

CHISTYAKOV, Yu.V.

MOROZOV, L.A.; CHISTYAKOV, Yu.V.; PRASOLOV, B.A.; ZABOIOTSKAYA, N.A.,
KOMOV, S.I., redaktor; KUDRYAVTSEVA, L.K., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor.

[Operation of the S-80 tractor] Eksploatatsiya traktora S-80.
Moskva, Goslesbunizdat, 1951. 226 p. (MLRA 8:1)
(Tractors)

CHISTYAKOV, Yu. V.

"A Numerical Method for Determining a Function Which (sic) Tomsk U, Tomsk,
1954. (RZhMat, Nov 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher
Educational Institutions (11)

SO: Sum. No. 521, 2 Jun 55

MOROZOV, L.A., inzh.; PRASOLOV, B.A., inzh.; ~~CHISTYAKOV, Yu.V.,~~
inzh.; FERBERG, B.S., red.; STREMOUSOV, V.N., tekhn. red.

[Album of fixtures and tools for the assembly and disassembly of the "Stalinets-80" tractor] Al'bom prispособlenii i instrumenta dlia sborki i razborki traktora "Stalinets-80."
Moskva, Goslesbunizdat, 1951. 86 p. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanizatsii i energetiki lesosagotovk.
(Tractors--Maintenance and repair)

ARAKELIAN, O.I.; CHISTYAKOVA, A.A.

Synthetic boehmite. Zhur.prikl.khim. 35 no.7:1448-1454 J1
'62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Boehmite)

SOV/136-59-6-12/24

AUTHORS: Arakelyan, O.I. and Chistyakova, A.A.

TITLE: Peculiarities of the Microstructure of Aluminium Hydroxide Obtained by Various Methods (Osobennosti mikrostruktury gidrookisi alyuminiya, poluchayemoy razlichnymi sposobami)

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye metally, 1959, Nr 6, pp 67-70 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors of this work have carried out investigations of production probes of aluminium hydroxide at the UAZ, DAZ and the Bayer Branch of BAZ, as well as of the hydroxide obtained by the carbonization method at BAZ and TGZ. Crystallographic investigations have shown that the crystal structures of these probes differ considerably from each other. This is shown first of all in the appearance of separate crystals and, even more clearly, by the nature of their aggregation and the size of the deposit obtained. Aluminium hydroxides are made by two methods: "centrifuging" (Bayer process) and carbonization of aluminate solutions (in establishments where sintering is used). Aluminium hydroxide is obtained from aluminate solutions by the two abovementioned methods

Card 1/4

SOV/136-59-6-12/24

Peculiarities of the Microstructure of Aluminium Hydroxide
Obtained by Various Methods

as gibbsite ($\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$). Under production conditions the crystallization of gibbsite is aggregational by nature and only occasionally are monocrystals encountered. At the surface of the latter traces of a layer growth in the form of continuous spiral layers can be seen (Fig 1). With the Bayer process it is impossible to obtain crystals $> 30 \mu$ (Ref 1). As regards the basic masses of the hydroxide, the latter is represented by the polycrystalline aggregates. The crystals aggregate in the form of thin plates (Fig 2). In Fig 3 an idiomorphic hexagonal crystal with a zonal fading away is shown (hydroxide of UAZ). The particle size of the hydroxide varies fundamentally with the method of production, as can be seen from the Table, p 69. Rectangular, coarse, drawn out, wedge-like crystals are obtained by the carbonization process. In contrast

Card 2/4

SOV/136-59-6-12/24

Peculiarities of the Microstructure of Aluminium Hydroxide
Obtained by Various Methods

to that obtained by the Bayer process, the nature of aggregation of such crystals is radial (see Fig 4). Bayerite, in contrast to gippsite (monoclinic), crystallizes in the hexagonal system. With the aim of examining optical properties, which are very important for the correct diagnosis of aluminium hydroxide, the authors produced bayerite from a dilute alkaline aluminate solution (135 g/litre total alkali) which was kept in a stoppered bottle for a long time at room temperature. After 7 to 10 days a spontaneous decomposition of the solution commenced with precipitation of a flocculent white deposit. X-ray structure and crystallo-optical investigations have shown that it was bayerite. Thermal analysis does not show any difference between gippsite and bayerite. The microstructure of the specimen obtained is characterized by a fine crystalline aggregation of the anisotropic grains, a grey interference colour and a definite refractive index.

Card 3/4

SOV/136-59-6-12/24

Peculiarities of the Microstructure of Aluminium Hydroxide
Obtained by Various Methods

There are 4 figures, 1 table and 5 Soviet references.

Card 4/4

S/136/60/000/011/007/013
E021/E406

AUTHORS: Arakelyan, O.I., Lyapunov, A.N., Chistyakova, A.A. and
Kavina, V.A.

TITLE: Study of Phase Transformations of the Hydroxide in
Different Conditions of Decomposition of Aluminate
Solutions

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye metally, 1960, No.11, pp.54-58

TEXT: Experiments were carried out on the phase transformations occurring during the decomposition of aluminate solutions in the presence of two types of nuclei (hydrargillite or bohmite) at 65 and 95°C. At 65°C, the experiments lasted 79 days. A solution containing 125.6 g/l Na₂O and 119 g/l Al₂O₃ was used. The degree of decomposition after seven days was 38.2% using a bohmite nucleus and 50.2% using a hydrargillite nucleus. After 79 days only hydrargillite was found with very small inclusions of bohmite where bohmite nuclei were used, thus showing that bohmite is not stable at 65°C. At 95°C with a solution containing 117 g/l Na₂O and 166 g/l Al₂O₃, using bohmite nuclei 40 to 58% decomposition occurred after seven days according to the source of the bohmite. It was shown that the precipitate contained 87% bohmite and 13% hydrargillite. When hydrargillite nuclei were used,
Card 1/2

S/136/60/000/011/007/013

E021/E406

Study of Phase Transformations of the Hydroxide in Different
Conditions of Decomposition of Aluminate Solutions

decomposition reached 16.6% after seven days and 23.3% after
fourteen days. Crystal-optical studies showed that the precipitate
was completely hydrargillite. There are 1 figure and
16 references : 11 Soviet and 5 German.

✓

Card 2/2

CHISTYAKOVA, A.A.; KAVINA, V.A.

Refractometry of alkali-aluminate solutions. TSvet. met. 34
no.3:67-70 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy alyuminiyevo-magniyevyy institut.
(Aluminates) (Refractometry)

ARAKELIAN, O.I.; CHISTYAKOVA, A.A.

Role and characteristics of water in the investigation of the phase
and mineralogical composition of sodium hydroaluminosilicate. TSvet.
met. 34 no. 4:42-44 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)
(Sodium aluminosilicates---Analysis)

ARAKELYAN, O.I.; CHISTYAKOVA, A.A.

Investigating alumina phase constitution in aluminum bath
electrolytes. TSvet.met. 34 no.10:64-68 0 '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Aluminum--Electrometallurgy)
(Phase rule and equilibrium)

ARAKELIAN, O.I.; CHISTYAKOVA, A.A.; PAVLOV, Yu.I.; PODZOROVA, L.M.

Formation of hydrogarnets in muds from alumina production.

TSvet.met. 35 no.8:54-58 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Alumina) (Hydrogarnet)

CHISTYAKOVA, A.A.; KAVINA, V.A.

Investigating transformations of aluminum hydroxide in alkali-aluminate solutions. TSvet. met. 36 no.11:46-53 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

CHISTYAKOVA, A.A.

Data on the system $\text{Na}_2\text{O} - \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 - \text{H}_2\text{O}$. Tsvet. met. 37 no.9:54-60 8 '64.
(MIRA 18:7)

CHISTYAKOVA, A.A., ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti metodista

From the exhibition into industrial production. Inform. biul.
VDNKH no.10:12-14 '63. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Razdel "Zheleznodorozhnyy transport" pavil'ona "Transport
SSSR" na Vystavke dostizheniy narodnogo khozyaystva SSSR.

CHISTYAKOVA, A.A.

Mineralogical phase characteristics of industrial alumina.
TSvet. met. 38 no.8:50-57 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

Surface-active properties of polydisperse varnishes. I. I.
Zabolotniy and A. G. Chistyakova. *Colloid J. U.S.S.R.*
15, 199-201 (1953) (Eng. transl.) —See C.A. 47,
160284. H. L. H.

Ukr. Polygraph. Inst., Lvov.

CHISTYAKOVA, A.M.; KARPOV, K.V.

Organization of laboratory control over public nutrition.
Trudy LSGMI 25:65-78 '55. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Kafedra gigiyeny pitaniya Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. kafedroy - dotsent Z.M.Agranovskiy) i Pishchevoye otdeleniye Leningradskoy gorodskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii (starshiy sanitarno-pishchevoy vrach A.P.Melkumova).

(NUTRITION,

in Russia, laboratory control (Rus))

GESSEN, A.I.; KLYGA, L.P.; KHARAKHORKINA, K.D.; CHISTYAKOVA, A.M.

Hygienic characteristics of nutrition at trade schools. Trudy
ISGMI 31:129-144 '56. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Kafedra gigiyeny pitaniya Leningradskogo sanitarno-
gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav.kafedroy -
dots. Z.M.Agranovskiy).

(SCHOOLS,

trade schools, nutrition (Rus))

(NUTRITION,

in trade schools (Rus))

CHISTYAKOVA, A.M., kand.med.nauk, VORTMAN, M.G., starshiy laborant,
TRET'YAKOVA, Ye.I., laborant

Protein content of diets in pulmonary tuberculosis [with summary
in French]. Probl.tub. 36 no.5:45-58 '58 (MIRA 11:8)

1. Iz kafedry gigiyeny pitaniya Stalinskogo meditsinskogo instituta
i iz kafedry gigiyeny pitaniya Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo
meditsinskogo instituta.

(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY, ther.
diets, protein composition (Rus))

(DIET, in var. dis.
pulm. tuberc., protein composition (Rus))

(PROTEIN, metabl.
requirements in pulm. tuberc. (Rus))

CHISTYAKOVA, A.M., kand.med.nauk

Assimilation of fats in pulmonary tuberculosis. Vrach.delo
no.2:158-159 P '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Kafedra gigiyeny pitaniya Stalinskogo meditsinskogo
instituta.

(FAT METABOLISM) (TUBERCULOSIS)

CHISTYAKOVA, A.M., kand.med.nauk; VANKHANEN, V.D., kand.med.nauk; MARCHENKO,
I.A., ekonomist

Basic methods for hygienic improvement of public eating facilities
for minors. Gig.i san. 25 no.11:37-42 N '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Iz kafedry gigiyeny pitaniya Stalinskogo meditsinskogo instituta
i Stalinskogo oblastnogo statisticheskogo upravleniya.
(COAL MINERS—DISEASE AND HYGIENE)

CHISTYAKOVA, A.M.; VANKHANEN, V.D.

"Laboratory manual on the hygiene of nutrition" by A.I. Shternberg,
IU.I. Plotnikova, K.V. Mukhovina. Reviewed by A.M. Chistiakova,
V.D. Vankhanen. Reviewed by A.M. Chistiakova, V.D. Vankhanen. Vop.
pit. 21 no. 3:91-93 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(FOOD)

(SHTERNBERG, A.I.) (PLOTNIKOVA, IU.I.)
(MUKHOVINA, K.V.)

VANKHAHEN, V.D.; CHISTYAKOVA, A.M.; GOLUBENKOVA, M.D.

Hygienic investigation of the nutrition of the Donets coal
basin miners underground. Vop. pit. 24 no.1:28-31 Ja-F '65.
(MIRA 18:9)

1. Kafedra gigiyeny pitaniya (zav.- dotsent A.M. Chistyakova)
Donetskogo meditsinskogo instituta i Gorlovskoy gorodskoy
sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii.

BARCHENKO, Ivan Petrovich, prof.; CHISTYAKOVA, Aleksandra Matveyevna, dots.; VANKHANEN, Vil'iam Davidovich, kand. med. nauk; KRYZHANOVSKAYA, Yelena Stanislavovna, dots.; Prinimali uchastiye: PETROVSKIY, K.S., prof.; ALEKSANDROVA, N., nauchn. sotr., prepodavatel'; BEDULEVICH, T., nauchn. sotr., prepodavatel'; TURUK-PCHELINA, Z., nauchn. sotr., prepodavatel'; SHARINA, Ye., nauchn. sotr., prepodavatel'; BURSHTEYN, A.I., prof.; SHEVCHENKO, M.G.; STOLIMAKOVA, A.I., dots.

[Manual on the vocational training of students in nutritional hygiene] Rukovodstvo k proizvodstvennomu obucheniiu studentov po gigiene pitaniia. 2. izd., ispr. i dop. Kiev, Zdorov'ia, 1965. 221 p. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy gigiyeny pitaniya I Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta im. I.M.Sechenova (for Petrovskiy).
2. Kafedra gigiyeny pitaniya I Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta im. I.M.Sechenova (for Aleksandrova, Bedulevich, Turuk-Pchelina, Sharina).
3. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy gigiyeny pitaniya Odesskogo meditsinskogo instituta (for Burshteyn).
4. Glavnyy inspektor po gigiyene pitaniya Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (for Shevchenko).

VOLOSHCHENKO, Ye.A.; DVORYANCHIK, V.I.; IL'CHENKO, Ye.I.; TOPOL'SKAYA, T.A.;
CHISTYAKOVA, A.M.

Organization of sanitary supervision by a province sanitary-
epidemiological station to control the use of poisonous chemicals
for the treatment of food crops and animals on farms. Vop.pit. 24
no.3:83-84 My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Kafedra gigiyeny pitaniya Donetskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
Donetskaya i Lyganskaya oblastnyye sanitarno-epidemiologicheskiye
stantsii. Submitted June 16, 1964.

18.1285

S/184/60/000/004/003/021
A109/A029

AUTHORS: Shvarts, G.L., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Chistyakova, A.N. (inzh.);
Markova, L.S.; - Graduate Engineers

TITLE: The Manufacture of Apparatus From Titanium ✓

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskoye Mashinostroyeniya, 1960, No. 4, pp. 8 - 10

TEXT: This article, compiled in cooperation with Graduate Engineers M.M. Abelev and A.V. Nosov, states that tests carried out by NIIKnIMMASH have established the high corrosion resistance of BT1 (VT1) titanium. An unidentified plant produces single-roller COAA (SOAA) dryers with cast iron, steel and titanium parts. The dryer is designed for highly aggressive concentrates used in non-ferrous metal production, containing sulfur compounds and hydrochloric acid. Its only other non-corrosive component is tantalum. Pulp of these concentrates are filtered through ЛГ-130Т (LG-130T) titanium filters designed by V.P. Abramov. In coke plants VT1 titanium proved absolutely corrosionproof and superior to highly-alloyed steels. Based on these results a saturator pipe and a rectifier were designed. The importance of surface cleanliness of walls on corrosion resistance was tested on 6-mm VT1 titanium and OT4 (OT4) alloy. It results from

Card 1/2

The Manufacture of Apparatus From Titanium

S/184/60/000/004/003/021
A109/A029

laboratory tests of NIIKhIMMASH and foreign papers (Refs. 1 and 2) that in most media the corrosion resistance of titanium is not higher than the resistance of acid-resistant steels. Chloride solutions containing moist chlorine, carbamide solutions, and sulfur solutions containing SO_2 , H_2S and chlorine ions, are an exception to this rule. In these solutions titanium proved non-corrosible whereas highly-alloyed steels were subject to pitting, total corrosion or transcrystalline cracking. Welded titanium tubings produced by the Moskovskiy trubnyy zavod (Moscow Pipe Plant) and tested under similar conditions showed no loss of weight and no traces of corrosive cracking. 1X18W9T (1Kh18N9T)¹⁸ acid-resistant steel shows pitting corrosion in chloride solutions containing $KClO_3$, and X18W12M2T (Kh18N12M2T)¹⁸ steel shows scar corrosion. VT1 titanium and OT4 alloy retained their original weight and showed no corrosive cracks. They are recommended for equipment operating in media which cause pitting and scar corrosion or transcrystalline fractures on acid-resistant steels. They are also suitable for chlorine processing where they can replace tantalum and nickel-based alloys. There are 3 figures, 2 tables and 2 English references. ²⁷

Card 2/2

S/137/62/000/003/175/191
A160/A101

AUTHOR: Oshman, V. A.; Chistyakova, A. P.

TITLE: Use of titanio acid as the collector, when precipitating small amounts of indium

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, metallurgiya, no. 3, 1962, 2, abstract 3 K 5 ("Khim., fiz.-khim. i spektr. metody issled. rud redk. i rasseyan. elementov", Moscow, Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1961, 96 - 100)

TEXT: A polarographic method of determining In after its preliminary separation, in the form of a basic sulfite, by a combined hydrolysis with Ti salts, is described. An amount of 1 - 10 g ore (a concentrate, matte, dust, encrustation, etc.), containing 0.01 - 0.0002 % of In, is heated together with HCl, evaporated down to a syrup-state, supplemented with 10 - 50 ml of aqua regia (Br₂ is added too, if necessary), and boiled down to dryness. Slags are decomposed in the presence of 1 - 5 ml HF. If Sn is present, it is removed by a twice-repeated treatment with HBr. The As is removed by a single evaporation with HCl in the presence of hydrazine hydrochloride and KBr. The residue is dissolved in

Card 1/3

S/137/62/000/003/175/191
A160/A101

Use of titanio acid as

100 - 250 ml hot water, after which one adds 1 - 5 g hydrazine hydrochloride, 5 ml of 0.2 % solution of $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{MoO}_4$ and neutralizes the composition with NH_4OH until the precipitation of $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3$, which is followed by a 10 - 15 min. boiling and filtering-out the insoluble radical, containing PbSO_4 , Ti, double hydrazine sulfate, and Cu. The filtrate is neutralized with NH_4OH until the precipitating greenish hydrates become only slowly soluble (pH 3). Then the filtrate is supplemented with 3 g NH_4Cl , 5 g $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_5$ and boiled, as it amounts to 250 - 400 ml, for 15 - 20 minutes until the SO_2 odour almost completely vanishes (drop test with bromophenol blue; blue coloring at pH = 4 - 4.5). At this time one introduces 10 ml of 0.1 % solution of TiO_2 , diluted in advance to an amount of 100 ml in the presence of 1 drop of H_2O_2 and exactly neutralized by cold NH_4OH , until the disappearance of orange color. Immediately afterwards one introduces 10 ml of 1 % Na_2HPO_4 solution, and boils the composition for 15 more minutes until the deposit coagulates. The next day the deposit is filtered, washed with a 2 % solution of NH_4Cl , and treated together with the filter, while the both are heated, with 30 - 50 ml HCl (1 : 1) and 5 ml H_2O_2 . The paper is filtered and washed with HCl . The filtrate is precipitated with the aid of NH_4OH and filtered.

Card 2/3

Use of titanio acid as

S/137/62/000/003/175/191
A160/A101

The precipitate is dissolved in HCl (1 : 1), the solution is boiled down to an amount of 5 - 10 ml and then transferred into a 25 ml flask, filling up the latter up to mark with HCl (1 : 1), treated with reduced Fe powder (Sb, Bi and Hg separate themselves on Fe powder and do not hinder the determination of In). The solution is filtered and In is polarographically analyzed, the rheochord voltage being 0.9 v. This method should not be used for analyzing rich Pb, Mo and W concentrates.

N. Gertseva.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 3/3

S/081/62/000/004/022/087
B149/B101

AUTHORS: Oshman, V. A., Chistyakova, A. P.

TITLE: The use of titanitic acid as a collector during precipitation of small amounts of indium

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 4, 1962, 139, abstract 4D87 (Sb. "Khim., fiz.-khim. i spektr. metody issled. rud redk. i rasseyan. elementov". M., Gosgeoltekhizdat 1961, 96 - 100)

TEXT: A method for the separation of In in the form of a basic sulfite by joint hydrolysis with Ti salts and with subsequent polarographic determination of In has been worked out. 1 - 10 g of the ore to be analyzed (concentrate, matte, dust, encrustation, etc.) with an In content of 0.0002-0.01% are evaporated with HCl to a syrupy consistency, then 10 - 50 ml of aqua regia and, if necessary, some bromine, are added and the mixture is evaporated to dryness (slag is decomposed on the addition of 1-5 ml HF; Sn is driven off on the evaporation of the dry residue with HBr + Br; As is removed by evaporation with HCl in the presence of N_2H_4 and KBr). The basic

Card 1/3

S/081/62/000/004/022/087
B149/B101

The use of titanitic acid as a ...

salts are dissolved in 100 - 250 ml of hot water, then 1 - 5 g of $N_2H_4 \cdot H_2SO_4$ and 5 ml of 0.2% solution of ammonium molybdate are added, the mixture is neutralized with ammonia until the beginning of formation of $Fe(OH)_3$, boiled 10 - 15 min, filtered and washed with dilute H_2SO_4 . The filtrate is brought to pH 3 with ammonia (1:1), 5 g of NH_4Cl and 5 g of $Na_2S_2O_5$ are added, the mixture is boiled until complete elimination of SO_2 (15 - 20 min), then 10 ml of 0.1% solution of TiO_2 (previously diluted to 100 ml in the presence of 1 drop of perhydrol and accurately neutralized with ammonia until the disappearance of the orange color due to perititanic acid) are added; 10 ml of 1% solution of Na_2HPO_4 are then added and the mixture is boiled for 15 min. After 10 - 12 hours the precipitate is filtered, rinsed with 2% solution of NH_4Cl , heated together with the filter, with 30 - 50 ml HCl (1:1) and 5 ml perhydrol (the paper is filtered off and washed with HCl solution) and reprecipitated by a small excess of NH_4OH under heating. The precipitate is filtered, rinsed with hot water containing NH_4OH and NH_4Cl ,
Card 2/3

OSHMAN, V.A.; CHISTYAKOVA, A.P.

Polarographic determination of cadmium on an acid sulfate-iodide
background. Zav. lab. 27 no. 5: 532-536 '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Cadmium Analysis) (Cadmium iodide)
(Sulfuric acid)

ACCESSION NR: AR4015685

S/0081/63/000/023/0129/0130

SOURCE: RZh. Khimiya, Abs. 23G72

AUTHOR: Oshman, V. A.; Chistyakova, A. P.

TITLE: Polarographic determination of indium after its isolation as a basic sulfite

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Ural'skogo n.-i. i proyekt. in-ta medn. prom-sti, vy*p. 6, 1962, 245-250

TOPIC TAGS: polarography, indium, indium sulfite, indium analysis

TRANSLATION: A polarographic method was developed for the determination of In in concentrations of 0.1-0.0002% in ores, concentrates, matte, powders, sublimates, etc. It has been found that during the combined hydrolysis of In with 10 mg of TiO_2 in 200 ml solution containing 5g $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_5$ and 100 mg Na_2HPO_4 , complete precipitation of In as the basic sulfite is achieved at pH₃. The hydrolysis of In and Ti must be synchronized; that is, the Ti must go into solution after removal of the major portion of the SO_2 by boiling. The introduction of Ti to $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_5$ leads to its premature hydrolysis and the

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AR4015685

coprecipitation of In is not quantitative. For the determination of In, 1-10 g of sample is decomposed by any acidic method and the solution evaporated to dryness. Sn, if present, is removed by treating the dried residue with HBr-Br₂ mixture. After evaporation, the residue is dissolved in hot water (100-250 ml), 1-5 g N₂H₄·H₂SO₄ and 5 ml 0.2% ammonium molybdate solution are added, the mixture is neutralized with NH₄OH until Fe(OH)₃ begins to separate, boiled 10-15 minutes and filtered. The insoluble precipitate contains PbSO₄, Te, the double sulfate of hydrazine and Cu. The filtrate is neutralized with NH₄OH to pH 3, 5g NH₄Cl and 5g Na₂S₂O₅ are added, followed by dilution to 250-400 ml. The solution is boiled to disappearance of the SO₂ odor and the formation of a Feoxide film on the surface of the solution. Meanwhile, a 0.1% TiO₂ solution was diluted to 100 ml after addition of 1 drop H₂O₂, cooled and carefully neutralized with NH₄OH to the disappearance of the color of perititanic acid. 10 ml of this solution is added to the boiled solution immediately after the disappearance of the SO₂ odor. Then 10 ml of 1% Na₂HPO₄ is added and the solution is boiled until the precipitate coagulates. On the following day the precipitate is filtered out and washed with a 2% solution of NH₄Cl. The filter with the precipitate is treated with 30-50 ml HCl (1:1) and 5 ml H₂O₂, the paper is filtered out and washed with the HCl solution. Ammonia is then introduced into the filtrate, and 1-2 ml of 10% FeCl₃ solution may

Cord 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AR4015685

be added if necessary. The precipitate is filtered out and dissolved on the filter in HCl (1:1) The solution is concentrated to 5-10 ml, diluted to 25 ml with HCl (1:1) and reduced with powdered metallic Fe which was prepared in a stream of H₂. The solution is filtered and the filtrate is polarographed. The time required for the determination of In by this method is only 1/2 - 2/3 as long as by the Gintsvetmet method (cementation of In on Zn dust).
N. Gertsava

SUB CODE: IC

DATE ACQ: 09Jan64

ENCL: 00

Card 3/3

PARPAROVA, G.M.; CHISTYAKOVA, A.S.

Practice in the study of solid bitumens by the petrographic
method. Trudy VNIGRI no.227 Geokhim.sbor. no.9:241-249 '64.
(MIRA 18:1)

CHISTYAKOVA, A.V.

1. ALENTSE, M.N.; BUKSHTEYN, S.M.; KALINCHENKO, I.I.; KUZINA, T.B.; PEKERMANN, F.M.;
CHISTYAKOVA, A.V.

2. USSR (600)

4. Phosphors

7. Luminophores for erythemous luminescent lamps. Izv.AN SSSR. Ser.fiz. 15 no.6,
1951.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January 1953. Unclassified.

NIKOLENKO, I.N., MIKHAYLOVA, I.F., CHISTYAKOVA, A.V.

Splitting of alpha-isonitroso derivatives of fatty aromatic ketones
by concentrated sulfuric acid. Izv.Sib.otd.AN SSSR no.7:73-78
'60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
(Ketones) (Sulfuric acid)

NIKOLENKO, L.N.; CHISTYAKOVA, A.V.; KARPOVA, Ye.N.; KABANOVA, S.A.

Study of aromatic compounds with a long side chain. Part 10:
preparation of 3-amino-4-chloroalkylbenzenes. Zhur. ob. khim.
34 r. 12:4032-4037 D '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskoy institut imeni D.I.Men-
deleyeva.

DOBOVOL'SKAYA, G.N. [Dobrovol's'ka, H.M.]; KOK, I.P.; SMIRNOVA, I.A.;
CHISTYAKOVA, A.V.

Biological activity of DNA preparations isolated from silkworm
tissues infected with nuclear polyhedrosis virus. Mikrobiol.
zhur. 27 no.6:73-77 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut mikrobiologii i virusologii AN UkrSSR. Submitted
April 21, 1965.

KONONENKO, A.S., land.tekhn.nauk; PURYSKINA, A.A., inzh.; CHISTYAKOVA, E.K.,
inzh.

Floors for livestock buildings on a base of gypsum cement-
puzzuolanic binder. Stroi.mat. 10 no.12:36-37 D '64.

(MIRA 18:1)

CHRISTYAKOVA, E.M.

Analyzing the traffic flow of the woodpulp and paper industry products and supplies of the affiliated Archangel enterprises (central section of the Northwest Economic Region). Trudy LTITSBP no.15:11.1.117 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

AUTHORS: Vanyushina, Z. S., Candidate of Technical Sciences, SOV/64-58-4-3/20
Vilesova, M. S., Candidate of
Chemical Sciences, ~~Chistyakova, G. A.~~, Candidate
of Chemical Sciences

TITLE: The Synthesis of Hexamethylene Diamine by the Catalytic
Hydration of Adiponitryl in a Continuous Current (Sintez
geksametilendiamina putem kataliticheskogo gidrirovaniya
adiponitrila v nepreryvnom potoke)

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1958, Nr 4, pp. 205-208
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the experimental part of this paper the collaborators
of the GIPKh, I. L. Bagal and M. V. Loginova, took part.
As hexamethylenediamine is an important raw material
various production methods were worked out with data
having been obtained that differ to a great extent. There
are only two patents for the continuous production on which
there are, by the way, no prescriptions for a corresponding
mode of operation and for a corresponding apparatus. In the
present paper cobalt catalysts on carriers were used which

Card 1/3

The Synthesis of Hexamethylene Diamine by the Catalytic
Hydration of Adiponitryl in a Continuous Current SOV/64-58-4-3/20

had already proved to be of optimal usability in the discontinuous production; the hydration was carried out by means of the apparatus shown in a diagram. The method of the analysis of the reaction mixture was worked out with the help of the collaborators of the GIPKh, I. V. Selyakh and S. Z. Akimova. Active aluminum oxide proved best as catalyst carrier; the production technique of the catalyst is mentioned. From the mentioned experimental results may be seen that a contact load of from 0,2 to 0,3 ml/ml · hour (adiponitryl-catalyst) is optimal as well as a temperature of 100°. The ratio adiponitryl: ammonia is to be 1 : 8 mole and that of adiponitryl: hydrogen \leq 1 : 20 mole, with about a yield of 85-90% hexamethylenediamine being obtained under the above mentioned conditions at 200 atmospheres. Finally the technical and economic advantages of the continuous method as compared to the discontinuous method are mentioned. The collaborators of the GIPKh (State Institute for Applied Chemistry)

I. L. Bagal and M. V. Loginova took part in the experimental part of this work. There are 1 figure, 4 tables, and 19 references which are Soviet.

Card 2/3

SOV/64-58-4-3/20

The Synthesis of Hexamethylene Diamine by the Catalytic Hydration of
Adiponitryl in a Continuous Current

1. Cyclohexanes--Synthesis
2. Hydrazine--Synthesis
3. Adiponitryl--Catalysis
4. Cobalt catalysts--Applications

Card 3/3

23421

S/001/61/000/005/003/024
B102/B202

5.3480

2203

AUTHORS: Kalabina, A. V., Chistyakova, G. G., Khalturina, N. A.

TITLE: Study in the field of the synthesis and the conversion of vinyl aryl ethers. Communication 11. Synthesis of the vinyl ethers of 1, 2, 4- and 1, 4, 2-xylenols

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 5, 1961, 213, abstract 5498 (5Zh98) ("Izv. Fiz.-khim. n.-i. in-ta pri Irkutskom un-t'e", 1959, 4, no. 2, 147-152)

TEXT: The vinyl ethers of 3,4-dimethyl phenol (I; II phenol) and of 2,5-dimethyl phenols (III; IV phenol) were produced in the ordinary way. 10 g of II, 1.5 g of KOH and 5 milliliter of water were mixed in a C_2H_2 atmosphere (7 atm, 170-200°C, 1 hr). The yield in I was 50 %, boiling point 73.5°/10 mm, n_D^{20} 1.5152, d_4^{20} 0.9508; the corresponding phenoxy acetic acid has its melting point at 117-119°C. III was obtained by the same method (11 atm, 220-225°C, 1.5 hr) with an 80 % yield,

Card 1/2

23421

S/081/61/000/005/003/024
B102/B202

Study in the field of the synthesis...

boiling point 70.5°C/10 mm, n_D^{20} 1.5229, d_4^{20} 0.9584. III, hydrogenated over skeleton nickel (30-40°C, 30-35 atm) gives the ethyl ether of IV in a 70 % yield; boiling point 212°C/730 mm, n_D^{20} 1.5101, d_4^{20} 0.950. The ethyl ether of II was obtained from I in the same way; boiling point 196-198°C/730 mm, n_D^{20} 1.5050, d_4^{20} 0.9444. I was obtained in a 1.3 % yield in a vinyl ether mixture of a large fraction of the phenols of the semicoking tars of the Chermkhovo coals. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

LARINA, V.A.; KALABINA, A.V.; ~~CHISTAYAKOVA, G.G.~~

Study of phenols in a large fraction of tar obtained in the
semicoking of Cheremkhovo coals. Izv. Fiz.-khim. nauch.-issl. inst.
Irk. un. 4 no.2:57-73 '59. (MIRA 16:8)

(Phenols) (Coal--Carbonization)

KALABINA, A.V.; ~~CHISTYAKOVA~~, G.G.; KARAVAYEVA, V.M.; SHEPOT'KO, O.F.;
NAKHMANOVICH, A.S.

Synthesis and transformations of vinyl aryl ethers. Report No.9:
Preparation of vinyl ethers from phenols of tar obtained in the
semocoking of Chermkhovo coals. Izv. Fiz.-khim. nauch.-issl.
inst. Irk. un. 4 no.2:153-166 '59. (MIRA 16:8)

(Ethers) (Phenols) (Coal Tar)

KALABINA, A.V.; CHISTYAKOVA, G.G.

Chemical composition of a mixture of phenols from tar obtained
in the semicoking of Ghermkhovo coals studied by the method
of vinylation and rectification. Izv. Fiz.-khim. nauch.-
issl. inst. Irk. un. 4 no.2:203-221 '59. (MIRA 16:8)

(Phenols)

(Coal tar)

VEDROVA, I.N.; CHISTYAKOVA, I.A.

Treatment of psoriasis with the anthraminic ointment. Vest. dermat. i ven. 38 no.7:73-74 J1 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Kafedra kozhnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. M.M.Zheltakov) II
Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Pirogova i Moskovskiy
gorodskoy kozhno-venerologicheskoy dispanser.

CHISTYAKOVA, I.A.

Atypical localization of lupus erythematosus. Vest. dermat. i
ver. 39 no.4:81-82 Ap '65. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Kafedra kozhnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. M.M. Zheltakov)
II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Pirogova i Moskovskiy
gorodskoy kozhno-venerologicheskoy dispensar (glavnyy vrach A.S.
Obukhova). Submitted Dec. 14, 1964.

CHISTYAKOVA, T.P.

Effect of carbon dioxide on growth and oxygen consumption
in sturgeon larvae. Trudy V IRO 44:15-22 '61.

(MIRA 14:11)

(Carbon dioxide--Physiological effect)
(Larvae--Fishes)
(Sturgeons)

KERIMZADE, A.S.; CHISTYAKOVA, I.R.

Diagrammatic mechanism with a large scale recording for attachment to the universal machines of hydraulic action. Zav.lab. 27
no.5:618 '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy nauch-issledovatel'skiy institut neftyanogo mashinostroyeniya.
(Testing machines)

CHISTYAKOVA, I. V., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Some biological properties of green streptococci excreted from patients with scarlet fever, and their possible significance in the pathogenesis of scarlet fever." Odessa, 1960. 12 pp; (Odessa State Medical Inst im N. I. Pirogov); 300 copies; price not given; (KL, 25-60, 140)

C.HISTYAKOVA, K.N.

PLAN I BOOK EXPLOITATION 20/4530

Translated. Omission:

Metallurgy (Moscow) [translated] 1960. 294 p. (Series: First Uchenye zapiski, no. 280. Seriya mekhanicheskikh nauk, vyp. 35) Irradiation slip inserted. 1,753 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Testably ordina Lenin gosudarstvennyy universitet izdati A. A. Dolgova.

Prof. M. I. E. B. Polynov, Professor: M. I. T. Kulevskiy; Tech. Ed.: V. O. Dolgova.

Purpose: This collection of articles is intended for scientists, engineers at KITE (scientific research institutions) and design offices and also for students of related courses in related fields.

Contents: The collection consists of original investigations in the field of modern mechanics including general mechanics, theory of elasticity, and hydrodynamics. 35 periodicals are mentioned. References accompany all articles except one.

1. Mechanics, O.I. On Differential Equations of Triangular Form 21

2. Mechanics, V.A. Approximate to the Exports on Nonlinear Mechanics 26

3. Mechanics, V.A. Questions of Motion of Nonlinear Systems: Systems of the Dynamics of the Type of the Oscillations 35

4. Mechanics, I.I. Optical Properties of Materials Used in the Optical Field of the Dynamics of the Dynamics 68

5. Mechanics, I.A. On the Problem of Dynamics of a Cylindrical Tube 80

6. Mechanics, V.A. Approximate Solution of the Problem of the Motion of a Cylindrical Tube on a Cylindrical Shell 87

7. Mechanics, V.A. On the Equations of the Mechanics Theory of Double-Valued Systems 97

8. Mechanics, G.B. and V.A. Investigation of the Field of the Dynamics of the Dynamics in the Case of Multiple Loading 113

9. Mechanics, G.B. and V.A. Investigation of a Stationary Temperature Field 123

10. Mechanics, V.A. Analysis of the Elastic Properties of Steel in the Case of Multiple Loading Under Conditions of a Mixed Stressed State 136

11. Mechanics, V.A. Demonstration of the Elastic Properties of Paper 147

12. Mechanics, E.Y. and E.A. On the Calculation of a Viscous Flow in a Channel 156

INTERCOURTESY

13. Mechanics, A.Y. Effect of Compressibility on the Development of Kinetic of Rotational Motion 166

14. Mechanics, I.B. and A.A. Boundary Conditions of a Stationary Boundary Layer of a Fluid in a Compressed Fluid 170

15. Mechanics, I.B. and E.A. Boundary Conditions of a Stationary Boundary Layer of a Fluid in a Compressed Fluid 186

16. Mechanics, A.A. Boundary Conditions of a Stationary Boundary Layer of a Fluid in a Compressed Fluid 197

17. Mechanics, E.A. Effect of the Depth of Immersion on the Quantity of the Immersed Mass of a Sphere 208

18. Mechanics, I.B. Effect of the Depth of Immersion on the Quantity of the Immersed Mass of an Ellipsoid of Revolution 212

CHISTYAKOVA, L.

New wage systems for the workers of district (city) industrial
combines. Sots. trud 6 no.7:141-144 J1 '61. (MIRA 16:7)

(Wage payment systems)

34947

S/191/62/000/003/005/010

B101/B147

15.8170

AUTHORS: Sobolevskiy, M. V., Nazarova, D. V., Chistyakova, L. A.,
Kirillina, V. V.

TITLE: Thermooxidative stability of polymethyl phenyl siloxanes
with different end groups

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 3, 1962, 13 - 16

TEXT: It was experimentally proved that in polyorganosiloxanes the
stability to thermal oxidation increased with increasing content of phenyl
groups. The investigation was conducted on the polymers

$(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{Si}-\text{O}-\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ | \\ -\text{Si}-\text{O}- \\ | \\ \text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \end{array}\right]_n-\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_3$ (I) obtained by fractional distillation of a ✓

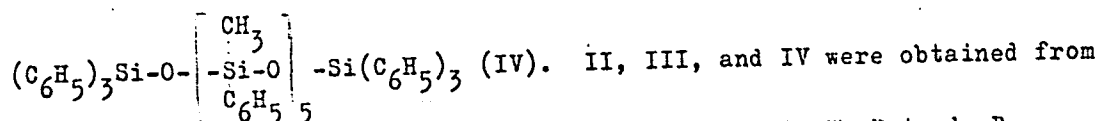
ПФМС-3 (PFMS-3) liquid; $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Si}-\text{O}-\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ | \\ -\text{Si}-\text{O}- \\ | \\ \text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \end{array}\right]_n-\text{SiC}_6\text{H}_5(\text{CH}_3)_2$ (II);

$\text{CH}_3(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2\text{Si}-\text{O}-\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ | \\ -\text{Si}-\text{O}- \\ | \\ \text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \end{array}\right]_n-\text{Si}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2\text{CH}_3$ (III); and

Card 1/3

S/191/62/000/003/005/010
B101/B147

Thermooxidative stability...



methyl phenyl dichlorosilane synthesized according to W. Patnod, D. Wilcock (see below), partly hydrolyzed, and reacted with the corresponding sodium triorganosilanolates. The authors determined (1) the gelatinization rate of the polymers at 300, 350, and 400°C; (2) the viscosity at 100°C after blowing air through the liquid polymer at 350 or 400°C. Results: ✓
 (1) Gelatinization rate:

Polymer	at 300°C	at 350°C	at 400°C
I	evaporates	evaporates	-
II	18 hrs 30 min	2 hrs 18 min	37 min 23 sec
III	50 hrs	5 hrs 30 min	1 hr 31 min
IV	74 hrs	11 hrs 45 min	2 hrs 21 min

(2) Change in viscosity after thermooxidation at 350°C:

Card 2/3

Thermooxidative stability...

S/191/62/000/003/005/010
B101/B147

Polymer	Initial viscosity, cstokes	Viscosity after 9-10.5 hrs, cstokes	Increase in viscosity by (%)
I	5.275	53.70	918
II	14.99	126.8	746
III	35.37	160.30	353
IV	167.95	583	247

Thus, polymers with only one phenyl end group offer no advantage since a noticeable protective action occurs with two phenyl end groups only. A similar behavior was observed in thermooxidation at 400°C: I, II, III gelatinized within 9 - 11 hrs, IV after 14.5 hrs only. There are 5 figures, 3 tables, and 3 non-Soviet references. The three references to English-language publications read as follows: Murphy, C. E. Saunders, D. C. Smuth, Ind. Eng. Chem., 42, no. 12, 2462 (1950); W. H. Daut, J. E. Hyde, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 74, 386 (1952); W. Patnod, D. Wilcock, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 68, 358 (1946).

Card 3/3

40911

15.8770,

S/191/62/000/010/004/010
B101/B186

AUTHORS: Sobolevskiy, M. V., Chistyakova, L. A., Nazarova, D. V.,
Kirillina, V. V.

TITLE: Synthesis of α, ω -hexaorganopolydimethyl-polymethyl-phenyl
siloxanes with regularly alternating dimethyl- and methyl-
phenyl siloxy links in the chain

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 10, 1962, 17 - 21

TEXT: Pure 1,1-disodium salt of dimethyl silanediol, 1,3-disodium salt of
1,1,3,3-tetramethyl disiloxanediol, and 1,3-disodium salt of 1,3-dimethyl-
1,3-diphenyl siloxanediol were synthesized by reaction of cyclic polyorga-
nosiloxanes with NaOH in aqueous C_2H_5OH according to F. Hyde's method and
a modification of other methods (US Patent 2567110, C. A. 45, 10676 (1951)).
To prepare these salts in a pure condition, they have to be kept in vacuo
at $140^\circ C$ for a considerable time so as to remove the four molecules of
crystal water. Therefore these salts were linked with organochloro silanes
immediately in the reaction mixture. One mole of cyclic polyorganosiloxane

Card 1/2

Synthesis of α,ω -hexaorgano...

S/191/62/000/010/004/010
B101/B186

and 1 mole of NaOH were kept in 50% alcohol and toluene between 80 and 90°C for 1 - 1.5 hrs. Water was then evaporated and 0.25 moles of 50% toluene solution of organodichloro silane was added dropwise between 10 and 25°C. After 10 - 15 min, 0.5 moles triorganochloro silane was added between 20 and 25°C, toluene was evaporated, and the polymer was distilled at 1-2 mm Hg. 0.8 moles dimethyl-dichloro silane, 0.4 moles trimethyl-chloro silane per mole of 1,3-disodium-1,3-dimethyl-1,3-diphenyl siloxanediol were found to be the optimum amounts for synthesizing polymers with a boiling point above 290°C at 1 - 2 mm Hg. Data are given for the following polymers

(yield, n_D^{20} , viscosity at 20°C (cs), and freezing point (°C)): Me_3SiO
 $-\left[(\text{PhMeSiO})_2-\text{Me}_2\text{SiO}-\right]_4(\text{PhMeSiO})_2\text{SiMe}_3$ 56.4, 1.5130, 457.2, -36; Me_3SiO
 $\left[(\text{Me}_2\text{SiO})_2-\text{PhMeSiO}-\right]_6(\text{Me}_2\text{SiO})_2\text{SiMe}_3$ 64.8, 1.4619, 134.5, -83; Me_3SiO
 $-\left[(\text{PhMeSiO})_4-\text{Me}_2\text{SiO}-\right]_2(\text{PhMeSiO})_6\text{SiMe}_3$ 54.5, 1.5241, 1580, -26; Me_3SiO
 $-\left[(\text{Me}_2\text{SiO})_4-\text{PhMeSiO}-\right]_3(\text{Me}_2\text{SiO})_4\text{SiMe}_3$ 38.7, 1.4410, 53.44, -104; Me_3SiO
 $\left[\text{Me}_2\text{SiO}-\text{PhMeSiO}\right]_6-\text{Me}_2\text{SiO}-\text{SiMe}_3$ 34.5, -, 78.7, -60; Me = CH_3 , Ph = C_6H_5 .

There are 4 tables.
Card 2/2

SOBOLEVSKIY, M.V.; CHISTYAKOVA, L.A.; NAZAROVA, D.V.; KIRILLINA, V.V.

Synthesis of ϕ, ω -hexaorganopolydimethylpolymethylphenylsiloxanes
having regularly alternating dimethyl- and methylphenylsiloxyl
links in the chain. Plast, massy no.10:17-21 '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Siloxanes)

DASHEVSKIY, Il'ya Isaakovich; ZASLAVSKIY, Simon Shlemovich;
KHRISTICH, Z.D., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent;
CHISTYAKOVA, L.G., red.; GORNOSTAYPOL'SKAYA, M.S., tekhn.red.

[Manual on safety measures for grinding-machine operators]
Pamiatka dlia shlifovshchikov i satochnikov. Moskva, Gos.
nauchno-tekhn.isd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry. 1960. 69 p.
(MIRA 14:4)

(Grinding and polishing--Safety measures)

KUZNETSOV, Dmitriy Ivanovich; ITKIN, Abram L'vovich; DASHEVSKIY, I.I.,
retsenzent; CHISTYAKOVA, L.G., inzh., red.; GORNOSTAYPOL'SKAYA,
M.S., tekhn. red.

[Repeated reconditioning of metal-cutting tools] Mnogokratnoe
vosstanovlenie instrumentov. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo
mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1961. 277 p. (MIRA 14:6)
(Metal-cutting tools)

KAMENICHENYI, Iosif Solomonovich; CHISTYAKOVA, L.G., red.; GORNOSTAYPOL'-
SKAYA, M.S., tekhn. red.

[Manual on safety measures for heat treatment shops] Pamiatka po
tekhnike bezopasnosti dlia termistov. 1zd.2., dop. Moskva, Gos.
nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1961. 39 p.
(MIRA 14:8)

(Metals—Heat treatment)

Chistyakova, L.G.

~~KREMEV~~, Oleg Aleksandrovich; SATANOVSKIY, Abram Lazarevich; LAVROV, P.I.,
kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; CHISTYAKOVA, L.G., inzh., red.;
GORNOSTAYPOL'SKAYA, M.S., tekhn. red.

[Air and evaporative cooling of equipment] Vozdushno-vodoisparitel'-
noe okhlazhdenie oborudovaniia. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo
mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1961. 179 p. (MIRA 14:9)
(Cooling)

GOLEGO, Nikolay Lukich; PREYS, G.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; KO-STETSKIY, B.I., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., red.; CHISTYAKOVA, L.G., inzh., red.; GORNOSTAYPOL'SKAYA, M.S., tekhn. red. ~~_____~~

[Technological measures for preventing wear of machinery] Tekhnologicheskie meropriyatiya po bor'be s iznosom v mashinakh. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1961. 191 p.
(MIRA 14:9)

(Mechanical wear)

KULIKOV, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich; NEMIROVSKIY, Moisey Il'ich; VASIL'YE-
VA, G.B., inzh., retsenzent; LUTSYK, V.I., inzh., retsenzent; KO-
RYTNIKOV, V.P., inzh., red.; CHISTYAKOVA, L.G., inzh., red.; GORNO-
STAYPOL'SKAYA, M.S., tekhn. red.

[Collection of problems on electric machinery] Sbornik zadach po
elektricheskim mashinam. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashino-
stroit.lit-ry, 1961. 198 p. (MIRA 14:12)
(Electric machinery)

SKRYPNIK, Ivan Pavlovich; DASHEVSKIY, I.I., inzh., retsenzent;
CHISTYAKOVA, L.G., inzh., red.; GOINOSTAYPOL'SKAYA, M.S.,
tekhn. red.

[Guide on safety measures for turners] Pamiatka po tekhnike
bezopasnosti dlia tokarei. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1962. 34 p.
(MIRA 15:6)

(Turning--Safety measures)

ITKIN, Abram L'vovich; AFANAS'YEV, V.F., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.,
retsenzent; CHISTYAKOVA, L.G., inzh., red.; GORNOSTAYPOL'SKAYA,
M.S., tekhn. Fed.

[Manufacture and use of hard-alloy metal-cutting tools] Izgotovlenie
i ekspluatatsiia tverdosplavnogo rezhushchego instrumenta. Moskva,
Mashgiz, 1962. 119 p. (MIRA 15:7)
(Metal-cutting tools)

LITVAK, Viktor Izrailevich; SKOBLO, D.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.,
retsenzent; CHISTYAKOVA, L.G., inzh., red.; GORNOSTAYPOL'SKAYA,
M.S., tekhn. red.

[Photoelectric devices and regulations used in machine
manufacture] Fotoelektricheskie pribory i regulatory v
mashinostroenii. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1962. 186 p.

(MIRA 15:4)

(Photoelectric measurements)

(Machinery industry—Equipment and supplies)

RODIN, Petr Rodionovich; BODZICH, M.I., dots., retsenzent;
AFANAS'YEV, V.F., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent
SAMOKHIN, G.I., otv. red.; CHISTIAKOVA, L.G., inzh.,
red.; GORNOSTAYPOL'SKAYA, M.S., tekhn. red.

[Design and manufacture of metal-cutting tools] Proektirovanie
i proizvodstvo rezhushchego instrumenta. Moskva, Mashgiz,
1962. 254 p. (MIRA 15:4)

(Metal-cutting tools)

GURBAN, Vasilii Yustinovich; POLTAVTSEV, I.S., kand. tekhn. nauk,
retsenzent; CHISTYAKOVA, L.G., inzh., red.; GORNOSTAYPOL'SKAYA,
M.S., tekhn. red.

[Distribution and safety devices in hydraulic systems of excavators]
Raspreditel'nye i predlikhranitel'nye ustroistva gidrosistem ekska-
vatorov. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1962. 150 p. (MIRA 15:6)
(Excavating machinery--Hydraulic drive)

ORLIKOV, Mikhail L'vovich; KOZHEVNIKOV, S.N., retsenzent; KREMENSHTYEN,
L.I., kand. tekhn.nauk, dots., otv. red.; ~~CHISTYAKOVA, L.G.,~~
inzh., red.; GORNOSTAYPOL'SKAYA, M.S., tekhn. red.

[Designing mechanisms for automatic machine tools]Proektirovanie
mekhanizmov stankov-avtomatov. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1962. 247 p.
(MIRA 16:2)

1.Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk Ukr.SSR (for Kozhevnikov).
(Machinery, Automatic—Design and construction)

TOMUSHEV, Maks Moyseyevich; SOROKIN, A.A., inzh., retsenzent;
MAYEVSKIY, V.V., retsenzent; YEREMITSKIY, M.G., inzh.,
otv. red.; CHISTYAKOVA, L.G., inzh., red.;
GORNOSTAYPOL'SKAYA, M.S., tekhn. red.

[Design of a motor vehicle]Ustroistvo avtomobilia. Mo-
skva, Mashgiz, 1962. 383 p. (MIRA 16:3)
(Motor vehicles—Design and construction)

DAVYDOV, Boris L'vovich, prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; SKORODUMOV, Boris Aleksandrovich, dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; BUBYR', Yuriy Vladimirovich, dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; SLIBKO, V.M., inzh., retsenzent; CHISTYAKOVA, L.G., inzh., red.; GORNOSTAYPOL'SKAYA, M.S., tekhn. red.

[Reducing gears; design and testing]Reduktory; konstruktsii, raschet i ispytaniia. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1963. 472 p.
(MIRA 16:4)

(Gearing)

MILEVSKIY, Eduard Borisovich; MARKOVSKIY, Ye.A., kand. tekhn.nauk,
retsenzent; RABINOVICH, A.N., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, red.;
CHISTYAKOVA, L.G., inzh., red.; GORNOSTAYPOL'SKAYA, M.S.,
tekhn. red.

[Radiation check and measurement of workpieces] Radiatsionnyi
kontrol' i izmerenie izdelii. Moskva, Mashgis, 1963. 129 p.
(MIRA 16:6)

(Radioisotopes--Industrial applications)
(Engineering inspection)

KRASNOGOLOVTSEV, Vasiliiy Semenovich; ROMANOV, A.I., ~~retsensent~~;
CHISTYAKOVA, L.G., inzh., red.; GORNOSTAYPOL'SKAYA, M.S.,
tekhn. red.

[Nut-cutting equipment] Gakonaresnoe otorudovanie. Moskva,
Mashgis, 1963. 145 p. (MIRA 16:5)
(Screw-cutting machines) (Bolts and nuts)

KAMENICHNYY, Iosif Solomonovich; KALINOVICH, K.I., inzh., retsenzent;
RUDKOVSKIY, A.Ye., inzh., retsenzent; CHISTYAKOVA, L.G., inzh.
red.; GORNOSTAYPOL'SKAYA, M.S., tekhn. red.

[Brief handbook for a heat treatment specialist] Kratkii spra-
vochnik tekhnologa-termista. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1963. 285 p.
(MIRA 16:7)

(Metals--Heat treatment)

(Metals--Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

LISETSKIY, Nikolay Leontiyevich; SHVARTS, V.A., inzh., retsenzent;
SHUBENKO-SHUBINA, L.A., red.; CHISTYAKOVA, L.G., inzh.,
red.; GORNOSTAYPOL'SKAYA, M.S., tekhn. red.

[High-capacity gas turbines] Gazovye turbiny bol'shoi
moshchnosti. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1963. 69 p. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN Ukr.SSR (for Shubenko-Shubina).
(Gas turbines)

LEVONTIN, Lev Ioakhanovich; KORENEVSKIY, S.M., kand. tekhn. nauk,
retsensent; CHISTYAKOVA, L.G., inzh., red.; GORNOSTAYPOL'SKAYA,
M.S., tekhn. red.

[Automation of systems of artificial climate] Avtomatizatsiia
sistem iskusstvennogo klimata. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1962. 156 p.
(MIRA 15:10)

(Automatic control) (Air conditioning) (Ventilation)

CHISTYAKOVA, L.Ye.

Morphological picture of the blood in novocaine therapy of
cortical disorders. Uch. zap. Stavr. gos. med. inst. 12:
52-53 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Kafedra normal'noy fiziologii (nauchnyy rukovoditel' prof.
V.G. Budylin) Stavropol'skogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo
instituta.

9 (3)

SOV/112-57-5-10959

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotehnika, 1957, Nr 5,
pp 201-202 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Bliskunov, N. A., Dobretsov, L. N., Parkhomenko, V. S.,
Saykina, M. F., Chistyakova, M. A.

TITLE: Cathodes With an Activator in the Oxide Layer (A Preliminary Report)
(Katody s aktivatorom v oksidnom sloye. Predvarit. soobshch.)

PERIODICAL: Tr. n.-i. in-ta, M-vo radiotekhn. prom-sti SSSR, 1956,
Nr 1 (29), pp 48-50

ABSTRACT: Experiments with introducing the Si activator into a cathode oxide coating are described; this permits using a pure Ni base. A possibility has been verified of depositing alkali-earth metal carbonates in the presence of suspended Si granules that act as seeds for crystallization and that are uniformly distributed over the entire deposit; this fact favors the BaO reduction conditions in the cathode. The Si contents can be controlled by the size of

Card 1/2

SOV/112-57-5-10959

Cathodes With an Activator in the Oxide Layer (A Preliminary Report)

granules and can be brought to 0.3% (by weight). The tests have been conducted with 22 diodes having pure Ni cathodes coated with carbonates containing 0.06% Si (by weight). It has been much easier to activate these cathodes than those without Si; the activation is better than in the case of a filament with added Si and coated with pure carbonates. Emission characteristics of the cathodes tested for 250 hours approximate those of the cathodes with Ni base with added Ca and coated with ordinary carbonates. Temperature measurements on the experimental cathodes have shown that the radiant emissivity of Si-containing oxides is slightly higher than that of pure oxides.

Ye.S.S.

Card 2/2

COUNTRY	:	USSR	
CATEGORY	:		F
ABS. JOUR.	:	RZhBiol., No. 3 1959, No. 10193	
AUTHOR	:	Chistyakova, L. V.	
INST.	:	Odessa Scientific Research Institute of Epidemiology*	
TITLE	:	The Biologic Properties of <u>Streptococcus viridans</u> Isolated from Scarlet Fever Patients and Its Possible Significance in the Pathogenesis of Scarlet Fever. **	
ORIG. PUB.	:	Tr. Odessk. n. -i. in-ta epidemtol. i mikrobiol., 1957, 3, 3-14	
ABSTRACT	:	* and Microbiology ** Report I. The Possible Role of Scarlet Fever Convalescent-Carriers of <u>Streptococcus viridans</u> in the Epidemiology of Scarlet Fever In Odessa in 1954-1955, in patients with scarlet fever an increase in the number of positive cultures of <u>Streptococcus viridans</u> from the pharynx was noted during the first few days of the disease up to 95.7-97% and a decrease in the recovery of hemolytic	
Card:	:	1/2	

COUNTRY	: USSR	F
CATEGORY	:	
ABS. JOUR.	: RZhBiol., No. 3 1959, No. 10194	
AUTHOR	: Chistyakova, I. V.	
INST.	: Odessa Scientific Research Institute of Epidemiology*	
TITLE	: The Biologic Properties of <u>Streptococcus viridans</u> Isolated from Scarlet Fever Patients and Its Possible Significance in the Pathogenesis of Scarlet Fever. **	
ORIG. PUB.	: Tr. Odessk. n.-i. in-ta epidemiol. i mikrobiol., 1957, 3, 15-21	
ABSTRACT	: * and Microbiology	
	<p>** Report II. Study of Certain Biologic Properties of <u>Streptococcus viridans</u> of Scarlet Fever Origin.</p> <p>The <u>Streptococcus viridans</u> isolated in scarlet fever produced a lesser degree of hemolysis on solid media containing rabbits and guinea pig's blood and more often produced streptolysin in liquid nutrient media than did the <u>Streptococcus viridans</u> isolated from healthy persons.</p>	
Card:	1/2	

3/25
Emission properties of oxide cathodes made on cathodes
from new base-nickel alloys. V. S. Parkhomenko, M. A.
Chistyakov, G. A. Vostrov, and G. M. Pudrya
Izv. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. Ser. Fiz. 20: 1112-1118 (1978)

4
The emission and life properties were investigated of oxide cathodes made on base metals Ni-Si, Ni-Ca, Ni-Ca-Si, Ni-Ca-Si-W, Ni-Ca-Si-W-B, Ni-Ca-Si-W-B-C, Ni-Ca-Si-W-B-C-Sr, and Ni-Ca-Si-W-B-C-Sr-C. The composition of the alloys was: Ni-2.00-4.00% W, 0.01% Si. Other parameters (cathode temperature, interelectrode resistance, low heat emission, etc.) were varied within the limits of the experimental design. It was found that the emission properties of the cathodes made on the alloys Ni-Ca-Si-W-B-C-Sr and Ni-Ca-Si-W-B-C-Sr-C are the best. A considerable increase in heater-cathode leakage current is observed in the case of the alloys Ni-Ca-Si-W-B-C-Sr and Ni-Ca-Si-W-B-C-Sr-C, which prevents their practical application. A considerable increase in heater-cathode leakage current is observed in the case of the alloys Ni-Ca-Si-W-B-C-Sr and Ni-Ca-Si-W-B-C-Sr-C, which prevents their practical application. A considerable increase in heater-cathode leakage current is observed in the case of the alloys Ni-Ca-Si-W-B-C-Sr and Ni-Ca-Si-W-B-C-Sr-C, which prevents their practical application.

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SOV/109-3-8-11/18

Oxide Cathode with a Pure-nickel Core and with Activating Agents
in the Coating

it follows that the ensuing elements have good barium-oxide reducing properties: Th, Mg, Be, Hf, Sc, Y, Sm, Nd, Pr, La, Zr, U, Al and Si. The experimental investigations of the cathode characteristics containing activators in the oxide layer were carried out on a special diode. This had a cylindrical-type construction; the dimensions of the various parts of the diode are indicated in Table 1. The coating had a weight of about 4 mg, a thickness of 40-50 μ and a roughness of 15-17 μ . The life tests of the cathodes are illustrated by the experimental curves of Figures 2, 3, 4 and 5, where the abscissae are linear up to 1 000 hours and logarithmic above 1 000 hours. From the figures, it is seen that the best emission characteristics are secured with the cathodes containing Th, Nb, Cu + Al and Zr in the coating. The diodes with such cathodes give stable, static parameters over long periods. In view of the outstanding characteristics of the cathodes with Th and Cu + Al activators, a special investigation was carried out with these cathodes. The conditions of tests are specified in Table 2, where the third column gives

Card2/3

SOV/109-3-8-11/18

Oxide Cathode with a Pure-nickel Core and with Activating Agents
in the Coating

the heater voltage, the fourth column shows the anode voltage, the fifth column gives the anode current, the sixth column refers to the cathode temperature and the seventh column indicates the number of tubes used in a test. The results of these tests are shown in Figures 6, 7 and 8. For the purpose of comparison, the saturation current (as a function of time) of the oxide cathode with thorium activator and without the activator is shown in Figure 9. From the experiments, it is concluded that the cathodes provided with Th or Al activators in the oxide coating can give stable current densities of 50 - 100 mA/cm² over a period of 10 000-20 000 hours. There are 9 figures, 2 tables and 21 references, 12 of which are Soviet, 8 English and 1 French.

SUBMITTED: January 29, 1958

Card 3/3

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|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Oxide cathodes--Materials | 2. Oxide cathodes--Coatings |
| 3. Oxide cathodes--Performance | 4. Nickel--Effectiveness |

L 6815-65 EWG(j)/EWT(1) EWG(k)/EWT(m)/EPA(sp)-2/EPF(c)/EPF(m)-2/EPR/T/EWA/
SWP(q)/EWP(b) Pr-4/Ps-4 Pr-6/Pab-4 IJP(c)/ASD(f)/AS(m)-2/AFMDC/
AEDC(b)/RAEM(a)/AFWL/ESD(c)/RAEM(c) AI/RWH/JD
ACCESSION NR: AP4044653

S/0048/64/028/008/1367/1372

AUTHOR: Lapina, E.A.; Parkhomenko, V.S.; Chistyakova, M.A. 112

TITLE: Use of color pyrometry for measuring the temperature of oxide-coated cathodes /Report, Third All-Union Conference on Semiconductor Compounds held in Kishinev 16-21 Sep 1963/ III

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izv. Seriya fizicheskaya, v.28, no.8, 1964, 1367-1372

TOPIC TAGS: oxide cathodes, temperature measurement, pyrometry, infrared pyrometer 10

ABSTRACT: The feasibility of employing infrared (0.9 to 2.2 μ) color pyrometry to measure the temperatures of oxide-coated cathodes in the temperature range from 600 to 900°C was investigated experimentally. Oxide coatings of commercial type and thickness from 50 to 120 microns were deposited on 0.54 cm diameter 15 cm long nickel or molybdenum cylinders of 50 microns wall thickness. Each cylinder was provided with a 1.5 to 2 mm diameter opening in the wall midway between the ends for pyrometric observation of the interior temperature. The emissivity of this opening was corrected for the finite size of the opening and the cylinder by a formula given by J.C.De Vos. (Physica Deel, 20, no. 10, Oct. 1954, 691). The metal cathode was heated

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ACCESSION NR: AP4044655

by regulated direct current in vacuum (10^{-6} mm Hg) and observations were made with an infrared spectropyrrometer calibrated in brightness temperature. Correction was made for reflection by the glass wall of the vacuum chamber. The temperature within the cathode was determined from the brightness temperature of the radiation issuing from the opening, from the color temperature of this radiation, and by means of a thermocouple located within the cylinder but not in contact with the wall. The relative emissivity (with respect to a black body at the temperature of the interior of the cathode) of the oxide surface was measured at five wavelengths between 0.9 and 2.2 μ , and the results are tabulated for six different cathodes. The relative emissivities range from 0.15 to 0.42, but they do not vary greatly with wavelength for a single cathode. The color temperatures and the brightness temperatures of the oxide surfaces are compared with the true interior temperatures. The color temperatures differed from the true interior temperatures by only a few degrees, the deviation exceeding 10° in only one case. The brightness temperatures were typically 150 to 200° lower than the true interior temperatures. It is concluded that the oxide coating is sufficiently transparent and has a sufficiently low emissivity that the measured color temperature corresponds to the temperature of the hottest region next to the base, and that the base temperature can be reliably determined by infra-

2/3

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ACCESSION NR: AP4044655

red color pyrometry. The surface temperature can be calculated from the base temperature and the heat conductivity, transparency, and thickness of the coating, but it cannot be determined from the quality of the radiation. To determine the applicability of the method to the measurement of the temperature of other types of cathode coatings, a similar investigation with each different type of coating will be required. Orig.art.has: 7 formulas and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: CO

ENCL: CO

SUB CODE: EC,EM

NR REF SOV: 000

OTHER:001

3/5

CHISTYAKOVA, M.A.; BUTAKOVA, A.A.

Acupuncture and cauterization. Vrach.delo no.10:73-76 0 '60.
(MIRA 13:11)

1. Kabinet kitayskoy narodnoy meditsiny poliklinik No.1 i No.2
Chetvertogo upravleniya Ministerstva zdavookhraneniya USSR.
(ACUPUNCTURE)
(CAUTERY)

AKHREM-AKHREMOVICH, R.M.; CHISTYAKOVA, M.A.

Treatment of hypertension with depressin. Terap. arkh. 34
no.12:3-8 D'62. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Iz Instituta terapii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR
prof. A.L.Myasnikov) AMN SSSR.
(HYPERTENSION) (HEXONIUM)

CHISTYAKOVA, M.B.

Найден Jarosite from Sherlovaya Mountain in eastern Transbaikalia.
Trudy Min.mus. no.9:203-206 '59. (MIRA 12:6)
(Sherlovaya Mountain--Jarosite)