochemistry, Moscow, 1955.
(Dissertation forthe Degree of Canidate in Biological Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 35, 1955

BOGOYAVLENSKAYA, N.V. (Moskva).

Role of the nervous system in regulating the coagulation mechanism of blood. Trudy Inst. okean. 23:80-96 '57. (MIRA 11:3)
(BLOOD--COAGULATION) (NERVOUS SYSTEM)

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

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 3, 1959, 12659

Author : Bogoyavlenskaya, N.V.
Inst :
Title : Mechanism of Blood Coagulation and Cerebral Hemorrhage Due to Nerve Trauma

Orig Pub : Byul. eksperim. biol. i meditsiny, 1957, 44, No 9, 52-56

Abstract : There was a decrease in the prothombin concentration (on an average of 23%) in the blood of rats during epileptic seizure caused by a sound stimulus, and the activity of thrombotropin and heparin was not changed. Macroscopic hemorrhage in the lateral ventricle of the brain was observed in animals which perished during the seizure. The amount of prothrombin did not decrease sharply enough to explain the occurrence of hemorrhage. -- A.M. Ryabinovskaya

Card 1/1

2529 EFFECTS OF ADRENALINE ON MITOSIS, RESPIRATION AND GLYCOLYSIS IN THE CORNEA AND INTESTINAL MUCOSA OF RATS (Russian text) - Bogoyavlenskaya N. V. and Dobrokhotov V. N. Inst. of Exp. Biol., USSR Acad. of Med. Scis, Moscow - BYULL. EKSPER. BIOL. I MED. 1958, 46/8 (104-108) Tables 1

Intramuscular injection of adrenaline causes a significant decrease of mitotic activity in the cornea of rats and produces no effect on the epithelium of the crypts of the small intestine. Similar results were obtained after injection of adrenaline together with colchicine. During the period of maximal inhibition of mitoses in the corneal epithelium by adrenaline the intake of oxygen and accumulation of lactic acid in aerobic conditions remain unchanged both in the cornea and in the intestine. (II, 5, 16)

TONGUR, V.S.; BOGOYAVLENSKAYA, N.V.

On the problem of recovering polynucleotidophosphorylase from the animal tissue. Biul.eksp.biol.i med. 47 no.8:63-66 Ag '59.
(MIRA 12:11)

1. Iz laboratorii biokhimii (zav. - doktor khim.nauk V.S. Tongur) Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii (dir. - prof. I.N. Mayskiy) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR N.N. Zhukovym-Vereshnikovym).
(PHOSPHORYLASES metab.)

BOGOYAVLENSKAYA, N.V.; TONGUR, V.S. (Moskva)

Polynucleotide phosphorylase. Usp.sovr.biol. 48 no.1:19-38 Jl-Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(PHOSPHORYLASES)

BOGOYAVLENSKAYA, N.V.

Results of the first conference on nucleic acids and nucleoproteins.
Usp. soor. biol. 49 no.2:265-271 Mr-Ap '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(NUCLEIC ACIDS—CONGRESSES)

BOGOYAVLENSKAYA, N. V., and DOBROKHOTOV, V. M. (USSR)

"Aerobic Metabolism and Mitotic Activity in Cornea and Intestinal Mucous Membrane in Rats."

Report presented at the 5th International Biochemistry Congress, Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961

BOGOYAVLENSKAYA, N. V., TONGUR, V. S. (USSR)

"Synthesis of Polyribonucleotides by the Enzyne Systen of the Regenerating Rat Liver."

Report presented at the 5th Int'l. Biochemistry Congress, Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961.

BOGOYAVLENSKAYA, N.V.

Simple method of quantitative determination of ribonucleic acid in tissue homogenates and extracts in the presence of acid-soluble nucleotides. Nauch. inform. Ots. nauch. med. inform. AMN SSSR no.1:12-13 '61 (MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy biologii (direktor - prof. I.N. Mayskiy) AMN SSSR, Moskva.

*

BOGOYAVLENSKAYA, N.V.; TONGUR, V.S.

Study of the synthesis mechanism of the polyribonucleotide enzymatic system of animal tissues. Biokhimiia 27 no.4:670-674 Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Institute of Experimental Biology, Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.
(NUCLEOTIDES) (LIVER)

BOGOYAVLENSKAYA, N.V.; GUBERNIYEV, M.A.

Participation of deoxyribonucleic acid in the synthesis of polyribonucleotides of the enzymatic system of animal tissues. Dokl. AN SSSR 147 no.5:1208-1210 D '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Predstavleno akademikom M.M. Shemyakinym.
(NUCLEIC ACIDS)

MAYSKIY, I.N., glav. red.; TONGUR, V.S., nauchn. red.; BOGOYAVLENSKAYA, N.V., nauchn. red.; VYAZOV, O.Ye., red.; GEORGIYEV, O.Ye., red.; DEBOV, S.S., red.; DOBROKHOTOV, V.N., red.; ZHUKOV-VEREZHNIKOV, N.N., red.; LAGUCHEV, S.S., red.; LIOZNER, L.D., red.; LOMAKIN, M.S., red.; PEKHOV, A.P., red.; TONGUR, V.S., red.; GOSTEV, V.S., red.

[Nucleic acids and nucleoproteins; transactions] Nukleinovye kisloty i nukleoproteidy; trudy. Pod red. I.I. Maiskogo, Tongura, V.S i N.V.Bogoiavlenskoi. Moskva, Mosk. biokhim. ob-vo, 1961. 345 p. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Konferentsiya po nukleinovym kislotam i nukleoproteidam. 1st, Moscow, 1959. 2. Institut eksperimental'noy biologii AMN (for Tongur, ostev). 3. Pervyy Meditsinskiy institut imeni I.M.Sechenova, Moskva (for Debov).

BOGOYAVLENSKAYA, N.V.

Activity of lactic dehydrogenase in the blood plasma of rats following the administration of monoiodoacetic acid. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 55 /i.e.56/ no.10:48-50 O'63
(MIRA 17:8)

1. Iz laboratorii biokhimii (zav. - doktor biologicheskikh nauk M.A. Guberniyev), Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii (dir. - prof. I.N. Mayskiy) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR N.N. Zhukovym-Verezhnikovym.

BOGOYAVLENSKAYA, N.V.; TSAI LYAN-VAN'; VAN LIN-FAN [Wang Lin-fang]

Quantitative determination of RNA by the utilization of paper disk in media containing nucleotides. Vop. med. khim. 9 no.6: 637-639 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy biologii AMN SSSR, Moskva.

BOGOYAVLENSKAYA, N.V.; CHERNENKO, V.I.; BABCHENKO, V.A.; VYDRA, E.I.

Thermodynamics of the reduction of oxides by sodium hydride in an alkaline melt. Ukr. khim. zhur. 31 no.8:793-798 '65.
(MIRA 18:9)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy trubnyy institut.

YEREMIN, S.; USKOV, V., pilot 1 klassa, komandir korablya;
MEL'NIKOV, V. (Ul'yanovsk); KONYUKHOV, V., dispetcher;
SHARKOV, V.; LUN'KOV, N.; AVDOSHKO, M.; BOGOYAVLENSKAYA, N.

Aeronautical kaleidoscope. Grazhd. av. 21 no.6:16-17 Je '64.
(MIRA 17:8)

1. TSelinogradskiy aeroport (for Konyukhov).

Electrolytic Polishing of Stainless-Steel Tubes. N. V. Bogoyavlenskiy and O. N. Bog[illegible] ([illegible], 1955, (6), 449-454) (In Russian). This article describes comparative experiments on the electrolytic polishing of stainless [illegible] under various conditions and the design and operation of an improved installation for this work. [illegible]

[illegible] of the steel up to 15 mm [illegible] simpler and more convenient than existing [illegible] used for a continuous process [illegible]

BOGOYAVLENSKAYA, N. V.

Bogoyavlenskaya, N. V. -- "The Electric Polishing of Stainless Steel Pipe with Increased Current Density." Min Ferrous Metallurgy USSR. All-Union Sci Res Pipe Inst. Dnepropetrovsk, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Science)

So: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 12, 1956

Electrolytic polishing. G. N. Bogrets and N. V. Bogo-yavlenskaya. U.S.S.R. 103,579, Aug. 25, 1956. For cathodic polishing is used an app. provided with a cathode corresponding to the outlines of the polished object. The cathode is perforated, and its ends are provided with [illegible] sealing [illegible] through which the electrolyte is [illegible]

Bogoyavlenskaya, N. V.

USSR/Corrosion. Protection from Corrosion. J

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 3, 1957, 10561

Author : Goncharevskiy, M. S. and Bogoyavlenskaya, N. V.
Inst : Not given
Title : The Protection of Pipes from Corrosion During Transport and Storage

Orig Pub: Stal, 1956, No 7, 619-623

Abstract: Tests in NaCl solutions of various coatings used in the protection of pipes from corrosion during transport and storage have shown that best results are obtained with a mixture of asphalt III (25 wt%) and asphalt V (75 wt%) dissolved in benzine (140-180% by wt of the asphalt mixture), cold coated onto the pipe. It has been found that 40 gms of this composition are sufficient to coat one running meter of 146 x 7 mm pipe. The effect of the condition of the surface of the pipe on the properties of the coating has also been investigated. It has been found that pipe produced in continuous stands and with

Card 1/2

USSR/Corrosion. Protection from Corrosion.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 3, 1957, 10561 J

Abstract: automatic equipment has a scale which adheres tightly to the metal and can be coated with the asphalt solution without further cleaning. Furnace-welded and "bezbalonno" annealed pipe must be cleaned mechanically before coating.

Card 2/2

Bogoyavlenskaya, N.V.

137-58-2-3572

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 2, p 185 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Bogoyavlenskaya, N.V.

TITLE: Pickling Stainless and Heat-resistant Steel in an Acid Solution with Potassium Bichromate (Travleniye nerzhaveyushchey i zharoupornoy stali v kislotnom rastvore s khrompikom)

PERIODICAL: Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Vses. n.-i. trubnyy in-t, 1957, Nr 3, pp 111-112

ABSTRACT: A communication is presented on a new method of chemical pickling (P) of stainless and heat-resistant steel, after hot rolling and annealing, in a solution of H_2SO_4 and NaCl. To attain simultaneous P and brightening of the surface of the metal, 3% $K_2Cr_2O_7$ is added to a solution consisting of 20% H_2SO_4 and 1-5% NaCl. The composition of solutions for P stainless (grade 18-8) and heat-resistant (Zh-27, EI-439) steel after hot rolling and after annealing, the temperature of the solutions, and the P time, are presented. Large-scale verification of the proposed methods of chemical P at the Glavtrubostal' plants yielded positive results.

Card 1/1

N.L.

1. Stainless steel—Pickling 2. Pickling compounds—Applications

SOV/137-58-12-24901

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 12, p 127 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Bogoyavlenskaya, N. V.

TITLE: Overpassivation of Stainless Steel During Electrolytic Polishing of Pipes (Perepassivatsiya nerzhaveyushchey stali pri elektroliticheskoy polirovke trub)

PERIODICAL: Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Vses. n.-i. trubnyy in-t, 1958, Nr 4-5, pp 161-164

ABSTRACT: An electrolyte (E) is selected for electric polishing of stainless steel precision pipes at high anode cd. The author established that with the same parameters of the process the losses of metal through the action of a phosphoric acid E (I) with an addition of an oxidizing agent (CrO_3) are greater than in phosphoric-sulfuric acid E (II) without the addition of CrO_3. The oxidation-reduction potential in I is higher (0.42 v) than in II (0.33 v). The author assumes that the decreased resistance of steel in I is caused by overpassivation. The process of electrolytic polishing is associated with anodic polarization and evolution of O_2 which causes an increase in the oxidation-reduction potential of the medium and a decrease in corrosion resistance. It

Card 1/2

Overpassivation of Stainless Steel During Electrolytic Polishing of Pipes

is evident that under these conditions the oxides of Cr^{3+} which increase the resistance of stainless steel are transformed into readily soluble Cr^{6+} oxides and this causes increased losses of metal. When the process is carried on under the above conditions CrO_3 becomes an activator.

V. G.

SOV/133-59-4-17/32

AUTHORS: Bogoyavlenskaya, N.V., Candidate of Technical Sciences, and Lipkin, Ya.N., Engineer

TITLE: A New Method of Pickling Tubes from High Alloy Steels (Novyy sposob travleniya trub iz vysokolegirovannykh staley)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1959, Nr 4, pp 347-351 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A study of pickling solutions for various articles made from stainless steels was carried out in order to develop a technology of acid pickling of tubes from high alloy steels. Tube specimens from steels 1Kh18N9T, 1Kh18N12M2T, 1Kh14N14V2M and Kh20N14S2 (chemical composition is given with an artificial and industrial scale) were taken for the investigation. The quality of the pickling solution was evaluated on the basis of its working ability (area of satisfactory pickled surface of metal per 1 m³ of a pickling solution), duration of pickling and metal losses. The quality of the pickled surface was evaluated visually (colour, completeness of the removal of scale, the presence of overpickling, pitting corrosion and other defects). Metal losses were determined together with scale by weighing specimens

Card 1/2

A New Method of Pickling Tubes from High Alloy Steels

before and after pickling. Altogether 25 pickling solutions were tested (table), the optimum results were obtained with a solution containing 1.5 to 2.0% HF and 8 to 8.5% HNO_3. The industrial tests of the solution were carried out on the Yuzhnotrubnyy Works on tubes from steels: 1Kh18N9T, Kh15N11M2S2T, Kh18N22V2T2, Kh18N30V2T2, Kh20N14S2, EI397, EI402, EI403, 1Kh18N12M2T, EI612, EI654, EI695, EI702, EI769, EI770, EI842-855 (altogether 112 dimensions of tubes from 2 x 0.2 to 52.6 x 0.3 mm). The results obtained were satisfactory and even better than in the laboratory tests. It is concluded that the proposed method of pickling is superior to all other methods of acid pickling used at present and in some respects superior to the alkali-acid pickling method. There are 2 figures, 2 tables and 21 references of which 7 are Soviet, 12 English and 2 German.

Card 2/2

5.13.10
11900

24571

S/137/61/000/005/020/060
A006/A106

AUTHORS: Bogoyavlenskaya, N.V., Lipkin, Ya.N.

TITLE: Investigation of processes of electropolishing stainless steel pipes

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, no. 5, 1961, 26, abstract 5D247 ("Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Ukr. n.-i. trubn. in-t", 1959, no. 8, 97 - 101)

TEXT: Investigations were made with three electrolytes containing respectively H_3PO_4 - 65, 65, 60%; H_2SO_4 - 15, 15, 20%; CrO_3 - 6, 6, 0%; glycerin 0, 7, 0%; H_2O - 14, 7, 20%. During electropolishing a strong anodic polarization and abrupt shifts of the potential toward the positive side take place. Anodic polarization in the metal in electrolyte no. 1 was studied by a number of authors, but different results have been obtained. Anodic polarization in electrolytes 2 and 3 was until the present not studied. As a result of the present investigation curves are obtained showing the dependence of the current density on the magnitude of potential A in electrolyte 1, 2 and 3. Each curve of anodic polarization consists of 3 characteristic sections: section 1 corresponds to conventio-

Card 1/2

nal etching; section 2 - to the critical density of the current, when the abrupt shifting of potential A toward the positive side takes place. The shift of the potential is for electrolyte no. 1:0.42 v; for electrolyte no. 2 - 0.49 v and for electrolyte no. 3 - 0.33 v. It was established that the most intensive electropolishing process of highly lustrous stainless steel occurs at current densities corresponding not to extremal values, but to values by several times higher.

A. B.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

S/137/61/000/008/016/037
A060/A101

AUTHORS: Bogoyavlenskaya, N. V., Lipkin, Ya. N., Shchepak, M. I.

TITLE: On acid pickling of high-alloy steel tubes

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 8, 1961, 34, abstract 8D234 ("Tr. Ukr. n.-i. trubn. in-ta", 1959, no. 2, 245-254)

TEXT: As result of investigations carried out, a solution was proposed for the acid pickling of tubes from high-alloy steel, consisting of 1.5 - 2% HF, 8 - 8.5% HNO_3, and 90% H_2O. The pickling of specimens of steels 1Х18Н9Т, ЭИ257, ЭИ448, ЭИ 211 (1Kh18N9T, EI257, EI448, EI211) in a solution of HF/HNO_3 takes 5 -25 min. Three vat baths were used, in which the pickling > 16,000 running meters of tube from 6 x 1 to 76 x 10 mm was carried out. The pickling was carried out without subsequent rinsing. By pickling in HF/HNO_3 it was managed to avoid corrosion cracking of the surface layer of the tubes.

A. Bulanov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

ACCESSION NR: AT4007048 S/2598/63/000/010/0254/0261

AUTHOR: Ostrenko, V. Ya.; Bogoyavlenskaya, N. V.; Bobrikov, L. D.; Akimova, Ye. P.; Usov, V. K.; Okhramovich, L. N.; Il'ovskaya, L. A.

TITLE: Development of a production process for AT-3 titanium alloy tubes

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Titan i yego splavy*, no. 10, 1963. Issledovaniya titanovy*kh splavov, 254-261

TOPIC TAGS: titanium alloy, AT-3 titanium alloy, AT-3 alloy tube, tube rolling, hot rolling, cold rolling, AT-3 titanium alloy property, titanium aluminum chromium alloy, iron containing alloy, silicon containing alloy, boron containing alloy

ABSTRACT: The effect of thermal treatment on the mechanical properties of AT-3 alloy and parameters affecting the cold and hot rolling of tubes of this alloy were investigated in the laboratories of the Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy trubny*y institut (Ukrainian Scientific-Research Institute for Tubes) and the Nikopol'skiy yuzhnotrubny*y zavod (Southern Tube Plant, Nikopol). At temperatures of 800-900C the mechanical properties and hardness of AT-3 were markedly altered by hardening in water but essentially unchanged by cooling in air or in a kiln. This effect is explained by the fixation of the intermediate $\alpha + \beta$ structure during hardening in water. These alloys demonstrated high ductility in a wide range

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4007048

of rolling temperatures (1975-1125C). A maximum deformation of 55% can be attained by cold rolling of such tubes, while hot rolling of these tubes proceeds normally. The problems involved are sticking of the metal to the rolling device and the formation of a gas-saturated film on the hot rolled tube. These problems have been solved by additional mechanical treatment, such as etching, coating with an oxide film, and lubrication with a mixture of castor oil and talc. Some of these recommended procedures are discussed. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallurgii AN SSSR (Metallurgical Institute, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00	DATE ACQ: 27Dec63	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: MA, ML	NO REF SOV: 000	OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

BOGOYAVLENSKAYA, N.V.; LAYNER, V.I., doktor tekhn. nauk prof., retsenzent; KARGANOV, V.G., inzh., red.

[Electrochemical treatment of pipes] Elektrokhimicheskaia obrabotka trub. Moskva, Mashinostroenie, 1964. 135 p. (MIRA 17:12)

ACCESSION NR: AP4029126 S/0133/64/000/004/0338/0340

AUTHOR: Bogoyavlenskaya, N. V. (Candidate of Technical Sciences); Limin, B. Ye. (Engineer)

TITLE: Bipolar electrolytic polishing of pipes

SOURCE: Stal', 23, No. 4, 1964, 338-340

TOPIC TAGS: electrolytic polishing, bipolar method, pipe

ABSTRACT: In order to eliminate the high percentage of scrap in the production of pipes, as a result of improper methods of electrolytic polishing, modern pipe production plants have adapted a bipolar method for electrolytic polishing. In this paper, the authors investigate a number of problems which arise in connection with this method and particularly in the manner in which current is supplied. In the bipolar method polishing process, the surface of the pipe is subjected to a cathode treatment which might lead to a hydrogen saturation of the metal and thus decrease the quality of the surface. In their experiments, the authors studied the hydrogenation process in two solutions: a sulfur-phosphoric acid electrolyte and a saturated sodium carbonate solution (Na_2CO_3). Only in the second case an occasional increase in the hydrogen content was observed, when the current density was increases. As a

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4029126

result of the experiments, the authors concluded that a cathode residue has little effect on the quality of an electrolytically polished pipe surface. An increase of the internal diameter of the cathode cylinder exceeding even 1.5 times, does not effect a voltage drop in the installation. It was also noticed that a voltage drop depends to a very insignificant degree on the diameter of the pipe which is being polished. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 4 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 28Apr64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GE NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 1592-66 EWT(m)/EWP(i)/EWP(c) EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(b) JD

AM5006611 BOOK EXPLOITATION UR/ 621.923.76:621.9—462

Bogoyavlenskaya, N. V.

Electrochemical finishing of tubes (Elektrokhimicheskaya obrabotka trub) Moscow, Izd-vo "Mashinostroyeniye", 1964. 135 p. illus., biblio. 3000 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: electric metal finishing, metal polishing, carbon steel, high alloy steel, metal tube, metal finishing, electrolyte, safety engineering.

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: The book presents the basic problems in the theory and practice of electrochemical finishing of carbon and high-alloy steel tubes. In particular is emphasized the selection of electrolytes for electro- polishing of high-alloy steel tubes. Electrolyte specifications, theoretical and experimental investigations, the treatment of electropolishing mechanizm at high current density and the evaluation of polishing capacity of electrolytes are presented. The book deals also with mechanization processes, electrolyte regeneration and accident prevention. The work is intended for engineering-technical workers of pipe-rolling, metallurgical and machine building plants, for scientific research and designing institutes. It can be used by lecturers and students of institutes specializing in applied electrochemistry.

Card 1/3

L 1592-66

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TABLE OF CONTENTS (abridged):

Card 2/3

L 1592-66

AM5006611

SUB CODE: MM, IE SUBMITTED: 30Sep64

NO REF SOV: 038 OTHER: 017

Card 3/3

L 1587-66 EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(i)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) IJP(c)
JD/WW/JW/HW/JG/WB/MJW(CL)

ACCESSION NR: AP5020952 UR/0073/65/031/008/0793/0798

AUTHOR: Bogoyavlenskaya, N. V.; Chernenko, V. I.; Babchenko, V. A.; Vydra, E. I.

TITLE: Thermodynamics of oxide reduction by sodium hydride in an alkaline melt

SOURCE: Ukrainskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, v. 31, no. 8, 1965, 793-798

TOPIC TAGS: metal oxidation, degassing, deoxidation, sodium compound, chemical reduction, alkali, steel, iron base alloy, nickel base alloy, titanium base alloy, chromium base alloy

ABSTRACT: Alkali acid treatment of special steels and alloys is frequently ineffective because oxidation products are incompletely removed, the process is lengthy, and defects may form on the treated surface. Treatment of metallic bodies in an alkaline melt containing sodium hydride seems promising. This was investigated under laboratory conditions for steel, technically pure metals, and alloys based on iron, nickel, titanium and chromium. Probability estimation of the cleaning effect was attempted by calculating the standard changes of the isobaric-isothermic potentials for such reactions (ΔZ°_{T}). Results of such calculations are

Card 1/3

shown for various metals at 648 K, the temperature which was found optimal for this reduction process. The formula was

$$\Delta Z_T^0 = \Delta H_{298}^0 - T\Delta S_{298}^0 + C_{p_{298}} T\left(1 - \frac{298}{T} + 2{,}3 \lg \frac{298}{T}\right),$$

where ΔH_{298}^0 is enthalpy change, ΔS_{298}^0 the entropy change, ΔC_{p298} change in molecular heat capacity, and T the absolute temperature. Ways for finding these values are shown, laboratory results are reported, and experimental conditions are described. The high negative value of Z_{648} pointed towards spontaneous reduction of 3 layers of iron oxides. The positive Z value obtained for TiO_2 points towards the impossibility of reducing titanium oxides to the pure metal with this cleaner, but they can be reduced to TiO. The same applies to chromium. Optimal values for temperatures (320-400 C), length of processing (5-25 min) and concentrations in NaH are tabulated. Increasing temperature above 340C and decreasing hydride concentrations to below 1.8% slowed down the process. Further reports are given for steels and alloys which had to undergo

L 1587-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5020952

subsequent and short acid treatment. Chromium had to be further cleaned with a saturated potassium bichromate solution in nitric acid and then with 10% hydrochloric acid. Theoretical results agreed satisfactorily with laboratory and pilot plant tests. Orig. art. has: 4 formulas, 3 figures and 1 table

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy trubnyy institut (Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute for Tubes)

SUBMITTED: 09Mar64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM, IC

NR REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 000

Card 3/3 DP

BOGOYAVLENSKAYA, O.V.

Representatives stromatoporoids from Clathrodictyidae and Actinostromatidae in the Silurian and Devonian of the Urals. Paleont. zhur. no.1:39-43 '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.

BOGOYAVLENSKAYA, O.V.

Devonian genus Tienodictyon from the Urals. Paleont. zhur. no.3:33-39 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.