

GUDKOVA, M. V.

Modification of phagocyte index and blood morphology during
the treatment of pyoderma with staphylococcal antiphagin.
Vest. vener., Moskva no.4:47 July-Aug 1951. (CLML 21:1)

1. Departmental Physician. 2. Of the Department of Dermato-
Venereology (Head -- Prof. M. M. Kuznets), Bashkir Medical
Institute (Director -- Docent A. A. Ivanov).

KAPLAN, A.L.; ABRAMOVA, M.M.; GUDKOVA, M.V.

Hysterosalpingography during various phases of the menstrual
cycle. Akush. i gin. 39 no.4:3-6 J1-Ag'63 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz rentgenovskogo otdeleniya (zav. - doktor med. nauk
A.L.Kaplan) Instituta akusherstva i ginekologii (dir. prof.
O.V. Makeyeva) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

MIKHAÏL, Mark Borisovich; GURKOVA, N., eds.

[The chief physician of the republic] Glavnyi doktor
respubliki. Moskva, Politizdat, 1964. 92 p.
(MIKHAÏL)

KLEMENT'YEVA, A.I.; SKOROKHODOV, M.A.: Primalni uchastiye: ALEKSANDROV, G.P.;
BABUN, F.Ya.; BAYBARIN, P.P.; VAYNSHTEYN, TS.Z.; GUSEV, L.V.; ZHETVIN,
N.P.; KONTSEVAYA, Ye.M.; LEVINA, M.M.; NOVLYANSKAYA, K.A.; POD-
VOYSKIY, L.N.; TRUNTSEV, D.S.; FLEROV, N.G.; CHIKHACHEV, I.A.; YUROV,
Yu.M.; GUDKOVA, N., red.; YEGOROVA, I., tekhn.red.

[Light over the gate] Svet nad zastavoi. Moskovskii rabochii,
1959. 422 p. (MIRA 12:4)
(Moscow--Metallurgical plants)

SELIVANOV, Fedor Tikhonovich; GUDKOVA, N.. red.; TROYANOVSKAYA, N..
tekhn.red.

[Men of the Sixth Guards Army] Gvardeitsy. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo
polit.lit-ry, 1960. 190 p. (MIRA 13:11)
(World War, 1939-1945---Campaigns)

GUDKOVA, N., red.; DANILINA, A., tekhn. red.

[Bypassing the stage of capitalism; the transition of the Soviet Republics of Central Asia and Kazakhstan to socialism] Mimiia kapitalizm; o perekhode k sotsializmu respublik Srednei Azii i Kazakhstana. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo polit. lit-ry, 1961. 245 p.
(MIRA 14:7)

(Soviet Central Asia--Economic conditions)
(Kazakhstan--Economic conditions)

VINNICHENKO, Ivan Fedorovich; GUDKOVA, N., red.; TROYANOVSKAYA, N.,
tekh. red.

[Russian engineer Gitalov]Russkii inzhener Gitalov. Moskva,
Gospolitizdat, 1962. 78 p. (MIRA 15:8)
(Gitalov, Aleksandr Vasil'evich, 1915-)

GUDKOVA, H.A. (Moskva, Zh-28, Kazarmenny per., 6, kv.5)

Blood supply of the inferior olive. Arkh. anat. gist. i embr. 42
no.2:66-68 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Kafedra normal'noy anatomii (zav. - prof. V.V.Kupriyanov)
II Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni
N.I.Pirogova.

(MEDULLA OBLONGATA...BLOOD SUPPLY)

CHEBALIN, Petr L'vovich; GUDKOVA, N., red.; MUKHIN, Yu., tekhn. red.

[The road of a hero] Dorogoi geroin. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo
polit. lit-ry, 1962. 46 p. (MIRA 15:3)
(Donets Basin—Coal miners)

MIRSKIY, Mark Borisovich; GUDKOVA, N., red.; KLIMOVA, T., tekhn.
red.

[Physician and Bolshevik] Vrach-bol'shevik. Moskva, Gospolit-
izdat, 1962. 46 p. (MIRA 15:6)
(SOLOV'EV, ZINOVII FETROVICH. 1876-1928)

DANILOV, V.P., kand. ist. nauk; GUDKOVA, N., red.; SEMENOVA, O.,
tekhn. red.

[Studies on the history of the collectivization of agri-
culture in the Union Republics] Ocherki istorii kollektivi-
zatsii sel'skogo khoziaistva v soiuznykh respublikakh. Mo-
skva, Gospolitizdat, 1963. 558 p. (MIRA 16:11)
(Collective farms)

KOLODNYI, Lev Yefimovich; GUDKOVA, N., red.

[Terrestrial track of the rocket] Zemnaia trassa rakety.
Moskva, Politizdat, 1965. 94 p. (MIRA 18:8)

Cand Med Sci

GUDKOVA, N. A., PHYSICIAN

Dissertation: "Innervation and Blood Supply of the Thumb and Index Finger of
a Human Wrist."
15/5/50

Second Moscow State Medical Inst imeni

I. V. Stalin

SO Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71

ROZENBERG, A.Z. [deceased]; GUDKOVA, N.K.

Mental disorders caused by *Trichodesma incanum*; history of one of the forms of pseudoencephalitis. Zhur.nevr.i psikh. 58 no.3:337-343 '58. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Psikhiatricheskaya klinika (zaveduyushchiy kafedroy - prof. A.Z. Rozenberg) Samarkandskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
 - (PSYCHOSSES, TOXIC, etiol. & pathogen.
Trichodesma incanum (Rus))
 - (ENCEPHALITIS, etiol. & pathogen.
Trichodesma incanum, with severe psychiatric manifest.
(Rus))
 - (PLANTS, pois.
Trichodesma incanum pseudoencephalitis with severe
psychiatric manifest. (Rus))

GUDKOVA, N.P., inzh.

Pneumatic expansion gun for spot welding. Svar. proizv. no.9:
38 S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Gor'kovskiy avtomobil'nyy zavod.

GUDKOVA, N.S.

Relation between the length and the weight of the body in some higher crustaceans. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.4: 13-16 *63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy obshchey biologii Saratovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

*

126-3-16/34

AUTHORS: Gudkova, N. V., Levina, E.I. and Tolomasov, V.A.

TITLE: Investigation of the carbide phases of tempered carbon steel.
(Issledovaniye karbidnykh faz otpushchenoy uglerodistoy stali).

PERIODICAL: "Fizika Metallov i Metallovedeniye" (Physics of Metals and Metallurgy), 1957, Vol.4, No.3, pp. 500-504 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: Existing views on the nature and composition of carbide phases which evolve during tempering of carbon steel are contradictory. In this paper the carbide phases were investigated of tempered carbon steel, containing 1.15% carbon, by means of electron diffraction, chemical and magnetic methods. After hardening from 1100 C the specimens were tempered for one hour at 150, 200, 250, 300, 350, 400, 500 and 650 C. Flat specimens were used. The objects of the electron diffraction and chemical investigations were the carbide precipitates produced by anodic dissolution in accordance with the method described by Popova, N.M. (2). The results are entered in tables and some of these are compared with the results of Jack, K.H. (9 and 11), Hofer et alii (10), Hagg (12) and Arbuzov, M.P. and Kurdyumov, G.V. (8). It was found that in the tempered carbon steel Y12 the following two intermediate carbide phases exist: low

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126-3-16/34

Investigation of the carbide phases of tempered carbon steel.
(Cont.)

temperature hexagonal phase with a Curie point of 380 C and lattice periods of $a = 6.27$, $c = 21.4 \text{ \AA}$; high temperature rhombic phase with a Curie point of 270 C and lattice periods $a = 3.82$, $b = 4.72$ and $c = 12.5 \text{ \AA}$ and cementite. The chemical composition of the intermediate carbide phases differ from the cementite phase. With increasing degree of dispersion the carbide phases can be classified into the following series: cementite, rhombic, hexagonal. Crystals of the hexagonal and rhombic phases have a lamellar shape. Acknowledgments are made to B. A. Apayev, Z. G. Pinsker and S. V. Kaverin for their advice and assistance.

Card 2/2

There are 3 tables and 12 references, 8 of which are Slavic.

SUBMITTED: January 9, 1957.

ASSOCIATION: Gorky Physico-Technical Research Institute.
(Gor'kovskiy Issledovatel'skiy Fiziko-Tekhnicheskiy Institut).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Gudkova, N. V.

126-1-33/40

AUTHORS: Gudkova, N. V., Levina, E. I. and Tolomasov, V. A.

TITLE: Supplement to the paper "Investigation of the carbide phases of tempered low carbon steel".
(Dopolneniye k stat'ye "Issledovaniye karbidnykh faz otpushchenoy uglerodistoy stali")

PERIODICAL: Fizika Metallov i Metallovedeniye, 1957, Vol.5, No.1, pp. 178-179 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: As a supplement to an earlier paper published in the same journal, 1957, Vol.IV, No.3, pp.500-504, a series of $I_s(T)$ curves and electron diffraction pictures are given^s of electrolytic precipitates for the steel Y12 tempered during one hour at various temperatures. There are 7 figures and 1 Slavic reference.

(Note: This is a full translation except for the figure captions).

SUBMITTED: January 21, 1957.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

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18.1110

66241

SOV/126-8-3-28/33

AUTHORS: Gudkova, N.V. and Kuznetsova, V.P.

TITLE: On Intermediate Carbide Phases in Carbon Steels

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 1959, Vol 8, Nr 3, pp 468-470 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: On the basis of magnetic phase analysis results, B.A.Apayev (Ref 1) has expressed the opinion that the phase composition of tempered carbon steels varies in relation to carbon content. The variation is due to the intermediate carbide phase $x - Fe_xC$ which cannot be detected by the magnetic method in steels containing less than 0.4% carbon. However, in electronographic investigations of carbide deposits in tempered carbon steels, the same intermediate carbide phases are detected, independent of carbon content. In the steel U12 (Ref 2) investigated earlier, 2 intermediate carbide phases have been detected: a hexagonal in a specimen tempered at 150°C and a rhombic in a specimen tempered at 200°C. The same phases have been detected in a study of the carbon steel 30. The carbide deposits for the investigation were obtained by electrolytic solution of the specimens according to N.M.Popova's method (Ref 3). Steel specimens

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On Intermediate Carbide Phases in Carbon Steels

of 50 mm length and 13 mm diameter were first quenched from a temperature of 880°C in alkali and then tempered at temperatures of 150, 200, 250, 300 and 350°C for 1 hour. The best diffraction pictures obtained of the intermediate carbide phases of the carbon steel 30 were a hexagonal (Fig 1) from a specimen which had been tempered at 250°C after a 6 hours' solution and a rhombic (Fig 2) from a specimen which had been tempered at 300°C after a 6 hours' solution. In Tables 1 and 2, the interplanar distances and line intensities for the hexagonal phase (Table 1) and for the rhombic phase (Table 2) for the steels 30 and U12 (Ref 2) are given. A comparison shows a satisfactory agreement between the interplanar distances and hence also between the lattice parameters (hexagonal - $a = 6.27\text{\AA}$, $c = 21.40\text{\AA}$ and rhombic - $a = 3.82\text{\AA}$, $b = 4.72\text{\AA}$, $c = 12.50\text{\AA}$) and between the intensities of the lines obtained. It must be pointed out that firstly, the intermediate carbide phases in the carbon steel 30 are detected at higher tempering temperatures than in the steel U12 and, secondly, it was not possible to obtain clear diffraction pictures of the carbon steel 30 with a

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SOV/126-8-3-28/33

On Intermediate Carbide Phases in Carbon Steels

great number of reflections as obtained earlier for steel U12 (Ref 2). Both facts can, in the authors' opinion, be explained by the low quantity of intermediate carbide phases in the carbon steel 30. It appears that this was also the reason why the intermediate phase χ could not be detected by the magnetic method. It is possible that the quantity of this phase in the tempered steel 30 is beyond the sensitivity of the magnetic method used in the work (Ref 1). There are 2 figures, 2 tables and 3 Soviet references.

n.b. This is a full translation, except figures and tables.

ASSOCIATION: Gor'kovskiy issledovatel'skiy fiziko-tekhicheskiy institut (Gor'kiy Physico-Technical Research Institute)

SUBMITTED: September 18, 1958

Card 3/3

4

BLISTANOV, A.A.; BOKSHTEYN, S.Z.; GUDKOVA, T.I.; ZHUKOVITSKIY, A.A.; KISHKIN,
S.T.

Investigating the effect of stress on porosity forming. Issl. po zharo-
proch. splav. 10:81-86 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

GUDKOVA, T.I.; KOZAROVITSKIY, L.A.; MIKHAYLOV, N.V.

Effect of the structural and mechanical properties of printing inks on their behavior in the printing process. Koll. zhur. 22 no. 6:649-657 N-D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut poligraficheskoy promyshlennosti, Moskva. (Printing ink)

16

GUDKOVA, T. I.

B

STUDY OF MICROPLASTICITY OF COMMERCIAL ALLOYS BY MEANS OF A "MICROSCREEN." (In Russian.) T. I. Gudkova, N. E. Karskii, and G. I. Sobolev. *Zavodskaya Laboratoriya* (Factory Laboratory), v. 15, July 1940, p. 818-821.

Describes method of drawing a microscreen, for the purpose of graduating in hundredths of a millimeter, for above investigation. Several photomicrographs illustrate applicability.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Gudkova, T. I.

ne
and

Metals

Study of the Homogeneity of Alloys and Mobility Along Grain Boundaries with the Aid of Radioactive Isotopes. S. Z. Bokshtein, T. I. Gudkova, S. T. Kishkin and I. M. Storn. (*Zavodskaya Laboratoriya*, 1955, 21, (4), 423-433). [In Russian]. The theory of the autoradiographic method as applied to the study of the distribution of elements in alloys is discussed, and suitable methods are described.

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Results obtained for carbon in cast steel (0.33% C), for tin in iron and for various elements in nickel are illustrated and examined. During the study of the kinetics of element redistribution the possibility was noted of increased heterogeneity as a result of diffusional annealing. The mobility of components was found to be considerably greater in deformed than in cast alloys. Diffusion inside a crystal and along grain boundaries can be studied photometrically. —S. K.

MS

Gudkova, T. I.

USSR/Engineering - Radiographic analysis

Card 1/1

Pub. 22 - 22/52

Authors : Kishkin, S. T.; Boksheyn, S. Z.; Moroz, L. M.; and Gudkova, T. I.

Title : Quantitative analysis of the distribution of elements in alloys

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 101/4, 667-670, Apr 1, 1955

Abstract : The quantitative radiographic method for quantitative analysis of elements in alloys is described. The application of this method in determining the nonuniform distribution of tungsten in nickel-tungsten alloy is discussed. Results are given. Five references: 1 Swiss and 4 USSR (1947-1954). Graphs; illustrations.

Institution : Scientific Research Institute of Aviation Materials

Presented by: Academician G. V. Kurdyumov, July 15, 1954

GUOKOVA, T. I.

✓ An investigation by autoradiography methods of diffusion through the body of a metal and along the crystal boundaries. S. Z. Bokshtein, S. T. Kishkin, L. M. Miron, and T. I. Gudkova. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 102, 78-5 (1958). The diffusion was studied by applying electrolytically an extremely thin coating of radioactive Sn to a polished surface of Fe or Ni. A 2nd section, polished but uncoated, was clamped on the 1st, and the samples were annealed. The surface activities of both sections were the same after ignition. The annealed samples were cut at a slant and placed in contact with a photoactive surface, and the prints obtained were examd. photometrically. The radiograms of Fe and Ni were different, revealing the Sn to have diffused evenly through the Fe cross section, whereas in Ni the diffusion proceeded evenly at first and then only along the crystal boundaries. W. M. Sternberg

③

AUTHORS: Gudlova, T.I., Gorbato, V.S., Bokshchyn, S.Z., 32-12-15/71
Zhurkovitskiy, A.A., Kishkin, S.T.

TITLE: A Method of Investigating the Influence Exercised by Tension and Deformation Upon the Self-Diffusion of Iron (Metodika issledovaniya vliyaniya napryazheniya i defornatsii na samodiffuziyu zheleza).

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1957, Vol. 23, Nr 12, pp. 1438-1439 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In an Institute of the AN USSR, which is not mentioned here, a special device was constructed which makes it possible to carry out diffusion red hot heating in the vacuum, in which the diffusion properties of the samples can be investigated by making use of traction at the conditions of elastic and plastic deformation. The apparatus consists of a combination of the test-machine "BN-8", a steel vacuum camera having a diameter of 200 mm, and containing an electric furnace of 110 mm length and the necessary measuring devices. The flat samples of slightly carboniferous steel (0,1% C; 0,35% Mn; 0,024% P; 0,015% S) were subjected to traction in the machine up to the degree of extension and destruction. Because of the decrease of structural tensions the samples were previously softened in the vacuum at 1000°C, after which they were on one side and on a surface of 1 cm² provided with a coating of electrolytic iron which served as diffusion

Card 1/2

A Method of Investigating the Influence Exercised by Tension
and Deformation Upon the Self-Diffusion of Iron

32-12-19/71

object. The results obtained are shown together in a table. It was found that the self-diffusion of iron under certain conditions develops mainly according to the structural grain boundaries, and that the circumstances of the application of fraction as well as of the high temperature accelerate the diffusion of iron. The plastic deformation of the sample increases the self-diffusion of iron by nearly the three-fold, which is explained by the atomic motion which sets in. At the same time, however, the activation energy in the corresponding domain of the sample is diminished. Iron with a 0,1% C-content enters into the two-phase state ($\alpha - \gamma$) at 750-800°C, but because the α -phase remains predominant, it also determines the velocity of the diffusion current. There are 1 table and 9 Slavic references.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

1. Iron-Self diffusion-Determination
2. Instrumentation
3. Iron-Tension
4. Iron-Deformation

18(7)

AUTHORS:

Bokhshteyn, S. Z., Gudkova, T. I., Zhukhovitskiy, A. A.,
Kishkin, S. T.

SOV/20-121-6-17/45

TITLE:

On the Influence of Irreducible Structure Modifications Which Occur During a Plastic Deformation on the Diffusion Mobility (O vliyaniy neobratimyykh strukturnyykh izmeneniy, vznikayushchikh pri plasticheskoy deformatsii, na diffuzionnyuyu podvizhnost')

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 121, Nr 6, pp 1015-1018 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

This paper investigates the influence of a previous plastic deformation at a high temperature on the diffusion of zink in nickel. This investigation is carried out separately for the volume and for the boundaries of the grains. The previous deformation of the plain samples were carried out by means of expanding tensions $\sigma = 6 \text{ kg/mm}^2$ at a temperature of 700° in the course of 5; 25; 50; and 60 hours. The diffusion currents were determined by autoradiography of an oblique section. The experimental results are given in a table and in a diagram. According to these results, a previous deformation increases considerably the velocity of the diffusion of tin in nickel

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SOV/20-121-6-17/45
On the Influence of Irreducible Structure Modifications Which Occur During
a Plastic Deformation on the Diffusion Mobility

(on the boundary and also in the volume). The volume modification is modified much more than the diffusion on the boundaries. For small deformations, the effect upon the boundaries and upon the grain has the same intensity. According to the analysis of the autoradiograms, the diffusion mainly takes place along the grain boundaries. The influence of the grain boundaries on the diffusion velocity decreases if the previous plastic deformation becomes more intensive. The above-given results may be explained by the following assumption: The plastic deformation at high temperatures causes essential modifications of the microstructure of the alloy. These modifications are irreversible or the initial state may be restored only by a heating of the samples to sufficiently high temperatures. According to an X-ray investigation, the above-discussed previous deformation at high temperatures noticeably diminishes the size of the blocks left after diffusion tempering. The results found for the diffusion of tin in nickel at 800° in the course of 100 hours are given in a table. The irreducible modifications of the structure exercise considerable influence on the diffusion mobility during

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On the Influence of Irreducible Structure Modifications Which Occur During
a Plastic Deformation on the Diffusion Mobility

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the plastic deformation. A previous plastic deformation intensifies diffusion considerably. There are 5 figures, 2 tables, and 10 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut aviatsionnykh materialov
(All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Aircraft Materials)

PRESENTED: April 19, 1958, by G. V. Kurdyunov, Academician

SUBMITTED: April 1, 1958

Card 3/3

GUDKOVA, T. I., Candidate Tech Sci (diss) -- "Investigation of the effect of the structural-mechanical properties of ink on its behavior in the process of typographic printing". Moscow, 1959. 16 pp (Min Higher Educ USSR, Moscow Polygraphic Inst), 150 copies (KL, No 25, 1959, 133)

BUKHOVA, T. I.

SOV/235

PHASE I BOOK EXPLANATION

2A(6)

Academiya nauk SSSR

Metallurgy problem pochomati (voprosy teorii) ob raznykh stazhakh (Some Problems in the Strength of Solids; Collection of Articles) Moscow, Izdatel'stvo AN SSSR, 1959. 306 p. Kraya slizh imarant. 2,000 copies printed.

Ed. of Publishing House: V. I. Aver'yanov; Tech. Ed.: R. S. Avner; Editorial Board: A. P. Ioffe, Academician; G. V. Kurdyumov, Academician; S. B. Zhurav, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences; B. P. Vitman, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences; P. I. Ushakov, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Professor (MSP, M.); L. A. Glikman, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; B. A. Zaslavskiy, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; V. A. Serebryy, Doctor of Technical Sciences; Ye. B. Fridman, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; B. S. Ioffe, Candidate of Technical Sciences (Deputy Insp. Ed.).

PURPOSE: This book is intended for construction engineers, technologists, physicists and other persons interested in the strength of materials.

CONTENTS: This collection of articles was compiled by the Odeskaya fiziko-matematicheskaya shkola AN SSSR (Department of Physical and Mathematical Sciences) and the Fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut AN SSSR (Institute of Applied Physics, Academy of Sciences, USSR) in connection of the 80th birthday of Nikolay Nikolayevich Avdeyev, eminent metallurgist (Department of the Strength of Materials of the Institute of Applied Physics, Academy of Sciences, USSR, (MSP, M.)) at the Leningradskiy metallurgicheskii institut (Leningrad Polytechnic Institute), recipient of the Stalin Prize (1943), the Order of the Patriotic War (1945) and the Order of Lenin (1955). The articles deal with the strength of materials, phenomena of impurity solubility, ductility, brittleness, hydrogen embrittlement, cold brittleness, fatigue of metals, and action speed on the mechanical properties of materials, changes of mechanical properties of the strength, plasticity, and ductility of mechanical properties of some metals. Numerous personalities are named at the end of each article.

Glavin, I. A., B. G. Lazarev, Ye. B. Zhurav, and V. I. Kozlovskiy (Fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut AN SSSR, Department of Applied Physics, Academy of Sciences (MSP, M.)). Low-temperature Polymorphism of Metals 61

Zhurav, Ye. B., and B. Ye. Spasibovskiy (Institute of Applied Physics, Academy of Sciences, USSR, Leningrad). The Dependency of Strength Under Different Load Conditions 68

Bukhova, T. I., I. I. Glikman, A. A. Zhabitskiy, and S. T. Khabibullin (MSP, M., State University Leningrad). Diffusion Creep of Grain Specimens Pressed from Powdered Iron 76

Spasibovskiy, B. Ye., and B. G. Lazarev (Institut fiziki metallov AN SSSR, Sverdlovsk-Institute of Metal Physics, Ural Branch, Academy of Sciences, USSR, Sverdlovsk). Influence of Aluminum and Copper on the Deformation of Metals 87

Kozlovskiy, V. I., and V. A. Serebryy (Institut fiziki metallov AN SSSR, Sverdlovsk-Institute of Metal Physics, Ural Branch, Academy of Sciences, USSR, Sverdlovsk). Relationship Between Mechanical and Thermal Characteristics of Crystals 93

Gaber, B. I., and I. I. Solovchenko (Gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskii institut imeni G. S. Sklovskogo, M. SP, M., State Pedagogical Institute imeni G. S. Sklovskogo, M. SP, M.). Strengthening of Rock Salt Crystals by Parallel Reverses Hardening 105

Glikman, I. A., and V. A. Serebryy (Institute for Metal Physics, Ural Branch, Academy of Sciences, USSR, Sverdlovsk). Some Aspects of Stress Relaxation in Bronze Mg₂Zn 111

Troshchalo, S. O., and L. A. Vashchenko (Polyshtatskiy institut imeni M. I. Mikulina, Leningrad). Increasing the Elastic Limit and Decreasing the Elastic Aftereffect During Cold Hardening and Tempering of Biting Aluminum Bronzes EN7 115

Glikman, I. A., and M. B. Kabanov (IT) po pererabotke metallicheskikh konstruktsionnykh spetsialnykh stali i legirovaniyu shtampannykh i kovanymi metalami (Institute of Metal Physics, Ural Branch, Academy of Sciences, USSR, Sverdlovsk). Nature of the Physical Yield Point of Steel 120

GUDKOVA, T. I.

The first prize of 10,000 roubles (imeni D. K. Chernov) was awarded to the following team: Professor S. Z. Bokshteyn, Engineer T. I. Gudkova, Doctor of Technical Sciences Professor A. A. Zhukhovitskiy, Doctor of Technical Sciences Professor S. T. Kishkin and Engineer L. M. Moroz for the paper "Investigation of the diffusion and the distribution of components in a real metal by means of radioactive tracers". The work described in this paper represents experimental and theoretical work of fundamental importance on diffusion in alloys as a function of the structure of the metal and the stress field caused by external action. A brief summary is given of this paper and it is stated that it is not only of major theoretical importance but also of practical interest, particularly from the point of view of the problem of high temperature strength.

Results of the 1958 Competition for Obtaining imeni D. K. Chernov and imeni N. A. Minkevich Prizes, Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, 1959, No. 6, pp 62-64

BOKSHTEYN, S.Z.; GUDKOVA, T.I.; ZHUKHOVITSKIY, A.A.; KISHKIN, S.T.

Effect of stress and deformation on diffusion processes.
Isul.po zharopr.splav. 4:158-164 '59. (MIRA 13:5)
(Diffusion) (Deformations(Mechanics))

BOKSHTYN, B.S.; GUDKOVA, T.I.

Evaluating factors determining changes in diffusion mobility during deformation. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; Chern.Met. no.5: 108-114 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali.
(Diffusion coatings) (Dislocations in metals)

BOKSHEYN, S.Z., doktor tekhn.nauk; GUDKOVA, T.I., kand.tekhn.nauk;
ZHUKHOVITSKIY, A.A., doktor khim.nauk, KISHKIN, S.T., doktor
tekhn.nauk

Effect of prestressing and of the creep process on diffusion
inside and along the grain boundaries. Trudy MAI no.123:35-40
'60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Crystal lattices) (Creep of metals)

ACCESSION NR: AT4040417

S/0000/64/000/000/0133/0146

AUTHOR: Blistanov, A. A.; Bokshteyn, S. Z.; Gudkova, T. I.; Kishkin, S. T.; Zhukhovitskiy, A. A.

TITLE: Pore formation and rupture at high temperatures in relation to stress and metal structure

SOURCE: Protsessy* diffuzii, struktura i svoystva metallov (Diffusion processes, structure and properties of metals); sbornik statey. Moscow, Izd-vo Mashinostroyeniye, 1964, 133-146

TOPIC TAGS: alpha brass, nichrome, nickel based alloy, alloy pore formation, volatile constituent diffusion, grain boundary effect, stress effect, metal structure effect, high temperature failure, metal failure analysis

ABSTRACT: This study concerned the kinetics of pore formation, as well as the effects of stress, temperature and structure of the metal on such processes in relation to failure of the metal at high temperatures. Sheet samples of alpha brass (32% Zn and 68% Cu; annealed 50 hrs. at 800C and 0.01 ram Hg) and a Nichrome alloy (20% Cr, 80% Ni; prehomogenized

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ACCESSION NR: AT4040417

50 hrs. at 1200C in argon) were polished electrolytically, then homogenized in a vacuum (residual pressure 0.001 mm Hg, temp. 500 - 1250C, volatile component distillation) under stresses varying from 15 to 120 kg/cm² or unstressed. Results obtained with the brass samples indicate that pore formation is initiated due to evaporation and the accompanying diffusive migration of constituents. The effect of grain boundaries is not apparent in the initial stages, but becomes clearly pronounced as the process continues. Pores form earlier as temperature rises. The presence of stress accelerates the process and the effect of grain boundaries rises sharply. The process is completed by cracking and rupture along the grain boundaries. Pore formation was absent in unstressed nichrome, while stressed samples showed significant porosity, cracks and eventual failure, mainly along the grain boundaries. Other experiments indicate that heterogeneity of the material significantly affects patterns of pore distribution. It is concluded that similar studies will permit physical analysis of metal failure at high temperatures. Orig. art. has: 4 graphs and 8 photomicrographs.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 09Dec63

DATE ACQ: 28May64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4040418

S/0000/64/000/000/0147/0151

AUTHOR: Bokshteyn, S. Z. ; Gudkova, T. I. ; Zhukhovitskiy, A. A. ; Kishkin, S. T.

TITLE: Effect of preliminary deformation on pore formation

SOURCE: Protsessy* diffuzii, struktura i svoystva metallov (Diffusion processes, structure and properties of metals); sbornik statey. Moscow, Izd-va Mashinostroyeniye, 1964, 147-151

TOPIC TAGS: alpha brass, pore formation, preliminary deformation effect, high temperature effect, metal evaporation, alloy failure

ABSTRACT: Cylindrical samples ($h = 10$ mm) of alpha brass (38% Zn, 62% Cu) were annealed for 3 hrs. at 800C in an argon atmosphere, then pressed at room temperature to deformation levels of 3-5%, 15-20% and 55-60%. The effect of preliminary deformation on evaporation was evaluated from changes in sample weight during subsequent vacuum homogenizing (4 hrs. at 700, 800 or 850C). It was found that preliminary plastic deformation increased the rate of evaporation, as well as the number and size of pores forming at high temperatures. The effect was most pronounced at deformation levels of 10% or less and

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ACCESSION NR: AT4040418

decreased at higher levels or as temperature increased. Orig. art. has: 4 graphs.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 09Dec63

DATE ACQ: 28May64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card: 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4013931

S/2659/63/010/000/0081/0086

AUTHOR: Blistanov, A. A.; Bokshtsyn, S. Z.; Gudkova, T. I.; Zhukhovitskiy, A. A.
Kishkin, S. T.

TITLE: Investigation of the influence of stress on pore formation

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Issledovaniya po zharoprochny^m splavam,
v. 10, 1963, 81-86

TOPIC TAGS: pore formation, high temperature stress, external stress, strain,
cracking, brass, alloy structure

ABSTRACT: Pores arise from the coagulation of vacancies produced in the crystal lattice by high temperatures and the effect of external stress and plastic deformation. There is very little information in the world literature on the various factors affecting pore formation, and most of the work which has been done is qualitative in nature. There has been little theoretical work with a quantitative approach, and no experimental work, despite the importance of the subject. The present investigation considered the main-laws of pore distribution, the influence of external factors on pore formation, the relationship between pore formation and the structure of the specimen, and the mechanism

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ACCESSION NR: AT4013931

of the formation of pores and cracks in the presence or absence of external factors. Experiments were carried out on α -brass annealed for 50 hrs. at 800C, electropolished, heated by diffusion and then subjected to density determination and examination of the microstructure. The results corroborated the main laws of pore distribution near the sample surface, but showed that the distribution often differed from that predicted on the basis of the laws of diffusion. A theoretical analysis is carried out of the nature of pore distribution at varying depths in the specimen, yielding a calculated curve with a maximum pore density which agreed well with the experimentally determined curve for brass. In polycrystalline brass, pore formation takes place primarily as the result of the limited diffusion of zinc, with volume diffusion playing an increasing role at high temperatures. External stress was found to play an important role in accelerating pore formation and development along the grain boundaries. Under the influence of stress, the energy of activation for pore formation was increased to 26 kcal/gram-atom. It was thus of the same order of magnitude as the energy of activation of diffusion of the volatile component along the grain boundaries. It is suggested that at high temperatures cracks develop mainly as the result of destruction of material remaining between the pores, while at low temperatures the principal process is pore coagulation. The role of impurities in pore formation and their effect in determining the pore distribution is pointed out. A theoretical evaluation of the role of the grain boundaries in pore formation, using the

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ACCESSION NR: AT4013931

Fisher formula, showed that the grain boundaries are the principal channels along which the movement of the volatile component takes place. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 formula.

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

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 27Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

3/3

Card

ACC NR: AP6028581 SOURCE CODE: UR/0129/66/009/008/0002/0006

AUTHOR: Bokshteyn, S. Z.; Giunashvili, D. A.; Gudkova, T. I.; Kishkin, S. T.

ORG: none

TITLE: Vaporization and pore formation in aluminum-zinc and copper-zinc alloys

SOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no. 8, 1966, 2-6

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum ~~base~~ alloy, copper ~~base~~ alloy, ~~vacuum~~ sublimation, ~~mass~~ porosity / IL68 copper ~~base~~ alloy, V92 aluminum base alloy

ABSTRACT: Vaporization and pore formation in L68 brass (Zn—32%; Cu—68%), and V92 (Fe—0.15%; Mn—0.61%; Si—0.11%; Mo—4.18%; Zn—3.20%) and A (Zn—9.10%) aluminum-base alloys have been investigated at temperatures up to about 700C in a vacuum of 10⁻³—10⁻⁶ torr. It was found that in copper-zinc alloy, the pores form in the whole volume of specimens, while in aluminum-base alloys, the pores form on the surface by vaporization of grain portions and even whole grains. The rate of vaporization and pore formation was affected by stresses

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UDC: 669.7135:539.378.3

ACC NR: AP6028581

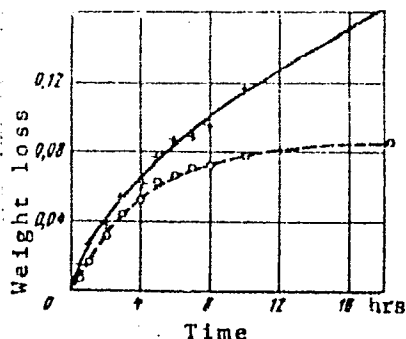


Fig. 1. Time dependence of weight loss at 750C for unstressed specimen (broken line) and a specimen under tension of 15 kg/mm² (solid line)

(see Fig. 1). The weight loss of an aluminum-alloy specimen under a tensile stress of 0.3 kg/mm² in 20 hr at 500C was six times greater than that of an unstressed specimen. However, at 550C the effect of stresses on the vaporization rate was negligible. It was also established that in aluminum alloys, the pores form around structure defects, mainly at the grain boundaries. Therefore, electrolytically polished specimens vaporized more slowly and formed fewer pores than conventionally polished specimens. Tensile stress intensifies pore formation at the grain boundaries. In the subsequent stages, diffusion determines the rate of vaporization and pore formation. The amount of pores and the rate of their formation increases with a temperature increase; however, after the pores are

formed, no significant increase in their size and number was observed with prolonged exposure time. With increasing zinc content, the amount of evaporated zinc and the number and depth of pores increase rapidly. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 004/ ATD PRESS: [TB] 5263

Card 2/2

KOLYKHALOV, P.A.; SHCHEGOLEVA, R.I.; VASIL'YEVA, I.N.; GUDKOVA, T.K.;
MAKOVSKAYA, N.G.; TOLSTYKH, A.S.; KRAMCHENKOVA, L.V.; NEDZVETSKAYA,
G.V.; STROKOVA, A.Ya.; GERMANOVICH, N.N., red.; KARZHAVINA, Ye.,
tekhn.red.

[Economy of Lipetsk Province; a statistical manual] Narodnoe
khoziaistvo Lipetskoi oblasti; statisticheskii sbornik. Lipetsk,
Lipetskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1959. 182 p. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Lipetskaya oblast'. Statisticheskoye upravleniye. 2. Statisti-
cheskoye upravleniye Lipetskoy oblasti (for Kolykhalov, Shchegoleva,
Vasil'yeva, Gudkova, Makovskaya, Tolstykh, Kramchenkova, Nedzvetskaya,
Strokova). 3. Nachal'nik Statisticheskogo upravleniya Lipetskoy ob-
lasti (for Germanovich).
(Lipetsk Province--Statistics)

CA

15

GUDKOVA, T.V.

Technique for quantitative assays of soil antibiotics
V. S. Rossovskaya and T. V. Gudkova (Erisman Central
Research Inst. Hyg., Moscow). *Mikrobiologiya* 19, 235
(1950). -- Dependable assay of antibiotics in soil is possible
by a system of successively inoculating solid nutrient
media with soil samples and test organisms.

Johan F. Smith

GUDKOVA, T. V.

USSR/Medicine - Antibiotics May 51

"Bacterial Antagonists Acting Against the Intestinal Typhoid Group in Podsol Soils," T. V. Gudkova

"Gig 1 San" No 5, pp 41-44

Most common bacilli coli antagonists found in podsol soils are Bac. mesentericus and Bac. asterosporus. Bac. virgulus and Bac. megatherium are found more rarely. Number of nonsporiferous soil bacteria antagonistic to bacilli coli is limited. Most of the antagonists are sporiferous,

LC 186R69

USSR/Medicine - Antibiotics (Contd) May 51

With Bac. mesentericus and Bac. asterosporus pre-dominating. These antagonists play important role in self-purification of the soil.

LC 186R69

GUDKOVA, V. P.

Dyeing the bottom of footwear. V. A. Gold'shtein, E. A. Pospelova, and V. P. Gudkova. U.S.S.R. 104,188, Nov. 25, 1959. The leather for the bottom of footwear is colored with a mixt. of casein, glyptal, an aq. dispersion of a vinylene dichloride-chloroacryl copolymerization product, and the desired pigments. M. Heach

GUDKOVA, Ye. I.

"Hereditability and Its Variability in Pathogenic Bacteria," Thesis of the Joint Michurin-Darwinian Conference, Moscow-Leningrad, March 1949. - pages 30-31.

GUDKOVA, Ye. I.

"Listerella Infection (Neurella Infection)," Acad. Med. Sci., Moscow, 1950. 204 pages.

Review of monograph 580177, no date

GUDKOVA, Ye. I.

The Phagocytic Reactions in Tonsils and in Peripheral Blood in Cases of Influenza and Acute Catarrhs

Problema Grippe i Ostrykh Katarrov Verkhnikh Dykhatel'nykh Putey, Moscow 1952, pp 23-24

Bibliography, Zhurnal Mikrobiologii, Epidemiologii i Immunobiologii, No. 3, 1953, pp 80-9
-W-27086, 25 Jul 1953

GUDKOVA, Ye. I.

The Role of *Ixodes ricinus* in the Epidemiology of Listerellosis

The three strains of the culture *Listerella Monocytogenes* were isolated from 367 ticks (*Ixodes ricinus*) which had been taken from livestock infested with *Listeria* in the central part of the USSR. Culturally and serologically these strains were identical with *Listeria* isolated from water-rats. Evidently, the *I. ricinus* ticks become infected from rodents and transmit it from a sick animal to a healthy one. (RZhBiol, No. 7, 1955)
Tr. Gos. n-i. in-ta Ukha, Gorla i Nosa, 3, 1953, 64-69.

SO: Sum. No. 744, 8 Dec 55 - Supplementary Survey of Soviet Scientific Abstracts (17)

GUDKOVA, YE. I.

USSR/Medicine - Modification of Microorganisms

Jul 53

"The Role of Modification of Pathogenic Microbes in Processes of Species Formation," P. P. Sakharov, Ye. I. Gudkova, State Sci-Res Inst of Otolaryngology; Chair of Genetics, Moscow State U

Zhur Mikr, Epid, i Immun, No 7, p 80

Cl. perfringens, on penetrating into the chest of wounded subjects, acquires the properties of Cl. fallax. On cultivation in nutrient media, Cl. sor-delli develops the properties of Cl. sporogenes. On being passed through the brain, listerellae become

267T55

neurotropic; after passages through the blood, they acquire the capacity to produce sepsis. As a result of adaptation to different animals, pasteurellae develop properties equivalent to species differences. The same applies to listerellae and representatives of the Erysipelothrix genus.

Translation M-8, 30 NOV 54

GUDKOVA, Ye. I.

USSR/Medicine - New Drugs

Nov 53

"Investigation of the Antibacterial Action of the Silver Salt of Norsulfazole," Ye.I. Gudkova, Inst of Ear, Throat, and Nose Diseases, Min Health RSFSR

Zhur Mikro, Epid, i Immun, No 11, p 68

The colloidal dispersion of the Ag salt of norsulfazole [sulfathiazole] has a wider range of antibacterial activity than all other sulfa drugs. It proved bactericidal in vitro with respect to influenza bacilli [sic], diphtheria bacilli, staphylococci, salmonellae, Erysipelothrix, listerellae,

271T46

and pasteurellae. Diplococci and staphylococci strain No 22 were the most resistant. Applied locally for the therapy of influenza and catarrhs, this drug was more effective than penicillin. It was also found to activate immune-phagocytic reactions.

SAKHAROV, P.P.; GUDKOVA, Ye.I.; BUREVA, V.P.

Study of reactivity of the macroorganism in infectious diseases
of the upper respiratory tract. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun.
no.2:69 F '54. (MLRA 7:3)

1. Iz Instituta ukha, gorla i nosa Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya
SSSR.
(Respiratory organs--Diseases)

(F. 100)

ГЛУДКОВА, Е. И.

Усеч

✓ The prevention of allergic conditions. (An experimental study). E. I. Gudkova and P. P. Sakharov (S.S. Research Inst., Experimental Allergy, Ministry of Health, U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Bull. Exptl. Biol. & Med.* 38, No. 12, 48-52 (1954).—A 10% soln. of CaCl₂ administered per os over a long period acts as an efficient desensitizer. The same is true of intradermal injection of specific antigens. Procaine and atropine constitute only weak antiallergic agents. The simultaneous per os administration of CaCl₂ and intradermal injection of specific antigen was 100% effective as an antiallergic treatment. However, the time of the CaCl₂ administration and of the allergen injection are important. B. S. Levin—

USSR/Microbiology - Microorganisms Pathogenic to Humans and
Animals.

F-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958, 43342

Author : Gudkova, E.I.

Inst :

Title : The Role of Streptococci in Etiology and Pathogenesis
of Angina Diseases.

Orig Pub : Tr. Gos. n.-i. in-ta ukha, gorla i nosa, 1955, No 5, 11-
23.

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

GUDKOVA, Ye.I.

Microflora of the tonsils and the immunologic reactivity in
anginous and influenzal diseases. Trudy gos.nauch.-issl.inst.
ukha, gorla i nosa. 6:46-84 '55. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Iz otdela ostrykh infektsiy (zav. - prof.P.P.Sakharov)
Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ukha,
gorla i nosa.

(TONSILS--BACTERIOLOGY) (IMMUNITY)
(STREPTOCOCCAL INFECTIONS)

GUDKOVA, Ye.I.

Studying the effect of novocaine and tonsillectomy on the dynamics of phagocytic reactions in patients with chronic tonsillitis and in experiments on sensitized guinea pigs. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. no.8:106 Ag '55 (MLRA 8:11)
(TONSILS--DISEASES) (NOVOCAINE) (PHAGOCYTOSIS)

SAKHAROV, P.P.; GUDKOVA, Ye.I.

Etiology and pathogenesis of tonsillitis. Zhur.mikrobiol.
epid. i immun. no.8:106-107 Ag '55 (MLRA 8:11)
(TONSILS-DISEASES) (STREPTOCOCCUS)

SAKHAROV, P.P., professor; GUDKOVA, Ye.I., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk.

Infectious characteristics of tonsil diseases and methods for their prevention. Vest.oto-rin. 17 no.2:11-14 Mr-Ap '55. (MIRA 8:7)

1. Iz otdela ostrykh infektsiy Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ukha, gorla i nosa Ministerstva zkravookhraneniya RSFSR (dir. za-sluzhennyi deyatel' nauki prof. V.K.Trutnev).
(TONSILLITIS, prevention and control)

GUDKOVA, Ye.I.; VORONINA, T.P.

Diagnosis of anginas caused by *Listeria*. Zhur.mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 27 no.8:31-39 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Iz Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ukha, gorla i nosa Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR i sanitarno-epidemiologicheskogo otryada.

(*LISTERIA*, infections,
tonsillitis, diag. (Rus))
(*TONSILLITIS*, etiology and pathogenesis,
Listeria, diag. (Rus))

USSR/General Problems of Pathology - Pathophysiology of the U.
Infectious Process.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 2, 1959, 8655

Author : Gudkova, Ye.I., Sakharov, P.P.

Inst : "

Title : Study of the Essence of Allergy to the Streptococcus in
Rheumatic Fever.

Orig Pub : Byul. eksperim. biol. i med., 1957, 44, No 10, 81-85

Abstract : Leucocytes or erythrocytes of rheumatic fever patients who showed a pronounced allergic reaction after the intracutaneous injection of streptococcal allergen were injected into guinea pigs in the area of the palatine arches. After three weeks, a filtrate of streptococcus culture was injected I.V. into the same animals. Of the 40 guinea pigs, typical anaphylactic phenomena developed in 19, anaphylactoid phenomena, in 11. Control animals which were given red blood cells or white blood cells of

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USSR/General Problems of Pathology - Pathophysiology of the U.
Infectious Process.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 2, 1959, 8655

healthy persons did not show any reactions. Probably it is not the streptococcal cells which produce the sensitization but rather their activity products which pass through the bacterial filter or filtrable forms of the streptococci. Washed blood cells of rheumatic fever patients contain these sensitizing substances. -- N.D. Beklemishev

Card 2/2

GUDKOVA, Ye. I.; SUSLOVA, V. S.

Preservation capacity of lyophilized *Listeria* cultures. Zhur.
mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 29 no.3:120 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz Instituta ukha, gorla i nosa i Gosudarstvennogo kontrol'nogo
instituta imeni Tarasevicha.
(*LISTERIA*)

GUDKOVA, Ye.I., MIRONOVA, K.A., KUZ'MINSKIY, A.S., GEYNE, G.O.

Second outbreak of listerellal anginas in a populated area.

Zhur.mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 29 no.9:24-28 S'58 (MIRA 11:10)

1. Iz Instituta ukha, gorla, i nosa.
(TONSILLITIS, epidemiology,
in Russia, caused by Listeria (Rus))
(LISTERIA, infections,
tonsillitis, epidemiol. in Russia (Rus))

SAKHAROV, Petr Petrovich; GUDKOVA, Yevfrosin'ya Ignat'yevna

[Listerellosis; etiology, pathogenesis, diagnosis, and control
of human and animal cases] Listerelleznaia infektsiia; etiolo-
giia, patogenez, diagnostika, bor'ba s zabolevaniami liudei i
shivotnykh. Moskva, Medgiz, 1959. 180 p. (MIRA 13:2)
(MONONUCLEOSIS)

SAKHAROV, P.P., prof.; GUDKOVA, Ye.I.; BUREVA, V.B.; FUDSL', T.N.

Hereditary changes in microbes during the process of developing antibiotic and sulfamide resistance and "dependence."

Agrobiologiya, no.3:362-370 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V.Lomonosova, kafedra genetiki i Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ukha, gorla i nosa.

(Antibiotics) (Bacteria, Effect of drugs on)

GUDKOVA, Ye.I.; DODASHVILI, M.I.

Diagnostic significance of antifibrinolytic indices for detecting the activity of a streptococcal infection in tonsillitis and rheumatism. Trudy gos. nauch.-issl. inst. ukha, gorla i nosa no.11:43-55 '59.
(MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz mikrobiologicheskoy laboratorii Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ukha, gorla i nosa.
(TONSILS--DISEASES) (RHEUMATIC FEVER)
(ANTIFIBRINOLYSIN) (ANTISTREPTOLYSINS)

SAKHAROV, P.P.; GUMKOVA, Ye.I.; KAZANSKIY, I.A.; PATYAKINA, O.K.;
SHISHOVA, N.I.

Specific prophylaxis and treatment of tonsillitis and its
complications. Trudy gos. nauch.-issl. inst. ukha. gorla
i nosa no.11:147-164 '59. (MIRA 15:6)
(TONSILS--DISEASES)

SAKHAROV, P.P.; GUDKOVA, Ye.I.; POLSHKOVA, V.M.; FUDEL', T.N.

Study of transformational activity in streptomycin resistance in pathogenic microbes. *Biul. eksp. biol. i med.* 52 no.10:80-84 0 '61.
(MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ukha, gorla i nosa i Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni Lomonosova. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR N.N. Zhukobym-Verezhnikovym.
(STREPTOMYCIN) (BACTERIA, PATHOGENIC)

ZAKHAROV, P.P., prof.; GUDKOVA, Ye.I., kand.biolog.nauk; PORUBINOVSKAYA,
N.M., kand.med.nauk; FISHMAN, G.A.; KHANAZAROVA, N.A.

New data on immunological features in rheumatic fever and tonsillar
diseases. Vop.revm. 2 no.3:12-17 J1-S '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Iz Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
ukha, gorla i nosa (dir. - prof. N.A. Bobrovskiy) Ministerstva
zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.
(RHEUMATIC FEVER) (TONSILS--DISEASES) (IMMUNITY)

GUDKOVICH, Z.M.; NIKIFOROV, Ye.G.

Experimental study of the scheme of permanent currents in the
Arctic basin. Trudy AANII 254:129-154 '63.

(MIRA 17:11)

GUDKOVICH, Y.M.; N.KIBUROV, Ya.S.

Steady drift of a solitary floc. Trudy ANII 253:197-209 199.

(MIRA 17:11)

CHANDLER, J. L.; HANCOCK, G. L.; MAYER, J. W.

Aerodynamic studies of pipe models. Truly ARL 86-019-231 '6).
(MIRA 17:11)

ACCESSION NR: AP4032501

S/0080/64/037/004/0800/0806

AUTHORS: Fel'dman, Yu. A.; Shatsova, S. A.; Gudkova, Ye. Ye.

TITLE: Nickel plating under the action of an ultrasonic field

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 37, no. 4, 1964, 800-806

TOPIC TAGS: nickel plating, electroplating, ultrasonication, cathodic polarization, electrodeposit porosity, electrodeposit adhesion, current yield

ABSTRACT: The effect of ultrasonics on nickel plating from concentrated nickel sulfate solutions was examined. Experiments were run plating nickel from solutions containing 200-250 and 500 gm/l $\text{NiSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ in baths up to 200 liters under the action of an ultrasonic field of a frequency of 15-16 kilocycles/sec. It was found the electrolytes containing 250 or 500 gm/l $\text{NiSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ were not stable and needed constant correction of pH; their current yield was lower (75-85%), and the more concentrated electrolyte could not be sonicated when its depth was more than 10 cm. The electrolytes containing 200-250 gm/l $\text{NiSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$, 30 H_5BO_3 , 10 NaCl, 4NaF (and possible

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ACCESSION NR: AP4032501

formalin and naphthalene disulfonic acid) gave current yields of 96-98% under sonication. The maximum permissible current density was increased three times (at 20C) to five times (at 50C) by sonication. Cathodic polarization was also reduced somewhat. Use of ultrasonics during the electroplating does not affect the adherence of the plate to the base metal, but does reduce the porosity of the deposit. "M. V. Kurganova and A.K. Mokshantseva took part in conducting the experimental work." Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 30Dec62

SUB CODE: MM

NR REF SOV: 013

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 006

Card 2/2

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Fruits. Berries.

11.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958, 44301

Author : Gudkova, Z.P.

Inst : Stalingrad Agricultural Institute.

Title : The Peculiarities of the Growth of the Two-Year Apple Tree Seedlings on the Stocks of Different Origins.

Orig Pub : Sb. nauchn. rabot stud. Stalingr. s.-kh. ia-ta 1956, vyp. 2, 73-77.

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

GUDKOVA-AKSENOVA, N.S.

Environment and its effect upon the structure of certain aquatic insectivora and rodents. Uch.zap.Gor'.un. no.19:135-174 '51. (MLBA 6:6)
(Insectivora) (Rodentia)

GUDKOVA-VYSOTSKAYA, L.S.

Laminar keratoplasty in corneal fistulas. Vest. oft. 76
no.3:22-28 My-Je '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Moskovskaya glaznaya klinicheskaya bol'nitsa (nauchnyy
rukovoditel' - zasluzhenny deyatel' nauki prof. M.L.
Krasnov).

GABKOVICH, E. N.

"The Ice Drift in the Central Arctic Basin,"
report to be submitted for the Intl. Oceanographic Cong. New York City.
31 Aug - 11 Sep 1959.

(Arctic and Antarctic Res. Inst., Leningrad)

GUDKOVICH, Z.M.; NIKOLAYEVA, A.Ya.

Some results of studying the ice drift by the use of drifting radio
beacons. Probl. Arkt. i Antarkt. no.8:11-17 '61. (MIRA 15:3)
(Arctic regions--Sea ice) (Radio beacons)

GUDKOVICH, Z.M.

Relation between the drift of ice in the Arctic Basin and ice
conditions in the Soviet Arctic seas. Trudy Okean.kom. 11:13-20
'61. (MIRA 14:7)

(Arctic regions--Sea ice)

GUDKOVICH, Z.M.

Nature of the Pacific Current in the Bering Strait and causes of seasonal changes in its intensity. Okeanologiya 1 no.4:608-612 '61.
(MIRA 14:11)

1. Arkticheskiy i antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut, Leningrad.

(Bering Strait--Ocean currents)

GUDKOVICH, Z.M. (Leningrad); BALAKSHIN, L.L. (Leningrad)

Fate of a drifting station. Priroda 51 no.6:66-69 Je '62.

(MIRA 15:6)

(Arctic regions--Drifting ice stations)

GUDKOVICH, Z.M.; NIKIFOROV, Ye.G.

Model study of the nature of water circulation of the Arctic
Basin. Okeanologia 5 no.1:73-83 '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Arkticheskiy i Antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
institut.

GUDKOVICH, Z.M.; NIKIFOROV, Ye.G.

Some important characteristics of the formation of water density anomalies and their effects on ice and hydrologic conditions in the Arctic basin and bordering seas.

Okeanologiya 5 no.2:250-260 '65.

(MIRA 18:6)

1. Arkticheskiy i Antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.

GUDKOVICH, Z.M.; SYTINSKIY, A.D.

Some results of observations on tidal phenomena in the Arctic basin by means of tiltmeters. Okeanologiya 5 no.5:819-824 '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Arkticheskiy i antarktichesiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.

L 40016-66 EWT(1) GW

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SOURCE CODE: UR/0213/65/005/005/0819/0824

AUTHOR: Gudkovich, Z. M.; Sytinskiy, A. D.

34
B

ORG: Arctic and Antarctic Scientific Research Institute (rkticheskiy i antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut)

TITLE: Some results of the observations of tide phenomena in the Arctic Basin using tiltmeters

SOURCE: Okeanologiya, v. 5, no. 5, 1965, 819-824

TOPIC TAGS: ocean dynamics, ocean tide, sea ice, angle measurement instrument

ABSTRACT: Changes in the inclination of an ice flow were investigated at North Pole-10 drift station from April to May 1962, using the Bonchkovskiy tiltmeter described by Bonchkovskiy (1940) and Savarenskiy and Kirnos (1955). The measuring device was mounted on bricks frozen into ice. The device's speed of registration was 3 mm/h and its sensitivity was 0.3' sec/mm. The inclination changes of short duration were eliminated using the Ural-2 computer and the Pertsev analytical method (Pertsev, 1959). The monthly series of tiltmeter observations were analyzed using harmonic analysis and short-period oscillations. The data show that the magnitude of the lunar semidiurnal tide in the area of observation is 63 cm and the cotidal hour of the maximum angle of inclination is equal to 1.5 h, which agrees well with the earlier cotidal data given by

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UDC: 551.46.08 : 551.466.7(268.5/9)

L 40018-66

ACC NR: AP6005990

Sverdrup (1926) and Berezkin (1938). During the time when a considerable increase in the short-period oscillations takes place, a tiltmeter records characteristic surges of 40-50 mm amplitude, exhibiting a semidiurnal period. These surges may be described as the vibrations of a compressed ice field under the action of a strong tide. Orig. art. has: 3 formulas, 3 tables, and 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 12Dec64/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 002

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L 35148-66 ENT(1)/FCC

GV

ACC NR: AT6012780

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/2561/65/000/021/0056/0059

AUTHOR: Gudkovich, Z. M.

27
241

ORG: none

TITLE: Correlation method for the evaluation of ice drift data

SOURCE: Leningrad. Arkticheskiy i antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut. Problemy Arktiki i Antarktiki, no. 21, 1965, 56-59

TOPIC TAGS: ocean dynamics, wind velocity, ocean current, sea ice

ABSTRACT: A method which permits the evaluation of ocean currents from drift and wind velocity is described. The method assumes that the velocity of wind drift is proportional to the velocity of the wind. Assuming $\vec{U} = \vec{W} + \vec{C}$, where \vec{U} , \vec{W} and \vec{C} are the resultant vectors of the constant current, wind drift, and total drift, respectively, and $W = kV$, where V is the velocity of wind and k is the wind constant; U_x and U_y , the drift velocity projections, were evaluated as a system of the following equations:

$$U_x = a_1 V_x + b_1 V_y + c_1$$

$$U_y = a_2 V_x - b_2 V_y + c_2$$

where

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$$a = k \cos \alpha,$$

$$b = k \sin \alpha,$$

$$k = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2},$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{b}{a}$$

and c is the corresponding projection of the constant current velocity. The method is described as a modification of Watanabe's method (1962). In general, the method permits a rapid and objective evaluation of various drift characteristics. Orig. art. has: 2 tables, 1 figure, and 7 formulas.

SUB CODE: 04/ SUBM DATE: 10Apr65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 003

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GUDKOVICH, Z.N.

Study of the drift of the "ice island" "T-3" in 1952-1954.
Probl. Arkt. i Antarkt. no.17:30-35 '64.

(MIRA 18:4)

ACC NR: AP6028094 SOURCE CODE: UR/0314/66/000/006/0010/0011

AUTHOR: Abdurashitov, S. A. (Doctor of technical sciences); Belotskiy, D. G. (Candidate of technical sciences); Gudnin, N. N. (Engineer); Zhemchugov, V. N. (Engineer) 28 B

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of the roughness of working rotor channels on the characteristics of a centrifugal pump 14

SOURCE: Khimicheskoye i neftyanoye mashinostroyeniye, no. 6, 1966, 10-11

TOPIC TAGS: centrifugal pump, surface roughness

ABSTRACT: The aim of the work was a quantitative determination of the magnitude of the loss in head, H, and the power required, N, as functions of the roughness of the individual surfaces of the channel of the working rotor. At the start, experiments were carried out on a Type 3K-6 pump. The working rotor was carefully cleaned of paint, after which the roughness of the channels was determined by the impression method. The characteristics of the pump were then determined on a plant testing unit. To decrease the roughness of the surfaces, use was made of a specially designed and constructed unit (See Fig. 1)

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UDC: 621.671.001.5

ACC NR: AF6028094

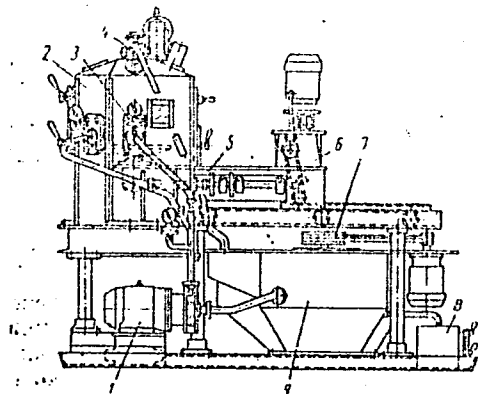


Fig. 1. Hydrojet abrasion unit

With reference to the figure, the abrasive slurry, consisting of an abrasive in water at a volume ratio of 1:7(1:10) is fed onto the piece being treated by rubber lined electric pumps 1, Type TsNPU-12/65-Gum, through lateral 3, and upper 4 jets. The piece being treated is placed in chamber 2, and rotated at a speed of 4 rev/min. After polishing of the rotor on the unit described, the characteristics of the pump were again determined. The article gives curves showing the change in the characteristics of the pumps as a function of the degree of treatment of the working rotor. It is

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ACC NR: AP6028094

demonstrated that reducing the roughness of the surfaces of the channels makes it possible to reduce the expenditure of electric power. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. 0

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 004

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