KIREYEVA, G.D.; DOBROKHOTOVA, S.V.

Layers underlying the Triticite formation of the upper Carboniferous in the eastern part of the Russian Platform. Trudy VNIGNI no.8:3-18 '57. (MIRA 12:2)
(Russian Platform--Foraminifera, Fossil)

KIRSYEVA, O.D.

Some ecological morphons of Schwagerina from the Bakhmut depression of the Donets Basin. Vop.mikropaleont. no.2:91-104 '58.
(MIRA 11:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologo-razvedochnyy neftyanoy institut.
(Artemovsk region (Stalino Province)—Foraminifera, Fossil)

KIREYEVA, G.D.

Possibility of studying C_2^1 and C_2^2 Donets limestones in the Dnieper-Donets Lowland. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.4:3-16 '58.
(MIRA 11:12)

(Dnieper Lowland--Limestone) (Donets Basin--Limestone)

LYASHENKO, Galina Pavlovna; KIREYEVA, G.D., kand.geol.-miner.nauk, nauchnyy red.; RAGINA, G.M., vedushchiy red.; YASHCHURZHINSKAYA, A.B., tekhn.red.

[Devonian Conciconchia in the central and eastern regions of the Russian Platform] Konikonkhii devona tsentral'nykh i vostochnykh oblastei Russkoi platformy. Pod red. G.D.Kireevoi. Leningrad, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, Leningr.otd-nie, 1959. 220 p. (MIRA 13:1)
(Russian Platform--Mollusks, Fossil)

KIRSYNOVA, G.D.; STUPAKOV, V.P.

Occurrences and deposition conditions of lower Permian sediments in the northeastern Donets Basin. Geol.nefti i gaza 3 no.12:19-22 D '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gazovoy promyshlennosti (VNIIGaz).
(Donets Basin--Geology, Stratigraphic)

KIREYEVA, G.D.; DALMATSKAYA, I.I.

Stratigraphy of the Bashkir stage. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geol. 25 no.9:29-40 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy neftyanoy institut, Moskva.
(Russian Platform—Geology, Stratigraphic)

KIREYEVA, G.D.

Correlation of lower and upper Bashkir substages in the Russian Platform and the Donets Basin. Dokl. AN SSSR 141 no.2:429-432 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut prirodnykh gazov. Predstavleno akademikom A.L.Yanshinym.
(Russian Platform--Geology, Stratigraphic)
(Donets Basin--Geology, Stratigraphic)

KIREYEVA, G.D.

Development of the northern margins of the Donets Basin and Dnieper-Donets Lowland in the Lower and Middle Carboniferous. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.14:126-161 '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Donets Basin--Geology)
(Dnieper-Donets Lowland--Geology)

ANOSOVA, A.N.; BENSH, F.R.; GROZDILOVA, L.P.; DOBROKHOTOVA, S.V.; KALMYKOVA, M.A.; KIREYEVA, G.D.; LEBEDEVA, N.S.; MIKLUKHO-MAKLAY, A.D.; RAUZER-CHERNOUSOVA, D.M.; SHCHERBOVICH, S.F.

Revision of the taxonomy of the genus Schwagerina and genera close to it. Vop. mikropaleont. no.8:60-75 '64.

(MIRA 18:5)

KIREYEVA, G.D.

Taxonomic analysis of the structure of the wall of some fusulinids on the boundary of the Middle and Late Carboniferous. Vop. mikropaleont. no.8:53-56 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gaza.

KIREYEVA, G.D.; SHAMAYEV, M.I.

First find of Fusulinidae in the Kartamysh series of the Donets Basin. Biul. MOIP. Otd. geol. 40 no.4:61-66 Jl-Ag '65.
(MIRA 18:9)

L 43723-66 EWT(m)/EWP(k)/T/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) HW/WJW/HM/JD

ACC NR: AP6030421 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0193/66/000/007/0005/0006

AUTHOR: Gedovius, I. A.; Makhanev, V. I.; Nikonorov, V. I.; Kireyeva, G. I.

41
39B

ORG: none

TITLE: Carbon dioxide-shielded arc welding of steel

SOURCE: Byulleten' tekhniko-ekonomicheskoy informatsii, no. 7, 1966, 5-6

TOPIC TAGS: carbon dioxide, arc welding, shielded arc welding, super-strength steel welding, super strength steel / 28Kh3SNMVFA steel

ABSTRACT: A method of carbon dioxide-shielded arc welding of 28Kh3SNMVFA super-strength steel sheets 2.8 mm thick has been developed and introduced in industry. The method employs a welder equipped with a resistor which makes it possible to adjust the current with an accuracy of ± 2.5 amp. To ensure a satisfactory ductility and adequate strength of the welds, VL-1D (TU582-61) electrode wire 2 mm in diameter is used. At a carbon equivalent of 0.76—0.79 the steel requires no preheating, but at an equivalent of 0.8—0.81, preheating to 100—150C is recommended. Sheets should be butted as close as possible (the gap should not exceed 0.2 mm on a maximum length of 10% of the total weld length) on Kh18N9T steel

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.791.753.9—52

L 43723-66
ACC NR: AP6030421

2

backing plate and clamped in a special fixture with a pressure of 256 kg per each clamp, i.e., per 4—5 kg/cm^2 of weld. The edges of the clamps are located 13 mm from the joint, which reduces the hot cracking because at the temperature of hot cracking the weld is under compression. The design strength of welds was tested on high-pressure vessels (211 mm inside diameter and 600 mm long). The welds were stress relieved at 650C and found satisfactory. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [TD]

SUB CODE: 11, 13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ATD PRESS: 5074

Card 2/2 hs

KIREYEVA, G.S.; MIRPULATOVA, N.S., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk

Accelerated method of diagnosis. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 9 no.5:49-50 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Sredneaziatskiy institut zashchity rasteniy, Tashkent.

ACCESSION NR: AP4041683 S/0153/64/007/002/0297/0300

AUTHOR: Voskresenskiy, V. A.; Maklakov, A. I.; Orlova, Ye. M.; Kireyeva, G. V.

TITLE: The nature of modifications in plasticized poly(vinyl chloride) induced by high-frequency currents

SOURCE: IVUZ. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, v. 7, no. 2, 1964, 297-300

TOPIC TAGS: poly(vinyl chloride), pf 4 resin, plasticized poly(vinyl chloride), phthalic acid ester, sebacic acid ester, phosphoric acid ester, high frequency preheating, physicomechanical property

ABSTRACT: The previously established high-frequency-induced improvements in physicomechanical characteristics of plasticized poly(vinyl chloride) (PF-4 resin) were studied in detail in order to explain the mechanism of the high-frequency action. This study

Card 1/3

was prompted by the successful application of high-frequency currents in curing polymer materials, polymerizing glass-reinforced plastics, et cetera. Mixtures of PF-4 resin with a polar plasticizer and calcium stearate stabilizer were subjected to high-frequency preheating under optimum conditions before calendering to form thin films. Viscosimetric and thermomechanical measurements and differential thermal analysis showed nearly identical characteristics for high-frequency treated and untreated samples of the same initial composition, regardless of the nature of the plasticizer (phthalic, sebacic, or phosphoric acid esters). It was concluded that high-frequency currents do not induce any fundamental modification of the chemical structure or kinetic properties in macromolecules of the polymer. The previously observed improvements in physicomechanical characteristics, as well as resistance to aging and to low-molecular-weight liquids, are attributed to accelerated diffusion of the plasticizers into the bulk of the polymer and gelation. Such a degree of gelation is reached that the highest possible number of polymer-plasticizer-polymer bonds are formed. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722620003-9"

ACCESSION NR: AP4041683

ASSOCIATION: Kazanskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'ny*y institut (Kazan Construction Engineering Institute); Gosudarstvenny*y universitet im. V. I. Ul'yanova-Lenina (Kazan State University)

SUBMITTED: 21Jun63 ATD PRESS: 3052 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT, OC NO REF SOV: 009 OTHER: 003

Card 3/3

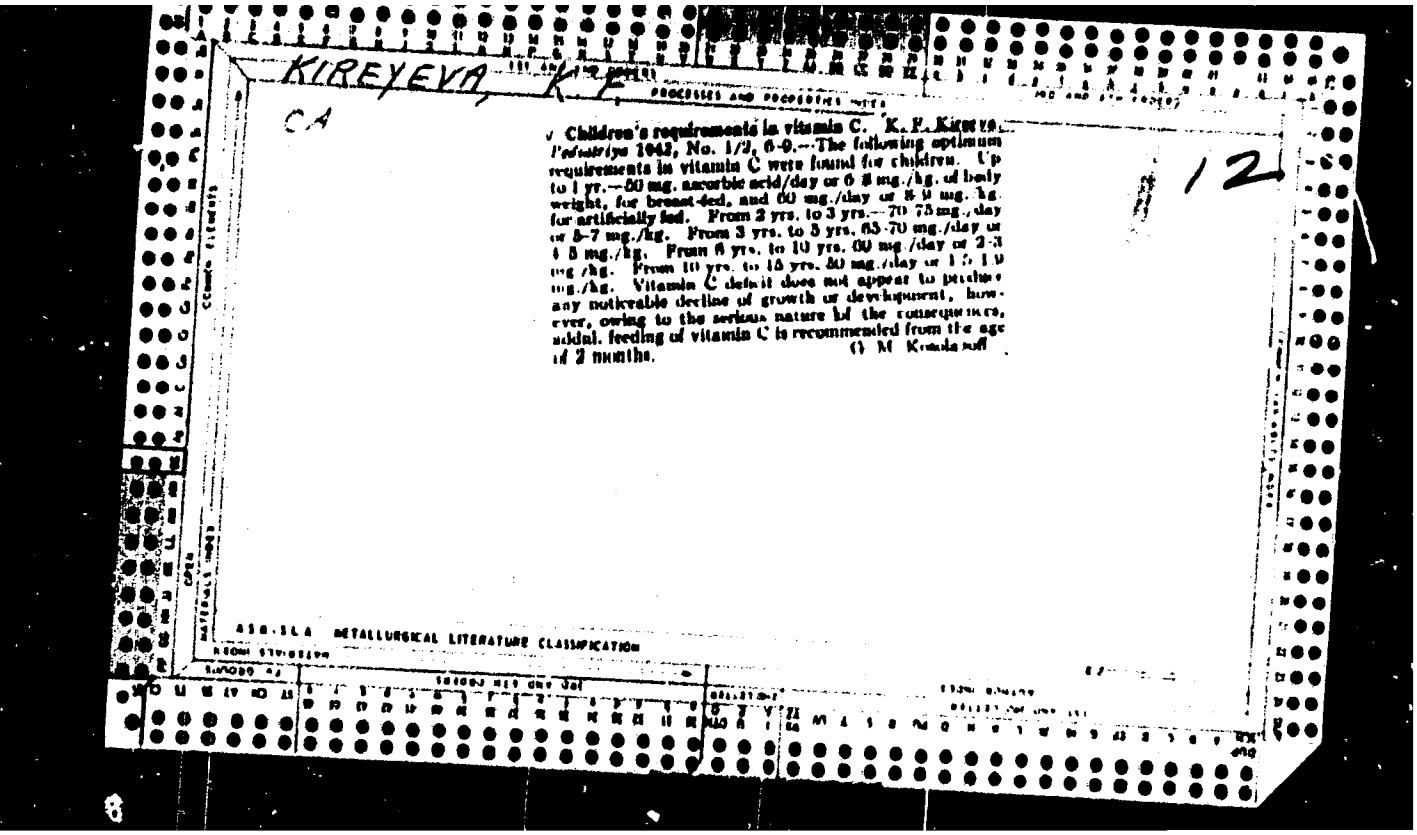
ABRAMOVICH, L.A.; GEFEN, G. Ye., kand. med. nauk; ZAYDENOV, A.V., kand. med. nauk; KATSNEL'SON, I.A.; KIREYEVA, I.N.; KOTSAREV, V.N. SUTIN, I.A., prof. SHAPOVALOV, A.V.

Some characteristics of respiratory infections of adenovirus etiology in adults. Voen.-med. zhur. no. 1:66-68 Ja '66
(MIRA 19:2)

KIREYEVA, Ida Yevgen'yevna; KARPOV, Konstantin Andrianovich; DITKIN, V.A., prof., otv.red.; YAKOVKIN, M.V., red.; KORKINA, A.I., tekhn.red.

[Tables of Weber functions] Tablitsy funktsii Vebera. Moskva, Vychislitel'nyi tsentr. Akad.nauk SSSR. Vol.1. 1959. 340 p. (MIRA 13:11)

(Functions)


KIREYEVA, K F

CA

12

Children's requirements in vitamin C. K. F. Kireyeva. *Pediatriya* 1943, No. 1/2, 6-9.—The following optimum requirements in vitamin C were found for children. Up to 1 yr.—50 mg. ascorbic acid/day or 6.8 mg./kg. of body weight, for breast-fed, and 60 mg./day or 8-9 mg./kg. for artificially fed. From 2 yrs. to 3 yrs.—70-75 mg./day or 5-7 mg./kg. From 3 yrs. to 5 yrs. 65-70 mg./day or 4-5 mg./kg. From 6 yrs. to 10 yrs. 60 mg./day or 2-3 mg./kg. From 10 yrs. to 15 yrs. 50 mg./day or 1.5-1.9 mg./kg. Vitamin C deficit does not appear to produce any noticeable decline of growth or development, however, owing to the serious nature of the consequences, addnl. feeding of vitamin C is recommended from the age of 2 months. (J. M. Kendall)

KIRNYEVA, K.I.; KHLYSTOVA, Z.K.; SHARAPOVA, T.A.; POLTAVSKAYA, N.K.; KOLESNIKOVA, Z.K.; MARTEM'YANOVA, P.M.; GATILOVA, A.S.; ZHERDEVA, T.A.

Observations on the epidemiology of dysentery in Vladivostok. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 29 no.10:49-52 O '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Iz Vladivostokskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny i gorodskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii.
(DYSENTERY, BACILLARY, epidemiology,
in Russia (Rus))

KIREYEVA, K.I.; KRASTINA, N.N.; SERGOVA, M.I., LEVTSOVA, V.I.; MAL'TSEVA, T.Ye.

Epidemiology of whooping cough in Vladivostok and the results of observations on the effect of whooping cough and diphtheria vaccine. Trudy VladIEMG no.2:158-162 '62. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Iz Vladivostokskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny, Vladivostokskoy detskoy bol'nitsy No.1 i No.2 i Tikhookeanskoy basseynovoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii.

SOLDATKIN, A.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; Prinimaldi uchastiye: PETRUKHIN, B.A.; BABIY, A.A.; SHARKEVICH, L.D.; VYAZOVSKIY, Yu.V.; GRIBANOV, L.M.; KIREYEVA, K.K.; PAVLOVA, V.D.; PRISHUTOVA, V.S.

Preparation of fluxed sinter from Kerch ore concentrates. Trudy Ukr. nauch.-issl. inst. met. no.7:36-50 '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Kerch Peninsula--Iron ores) (Sintering)

GOLODRIGA, P.Ya.; KIREYEVA, L.K.

Forms of water and frost resistance of various grape varieties. Agrobiologiia no.6:943-945 N-D '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vinodeliya i vinogradarstva "Magarach", Yalta.

KIREYEVA, L.M. [Kyreieva, L.M.]

Effect of polymeric coverings on the growing of early tomatoes. Khim. prom. [Ukr.] no.3:45-46 Jl-S '64. (MIRA 17:12)

KIREYEVA, M. F.

"Depth and Time of Basic Soil Preparation and Introduction of Basic Fertilizer for Gooseberry Planting." (Dissertation for Degree of Candidate of Agricultural Sciences) Min Higher Education USSR, Fruits and Vegetables Inst imeni I. V. Michurin, Michurinsk, 1955

SO: M-1036 28 Mar 56

KIREYEVA, M.

In memory of Nina Vasil'evna Morozova-Vodianitskaia and Tat'iana Fedorovna Shchapova. Trudy Gidrobiol.ob-va 7:287-294 '56. (MLRA 10:2)
(Morozova-Vodianitskaia, Nina Vasil'evna, 1893-1954)
(Shchapova, Tat'iana Fedorovna, 1902-1954)
(Bibliography--Algae)

KIREYEVA, M.S.

Tat'iana Fedorovna Shchapova (1902-1954). Bot.zhur. 41 no.11:1714-1721 N '56. (MLRA 10:1)
(Shchapova, Tat'iana Fedorovna, 1902-1054)
(Bibliography--Algae)

KIRNYEVA, M.S.

Tat'iana Fedorovna Shchapova; obituary. Trudy Inst. okean. 23: 5-14 '57. (MIRA 11:3)

(Shchapova, Tat'iana Fedorovna, 1902-1954)
(Bibliography--Marine biology)

KIRSYEVA, M.S.; SHCHAPOVA, T.F.

.Materials on the taxonomic composition and biomass of algae and higher aquatic vegetation of the Caspian Sea. Trudy Inst. okean. 23:125-137 '57. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Laboratoriya gidrobiologii Vsesoyuznogo nauchnogo instituta morskogo rybnogo khozyaystva i okeanografii.
(Caspian Sea--Marine flora)

KIRMYEVA, M.S.; SHCHAPOVA, T.F.

Bottom vegetation of Krasnovodsk Gulf. Trudy Inst. okean. 23:138-145 '57. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Laboratoriya Vsesoyuznogo nauchnogo instituta morskogo rybnogo khozyaystva i okeanografii.
(Krasnovodsk Gulf--Marine flora)

KIREYEVA, M. V., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Theory of oxidative roasting of chromite schists." Sverdlovsk, 1960. 17 pp with graphs; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education RSFSR, Ural'skiy Polytechnic Inst im S. M. Kirov); 150 copies; price not given; (KL, 50-60, 132)

KIREYEVA, M.S., kand.biologicheskikh nauk

Distribution and biomass of algae in the Baltic Sea. Trudy VNIRO 42:195-205 '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Baltic Sea--Algae)

KIREYEVA, M.S., kand.biologicheskikh nauk

Quantitative estimation of algae cast ashore from the Baltic Sea. Trudy VNIRO 42:206-209 '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Baltic Sea--Algae)

KIREYEVA, M.S.

Distribution and resources of macrophytes in the southern part of the Maritime Territory. Trudy Okean kom. 10 no.4:71-74 '60.
(MIRA 14:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut morskogo rybnogo khozyaystva i okeanografii.
(Maritime Territory--Seaweed)

TSAPKO, A.S., otv.red.; GLIKMAN, S.A., doktor khim. nauk, prof., red.; GEMP, K.P., st. nauchn. sotr., red.; GRYUNER, V.S., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; DANILOV, S.N., red.; YE/TUSHENKO, V.A., kand. khim. nauk, red.; ZINOVA, A.D., kand. biol. nauk, red.; KIZEVETTER, I.V., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; KIREYEVA, M.S., kand. biol. nauk, red.; VULIKHMAN, M.A., red.; POTEKHIN, L.P., red.

[Transactions of the First All-Union Conference of Workers in the Algal Industry of the U.S.S.R.] Trudy Pervogo Vsesoiuznogo nauchno-tekhnicheskogo soveshchaniia po vodoroslevoi promyshlennosti SSSR. Arkhangel'sk, Arkhangel'skoe knizhnoe izd-vo. Vol.1. 1962. 214 p. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye rabotnikov vodoroslevoy promyshlennosti SSSR. 1st. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Danilov). 3. Vsesoyuznyy nauchnyy institut morskogo rybnogo khozyaystva i okeanografii (for Kireyeva). 4. Nachal'nik Upravleniya rybnoy promyshlennosti Arkhangel'skogo sovnarkhoza (for TSapko). 5. Saratovskiy gosudarstvennyy universiteta im. N.G.Chernyshevskogo (for Glikman).

KIREYEVA, M.S.

Algae resources of the seas of the Soviet Union. Okeanologiia 5 no.1:14-21 '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut morskogo rybnogo khozyaystva i okeanografii.

KIREYEVA, M.S.

Valuable alga; agar procurement in the Baltic area. Priroda 54 no.3:100-102 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut morskogo rybnogo khozyaystva i okeanografii.

KIREYEVA, M.S.

Marine plant resources of the U.S.S.R. Rast.res. 1 no.3:323-335 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut morskogo rybnogo khozyaystva i okeanografii, Moskva.

KIREYEVA, M. V.

USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application I-6

Mineral salts. Oxides. Acids. Bases.

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 31250

Author : Pudovkina O. I., Kireyeva M. V.

Title : Concerning the Mineralogical Composition of Calcined Material in the Production of Bichromate

Orig Pub: Zh. prikl. khimii, 1956, 29, No 6, 828-833

Abstract: On investigation of the mineralogical composition of chromate sintering product obtained on sintering of chromite in admixture with soda and dolomite, at 1150°, until Cr is completely oxidized, it was found that composition of the resulting minerals depends on the amount of soda in the batch, the amount of CaO introduced into the batch

Card 1/2 Ural Sci Res Chem Inst

USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application I-6

Mineral salts. Oxides. Acids. Bases.

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 31250

with the dolomite, and the content of Al_2O_3 and Fe_2O_3 present in the original ore. About 90% of MgO contained in the chromate sintering product are in a free state. Bibliography 10 references.

Card 2/2

KIRNYEVA, M.V.

Influence of the specific surface of the filler on the oxidation of chromite charges. Zhur. prikl. khim. 31 no.10:1484-1488 O '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimicheskiy institut.
(Oxidation) (Chromite) (Chrome)

18(5)

SOV/80-32-3-6/43

AUTHORS: Pudovkina, O.I., Kireyeva, M.V., Morgunova, E.M.

TITLE: On the Mineralogical Composition of the Calcined Mass in the Production of Bichromate (O mineralogicheskom sostave prokalennoy massy v proizvodstve khrompika)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1959, Vol XXXII, Nr 3, pp 499-504 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The calcined mass obtained in the production of chromium is investigated here as to its metal content. In all samples large yellow crystals of pure sodium chromate were detected. Crystals with another refraction index were identified as calcium chromate. Table 2 shows the chemical analysis of the various samples. An aqueous extraction contained calcium chromate amounting to 2 - 4% of the total chromate content. The insufficient amount of soda in the charge and the specific conditions of calcination do not allow the reaction of sodium chromate formation to proceed to completion. A considerable percentage of the chromium remains included within other minerals causing losses of chromium in the production. Professor V.V. Lapin helped in the investigation.

Card 1/2

SOV/80-32-3-6/43

On the Mineralogical Composition of the Calcined Mass in the Production of Bichromate

There are 3 tables, and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimicheskiy institut (Ural Scientific Research Chemical Institute)

SUBMITTED: November 26, 1957

Card 2/2

5.2000,18.3200

77498
SOV/80-33-1-7/49

AUTHORS: Kireyeva, M. V., Soloshenko, A. A.

TITLE: Concerning the Role of Calcium Oxide in the Oxidation Process of Chromite Charges

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1960, Vol 33, Nr 1, pp 43-49 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Investigation of the oxidation of chromite ores with lime in rotary kiln roasting conditions showed that Cr reacts with CaO to form a compound soluble in acid which, according to chemical, microscopic, and X-ray analysis, corresponds to the chromato-chromite $9CaO \cdot 4CrO_3 \cdot Cr_2O_3$:

$$3(MgO \cdot Cr_2O_3) + 9CaO + 3O_2 = 9CaO \cdot 4CrO_3 \cdot Cr_2O_3 + 3MgO.$$

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The above chromato-chromite reacts quickly and at low temperature with soda and gives Na_2CrO_4:

$$9CaO \cdot 4CrO_3 \cdot Cr_2O_3 + 6Na_2CO_3 + \frac{3}{2} O_2 = 6Na_2CrO_4 + 9CaO + 6CO_2.$$

A new method of roasting chromite ores is advanced by the authors. The ore is mixed with lime and 3% soda (based on the weight of the charge), and roasted in a rotary kiln at 1,000° C. The clinker thus obtained is mixed with soda in the stoichiometric proportion necessary for the formation of sodium monochromate, and the mixture is roasted again at 600-700° C. There are 7 tables; 3 figures; and 6 references, 2 U.K., 4 Soviet. The U.K. references are: W. F. Ford, W. F. Rees, Trans. Brit. Ceram. Soc., 47, 6, 207 (1948); W. F. Ford, J. White, ibid., 48, 10, 417 (1948).

SUBMITTED: February 16, 1959

18.3200

77637
SOV/80-33-2-12/52

AUTHORS: Kireyeva, M. V., Soloshenko, A. A.

TITLE: Concerning the Composition of Chromite Charges

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1960, Vol 33, Nr 2, pp 337-340 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The minimum amount of CaO required for binding SiO_2, Al_2O_3, and Fe_2O_3 during the roasting of chromites was usually determined by formula (I):

$$CaO = 1.88\ SiO_2 + 0.91\ Al_2O_3 + 0.82\ Fe_2O_3. \quad (1)$$

where CaO is amount of calcium oxide (in g) per 100 g of ore; Al_2O_3, SiO_2, and Fe_2O_3 are the percentual contents of the oxides in the ore. It was assumed that CaO is necessary only to neutralize these acid

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oxides which form, with CaO, the compounds $4CaO \cdot Al_2O_3 \cdot Fe_2O_3$; $5CaO \cdot 3Al_2O_3$; and β-$2CaO \cdot SiO_2$. The authors established previously (this journal 1960, abstract 77498) that CaO reacts also with chromium and forms an acid-soluble chromato-chromite $9CaO \cdot 4CrO_3 \cdot Cr_2O_3$ which combines easily with soda and gives sodium chromate. Study of the plots of the degree of chromium oxidation (in %) against the ratio CaO/Cr_2O_3 at various roasting times showed that the additional amount of CaO needed for the reaction with chromium is 0.30-0.33 Cr_2O_3 where Cr_2O_3 is content of this oxide in the ore (in %). Formula (1) should be replaced, therefore, by formula (2):

$$CaO = 1.88\ SiO_2 + 0.91\ Al_2O_3 + 0.82\ Fe_2O_3 + 0.31\ Cr_2O_3. \qquad (2)$$

Card 2/3 which is valid for charges containing 16.5-20.0% Cr_2O_3.

Concerning the Composition of Chromite Charges

77637
SOV/80-33-2-11/52

There are 3 tables; 4 figures; and 1 Soviet reference.

SUBMITTED: June 2, 1959

Card 3/3

KIREYEVA, M.V.; LEONT'YEVA, I.A.; REMPEL', P.S.

Thermodynamic investigation of certain reactions taking place in a furnace during the oxidizing roasting of chromite charges. Zhur. prikl. khim. 36 no.9:2079-2082 D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

KIREYEVA, M.V.; DUNAYEVSKAYA, L.A.

Effect of the size of the specific surface of a chromite ore on the process of oxidizing roasting of potassium dichromate production charges. Zhur.prikl.khim. 37 no.1:204-207 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:2)

KIRNOVA, Mariya Yevdokimovna; FILIPPOV, G.P., podpolkovnik, redaktor; KHOVANSKIY, I.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[The Communist Party of the Soviet Union is the organizer and leader of the Soviet armed forces; a bibliography] Kommunisticheskaia partiia Sovetskogo Soiuza - organizator i rukovoditel' sovetskikh vooruzhennykh sil; rekomendatel'nyi ukazatel' literatury. Moskva, Gos. biblioteka SSSR im. V.I.Lenina, Voennyi otdel, 1956. 46 p. (MLRA 9:11)
(Bibliography--Russia--Armed Forces)

S/191/60/000/011/011/016
B013/B054

AUTHOR: Kireyeva, N. D.

TITLE: Suction Pump Made of Fluoroplast-4

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, 1960, No. 11, p. 46

TEXT: The author gives a brief report on a two-cylinder suction pump first designed and constructed by a group of designers under the supervision of M. P. Shapenkov. The pump performs 3 m^3/h and a pressure of 5 atm. In the design suggested, the fluoroplast-4 bellows operated by a crank - shaft mechanism plays the same role as piston and cylinder of a piston-type pump. The pump is driven by a 0.6-kv electric motor at 1400 rpm over a worm reduction gear with a transmission ratio i = 1:22. Each bellows performs 60 operations per minute. The required output is attained by a 30% compression of the bellows. The specific feature of a suction pump is the absence of moving packings. This is particularly convenient in pumps intended for high pressures. The pump described was used in filter presses to filter galvanic electrolytes. Similar pumps have been used successfully in some works for three years.

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L 22334-66 EWT(1)/EWP(m)/EWA(d)/EWA(h)/EWA(l) WW

ACC NR: AP6013206 SOURCE CODE: UR/0421/66/000/002/0108/0114 54 B

AUTHOR: Bogoslovskiy, K. Ye. (Moscow); Kireyeva, M. I. (Moscow); Makarevich, G. A. (Moscow); Tsvetayev, Yu. A. (Moscow); Shimarev, S. K. (Moscow); Tarantov, Ye. A. (Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: Investigation of unsteady flows past models in an electromagnetic shock tube

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Mekhanika zhidkosti i gaza, no. 2, 1966, 108-114

TOPIC TAGS: experiment aerodynamics, electromagnetic shock tube, strong shock wave, detached shock wave, shock wave reflection, supersonic flow

ABSTRACT: An experimental investigation of unsteady flows moving behind strong shock waves produced by electric discharges past models of various shape was carried out in an electromagnetic shock tube. The purpose of this study was to determine the time of flow transition from an unsteady to a steady state in the stagnation-point region and to check the theoretical data on flow parameters behind strong shock waves. The electromagnetic shock tube, experimental set-up, instrumentation, and test procedure are described. The results obtained in an electric discharge shock tube with wave velocity of the order of 8000 m/sec show that: 1) the obtained dependence of the nondimensional value of the relative shock wave detachment on bluntness as a function of nondimensional time makes it possible to determine the time of the esta-

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L 22334-66
ACC NR: AP6013206 O

lishment of the flow near the stagnation point of spheres and cylinders in flows behind strong shock waves; 2) the experimental values of velocity and pressure behind reflected shock waves from the end plate of a shock tube are in satisfactory agreement with theoretical computations, taking account of dissociation and ionization; 3) the values of the relative, steady shock-wave detachment from the stagnation point of spheres and cylinders with flat bluntness in axial flows agree well with theoretical data obtained by others. Orig. art. has: 9 figures. [AB]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 23Apr65/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 002/ ATD PRESS: 4242

Card 2/2 dda

KIREYEVA, N.M.

3(7) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1837

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut fiziki atmosfery

Raboty po dinamicheskoy meteorologii (Works on Dynamic Meteorology). Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958. 186 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, vyp. 2) 1,500 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: I.A. Kibel', Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: K.P. Gurov.

PURPOSE: The issue of the Institutes' Trudy [Transactions] is intended for scientists and research workers engaged in weather forecasting and climatology.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles represents the results of 12 studies in dynamic meteorology, carried out from 1951 through 1954. They treat weather forecasting techniques using the methods of dynamic meteorology as well as general theoretical questions in the study of climate. All authors, except N.I. Buleyev and A.D. Christyakov, are associated with the Geofizicheskiy institut (Geophysical Institute of the Academy of Sciences). A.D. Christyakov and N.I. Buleyev are associated with the Tsentral'nyy institut prognozov (Central Institute of Forecasts), GUGMS. References accompany each article.

TABLE OF CONTENTS: [illegible]

Card 3/4

MARCHUK, G.I.; KIREYEVA, N.M.

Small parameter expansion of the solutions of a system of hydrothermodynamic equations as applied to atmospheric processes. Trudy Inst. fiz.atm. no.2:142-159 '58. (MIRA 12:1)
(Meteorology)

49-58-5-12/15

AUTHORS: ~~Kireyeva, N. M.,~~ Kogan, S. Ya., Kuznetsova, M. A.

TITLE: The Average Seasonal Distribution of Water Vapour Density with Altitude over USSR (Srednesezonnoye raspredeleniye plotnosti vodyanogo para po vysote dlya territorii SSSR)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geofizicheskaya, 1958, Nr 5, pp 669-672 (and 2 sheets) (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The water vapour distribution is important in questions of atmospheric heat balance, average air temperature at different heights and places, and humidity (Ref.1). At present, full data are only available for Moscow (Refs.2,3), together with charts of the absolute humidity distribution for two months of the year - January and July (Ref.4) and charts of the relative humidity for each month (Ref.5). In view of this lack of information on density distribution, the authors attempted to construct a chart giving variation with height for the whole of the Soviet Union and for all seasons of the year. In order to do this, material from the Scientific Research Institute for Aeroclimatology (Nauchno issledovatel'skiy institut aeroklimatologia) on the mean seasonal values of the relative humidity and temperature, for 57 stations in the USSR, was used. The water vapour density

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The Average Seasonal Distribution of Water Vapour Density with Altitude over USSR.

was calculated from the formula (Ref.6):

$$\rho\omega = 0.29 \times 10^{-5} \frac{rE(T)}{T} \text{ gm/cm}^3 \qquad (1)$$

where r is the relative humidity as a fraction of unity, T is the temperature in degrees C and E(T) is the compressibility of water vapour in units of mm of Hg. To obtain the mean seasonal values for $\rho\omega$ in Eq.(1) the mean seasonal values of r and T are used together with the value for E(T) for a temperature $0^\circ > T > -16^\circ$ taken over water or ice according to the season and the situation of the station. Thus in Spring, Summer and Autumn, almost all the stations (except those in the far North) had E(T) taken over water. In the Winter, E(T) was taken over ice for all except the southernmost stations or those situated by the sea. In order to estimate the error produced by

The Average Seasonal Distribution of Water Vapour Density with Altitude over USSR.

substituting average values of relative humidity and temperature in (1), Magnus' formula (Ref.6) for the compressibility of water vapour was used:

$$E(T) = E_o \cdot 10^{\frac{aT}{b+T}} \quad \text{where} \quad a = 7.5,$$

$b = 237.3^o$. The error, δ, is then:

$$\delta = \frac{\rho_{w_{cp}} - \frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N} \rho_{wi}}{\rho_{w_{cp}}} \quad \text{where:}$$

$$\rho_{w_{cp}} = 0.29 \times 10^{-5} \frac{r_{cp} E(T_{cp})}{T_{cp}}, \quad \rho_{wi} = 0.29 \times 10^{-5} \frac{r_i E(T_i)}{T_i}.$$

N is the number of observations at a given point and in a given season; r_i and T_i are the values of the relative

The Average Seasonal Distribution of Water Vapour Density with Altitude over USSR.

humidity and temperature for each observation; $r_{cp} = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N} r_i$; $T_{cp} = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N} T_i$ are the average (per season) values of the relative humidity and temperature for a given point and height. The magnitude of δ can be written in the form Eq.(2). Calculations indicate that members of the series (2) die away quickly and, to estimate δ, only the first two members need to be taken into account - giving the magnitude to about 5-7%. The values for water vapour density, ρ_w, at different heights for each season over the USSR are given in Figs.1-4. The maximum height, for which values of the water vapour density are given, varies with the season. Thus the maximum height in Autumn and Winter is 5 km, in Spring, it is 6 km and in Summer it goes up to 7 km. This variation is explained partly by the small number of observations at heights greater than 5 km and, partly, by the inaccuracy of humidity

49-58-5-12/15

The Average Seasonal Distribution of Water Vapour Density with Altitude over USSR.

measurements at great heights. The charts give the isolines of density in winter, autumn and spring for heights from the Earth's surface up to 3 km at 0.5 gm/cm^3 at from 5 km and higher at 0.1 gm/cm^3. For the summer, the lines are given at the Earth's surface and a height of 1 km at 1.0 gm/cm^3 intervals, for a height of 3 km at 0.5 gm/cm^3, and for a height of 5 km at 0.1 gm/cm^3. As a check a comparison was made with the charts in Ref.4 and 5. The result was completely satisfactory. There are 4 figures and 5 Soviet, 1 German references.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut Fiziki atmosfery (Institute of Atmospheric Physics)

SUBMITTED: May 13, 1957.

1. Humidity--USSR

Card 5/5

KIREYEVA, N.M.; KALINOVA, V.A.

Calculation of the tangential wind stress over the North Atlantic. Okeanologii 4 no.6:1008-1012 '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut prikladnoy geofiziki AN SSSR.

ACC NR: AP7007561 SOURCE CODE: UR/0050/66/000/009/0023/0030

AUTHOR: Bulgyev, N. I. (Doctor of physicomathematical sciences); Vasil'yeva, K. I.; Kireyeva, N. M.

ORG: Institute of Applied Geophysics (Institut prikladnoy geofiziki)

TITLE: Spatial model of a forecast of the atmospheric pressure field in a quasi-geostrophic approximation

SOURCE: Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, no. 9, 1966, 23-30

TOPIC TAGS: atmospheric pressure, approximation

ABSTRACT: The article cited below describes a multi-level model for forecasting the pressure field. It is based on a direct solution by the finite differences method. The initial equations of dynamics in a quasi-geostrophic approximation are solved. It is shown that after having the computed pressure field for any time it also is possible to obtain the field of vertical velocity related to this same time. Examples of forecasts are given. The results show that the forecase is better for the 300-mb surface than for the 900- and 700-mb levels. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 26 formulas, and 2 tables. [JPRS: 38,932]

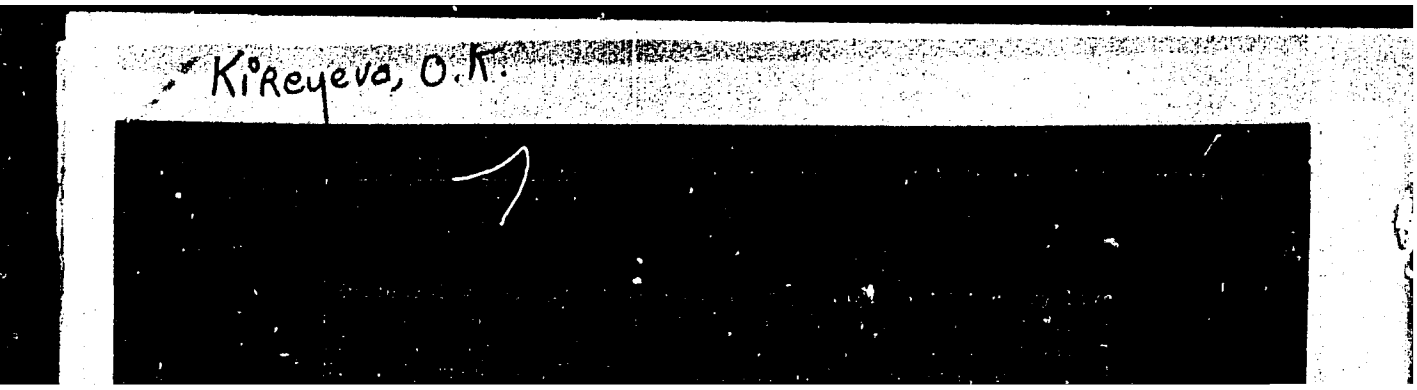
SUB CODE: 04 / SUBM DATE: 24Dec65 / ORIG REF: 005

Card 1/1 UDC: 551.509.313

SERENKOV, G.P.; KIREYEVA, N.M.

Studying nucleic acids in genetically related apple trees produced through breeding. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.2:186-190 '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy biokhimii rasteniy Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V.Lomonosova.
(NUCLEIC ACIDS) (APPLE)



ROZOVA, Z.A.; CHERNENKOVA, N.A.; REZNIKOVA, O.Yu.; BOBYREVA, N.D.; KIREYEVA, O.K.

Preventive effectiveness of dry diving vaccine against brucellosis developed by the Institute of Experimental Medicine of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. no.11:62-66 N '54. (MLRA 8:1)

1. Iz Rostovskoy oblastnoy protivobrutsellesnoy stantsii (glavnyy vrach Z.A.Rozova, nauchnyy rukovoditel' kandidat meditsinskikh nauk G.A.Balandin)

(BRUCELLOSIS, prevention and control, vacc., dry living vaccine)
(VACCINES AND VACCINATION, brucellosis vacc., dry living vaccine)

[illegible]

"[illegible] characteristics [illegible] and its carrier in [illegible]." p. [illegible]

[illegible]

1/1 Kirgizian Inst. of Epidemiology and Microbiology/Frunze

KIREYEVA, O. V.

Daily rhythm of the secretion of aldosterone in hypertension. Terap. arkh. no.7:39-42 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz 1-y kafedry terapii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. G. I. Udintsev) Gosudarstvennogo ordena Lenina instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey imeni S. M. Kirova.

(HYPERTENSION) (ALDOSTERONE) (PERIODICITY)

TARVIT-GONTAR', I.A.; LOGACHEVA, L.S.; KICHATOV, E.A.; KIREYEVA, O.V.; ROSHKO, N.P.; GOLOBUTO, V.V.; RODIONOV, V.P.

Study of centers of tick-borne spirochetosis, and methods for the control of carriers. Sov. zdrav. Kir. no.1:44-46 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz Kirgizskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny (direktor - kand.med.nauk V.M.Perelygin), Respublikanskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii (glavnyy vrach - A.A.Meshkevich) i Sanitarno-epidemiologicheskogo otryada Leningradskogo rayona (glavnyy vrach - P.P.Yagudyayev).

(LENIN DISTRICT (OSH PROVINCE)--SPIROCHETOSIS)
(TICKS AS CARRIERS OF DISEASE)

KIREYEVA, P. Ya.

"Clinical Characteristics of Tick-Borne Typhus in Northern Asia," by P. Ya. Kireyeva, Clinic of Infectious Diseases, Khabarovskiy Medical Institute, Zhurnal Mikrobiologii, Epidemiologii i Immunobiologii, Vol 27, No 9, Sep 56, pp 73-77

This article discusses studies of the clinical course of tick-borne typhus in 62 patients (33 men and 29 women) from 1951 to 1954. Clinical manifestations of the disease are described in detail.

The maximum number of cases of tick-borne typhus were observed to occur in the summer months, appearing in the beginning of May and receding in October. A connection between the disease and residence in wooded or bushy areas was noted. A primary effect appeared at the site of a tick bite in 42 out of 62 patients. The incubation period most frequently was 3-5 days, but could be shortened to one day or extended to 10 days. The duration of the incubation period did not influence the characteristics of the course of the disease. The clinical course of tick-borne typhus in the patients under observation was benign and was characterized by an acute onset, fever which usually continued for 9-10 days, and facial hyperemia with characteristic roseola-papular rash. The highest agglutination titer was obtained by serological reactions with Proteus X_2; titers with Proteus X_{19} were lower as a rule.

A table presents rates of appearance and disappearance of rash in North Asian tick-borne typhus from 1951 to 1954 in the Far East. A fever chart is included.

Sum 1258

PICHUSHKIN, Nikolay Petrovich, brigadir; KIREYEVA, R.A., red.; ZHIZHIKOVA, V., tekhn. red.

[Obtaining 210 centners of potatoes per hectare] 210 tsentnerov kartofelia s gektara. Saransk, Mordovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 10 p. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Polevodcheskaya brigada kolkhoza "Pobeda" Kochkurovskogo rayona Mordovskoy ASSR (for Pichushkin).
(Mordovia—Potatoes)

KIREYEVA, R.A.

[Shadows in orthogonal and axonometric projections] Teni v ortogonal'nykh i aksonometricheskikh proektsiiakh; rukovodstvo dlia studentov NIIZhTa stroitel'nykh spetsial'nostei. Novosibirsk, Novosibirskii in-t inzhenerov zheldor. transporta, 1963. 20 p. (MIRA 16:9)
(Axonometric projection) (Geometry, Descriptive)

KIREYEVA, R.M.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3559

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Nauchnyy sovet po probleme zharoprochnykh splavov

Issledovaniya po zharoprochnym splavam, t. 5 (Investigations of Heat-Resistant Alloys, Vol 5) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1959. 423 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,000 copies printed.

Ed. of Publishing House: V.A. Klimov; Tech. Ed.: I.F. Kuz'min; Editorial Board: I.P. Bardin, Academician, G.V. Kurdyumov, Academician, N.V. Ageyev, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences (Resp. Ed.), I.A. Oding, I.M. Pavlov, and I.F. Zudin, Candidate of Technical Sciences.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for metallurgical engineers, research workers in metallurgy, and may also be of interest to students of advanced courses in metallurgy.

COVERAGE: This book, consisting of a number of papers, deals with the properties of heat-resisting metals and alloys. Each of the papers is devoted to the study of the factors which affect the properties and behavior of metals. The effects of various elements such as Cr, Mo, and W on the heat-resisting properties of various alloys are studied. Deformability and workability of certain metals as related to the thermal conditions are the object of another study described. The problems of hydrogen embrittlement, diffusion and the deposition of ceramic coatings on metal surfaces by means of electrophoresis are examined. One paper describes the apparatus and methods used for growing monocrystals of metals. Boron-base metals are critically examined and evaluated. Results are given of studies of interatomic bonds and the behavior of atoms in metal. Tests of turbine and compressor blades are described. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany most of the articles.

4/5

LANSKAYA, K.A, KIR:YEVA, R.M.

Structural transformations in Fe-Cr-Ni austenite steels with different Cr/Ni % ratio.

SPECIAL STEELS AND ALLOYS (SPETSIAL'NYYE STALI I SPLAVY), Collection of Studies, Issue 27, 240 pages, published by the State Scientific and Technical Publishing House for Ferrous and Non-Ferrous Metallurgy, Moscow, USSR, 1962.

LANSKAYA, K.A.; KIREYEVA, R.M.

Structural transformations in Fe-Cr-Ni austenitic steels with various chromium to nickel ratios. Sbor.trud.TSNIICHM no.27: 139-148 '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Chromium-nickel steels--Metallography)
(Phase rule and equilibrium)

SILAYEV, Aleksandr Fedorovich; FEDORTSOV-LUTIKOV, Georgiy Petrovich; SHESHENEV, Mikhail Fedotovich; KIRKINA, R.M., red.; OZERETSKAYA, A.L., red.izd-va; DOBUZHINSKAYA, L.V., tekhn. red.

[Chromium, heat-resistant steels for the manufacture of electric power machinery] Khromistye zharoprochnye stali dlia energomashinostroeniia. Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1963. 183 p. (MIRA 16:8)

(Steel, Heat-resistant)
(Electric machinery--Design and construction)

KHIMUSHIN, Fedor Fedorovich; KIREYEVA, R.M., red.; OZERETSKAYA, A.L., red.izd-va; VAYNSHTEYN, Ye.B., tekhn. red.

[Stainless steels] Nerzhaveiushchie stali. Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1963. 600 p. (MIRA 17:2)

S/133/63/000/003/004/007
A054/A126

AUTHORS: Lanskaya, K.A., Kireyeva, R.M., Gorchakova, E.N.

TITLE: On the quality of 12 Kh1MF (12Kh1MF) grade billets and tubes

PERIODICAL: Stal', no. 3, 1963, 242 - 247

TEXT: Investigations carried out into the mechanical properties of 12Kh1MF grade billets and tubes of various diameter and wall-thickness revealed a considerable non-uniformity as to characteristics, depending on their section, diameter and wall-thickness. In view of the fact that the investigated samples originated from the same grade of steel it could be assumed that this anisotropy in properties must be put down to differences in the heat treatment of billets and tubes. Great deviations were found mainly with respect to notch toughness. The tests on the effect of heat treatment (rate of cooling and annealing temperature) showed that the optimum results as to mechanical properties and heat resistance are obtained upon normalizing at 960 - 980°C and annealing at 730 - 750°C for 3 h (for tubes up to 25 - 30 mm wall-thickness). For thick-walled tubes an increased rate of cooling should be applied by means of pressurized air

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or water-oil cooling after heating to 960 - 980°C with subsequent annealing. The respective tests were carried out at the TsNIIChM applying 15 different cooling rates. Over-heating and under-heating had varying effects on the properties. Annealing at 800 - 830°C ensures a notch toughness of 20 - 25 kgm/cm^2 but deteriorates heat resistance. The anisotropy in mechanical characteristics can be reduced by ensuring that in the heat treating furnaces the tubes are heated uniformly lengthwise and across, moreover, by applying devices which increase the cooling rate. Uniform values for notch toughness, for instance, were obtained at a cooling rate of 36°C/min. There is also a difference in mechanical properties for transverse and longitudinal samples. Low values can be found for transverse contraction and extension of transverse samples cut out from billets, whereas this is not observed in longitudinal specimens. This is explained by the higher gas content (mainly hydrogen), a higher amount of nonmetallic inclusions and a higher degree of deformability of some heats. In general, no direct relationship could be established between the properties of the billet and those of the finished tube. With the present method of assessing the quality, carried out for billets (over 140 mm in diameter) on longitudinal specimens cut out from 90 mm squares and on transverse specimens cut from the finished tube,

On the quality of 12Х1МФ (12Kh1MF) ....

S/133/63/000/003/004/007
A054/A126

their characteristics cannot be compared. To render this possible, i.e., to make the properties of billets and tubes comparable, both should be investigated by reference to transverse specimens. The investigations and tests described refer to the Yuzhnotrubnyy zavod (Yuzhnotrubnyy Plant) and the Chelyabinskiy truboprokatnyy zavod (Chelyabinsk Tube-Rolling Plant). There are 7 figures.

ASSOCIATION: ЦНИИЧМ (TsNIIChM)

Card 3/3

KHIMUSHIN, Fedor Fedorovich; KIREYEVA, R.M., red.

[Heat-resistant steels and alloys] Zharoprochnye stali i splavy. Moskva, Metallurgiia, 1964. 672 p.
(MIRA 17:10)

ACCESSION NR: AP4012428 S/0129/64/000/002/0013/0018

AUTHORS: Lanskaya, K.A.; Gorchakova, E.N.; Kireyeva, R.M.

TITLE: Structural transformation in 12Kh1MF steel during heat treatment

SOURCE: Metalloved. i term. obrab. metallov, no. 2, 1964, 13-18

TOPIC TAGS: structural transformation, 12Kh1MF steel, heat treatment, chrome molybdenum vanadium steel, impact strength, vanadium carbide, yield strength, yield point, hardness

ABSTRACT: Due to high heat resisting properties, chromium-molybdenum-vanadium steel forced chromium-molybdenum steel out of the reactor production. It was established that vanadium in such steel strengthens the solid solution and decreases the rate of diffusion processes of elemental redistribution, particularly the molybdenum. In addition, the presence or thermally-stable, finely-dispersed vanadium carbides inhibits the development of displace-

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ACCESSION NR: AP4012428

ment processes during plastic deformation. However, low values of impact strength are observed at room temperature in many chromium-molybdenum-vanadium steel products. To establish the reason for this, the structure and properties of chromium-molybdenum-vanadium 12Kh1MF steel were studied at TsNIIChM on metal of 5 industrial heats melted at the "Krasny*y Oktyabr" factory in 140 ton open hearth furnaces. During continuous cooling of 12Kh1MF steel, the transformation of austenite can proceed in 3 zones depending on the cooling rate: ferrite-perlite, interstitial and martensite. Components of different sizes are then cooled at one rate by changing cooling conditions. Tempering of hardened or normalized 12Kh1MF steel at 600-650C causes separation of finely dispersed vanadium carbides and accompanied by an increase of the yield strength, yield point, and hardness and a decrease of impact strength. With an increase in tempering temperature, agglomeration of vanadium carbides occurs which decreases strength properties and increases plastic properties and impact toughness. During tempering of annealed steel, vanadium carbides are not separated and mechanical properties are not changed, since

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ACCESSION NR: AP4012428

vanadium carbides were fully separated in the cooling process during annealing. Low and unequal values of impact strength in heat-treated, thick-walled tubes were observed due to an insufficient cooling rate and break in temperature during tempering in factory furnaces. High heat resisting properties with sufficiently high temporary mechanical properties were reached after heating at 960-980C, cooling from this temperature at a rate of no less than 200-300 degrees/min., and tempering at 730-750C. Orig. art. has: 4 figs., 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: TsNIIChM

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 03Mar64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ML NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

KIREYEVA, R.Ya.

Clinical characteristics of Siberian tick-bite typhus of northern Asia. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 27 no.9:73-77 S '56. (MIRA 9:10)

1. Iz kliniki infektsioznykh bolezney Khabarovskogo meditsinskogo instituta

(RICKETTSIAL DISEASES,
northern Asian tick-borne exanthematous fever (Rus))

KIREYEVA, R.Ya., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Clinical laboratory characteristics of North Asian tick-borne exanthematic typhus. According to data of the clinic of infectious diseases of the Khabarovsk Medical Institute (1938-1957)." Khabarovsk, 1958, 18 pp (Khabarovsk State Med Inst) 200 copies. Author not shown on cover (KL, 23-58, 111)

KIREYEVA, R.Ya.

Serodiagnosis of tick-borne typhus in northern Asia. Zhur. mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 29 no.2:71-74 F '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz kliniki infektsionnykh bolezney Khabarovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(TYPHUS, diagnosis,
serodiag. in tick-borne infect. in polar region (Rus)

In Northern Asiatic murine typhus, in the first week of illness a positive Weil-Felix reaction was twice as frequent with OX_2 as with OX_{19}. At the end of the first month the number of positive reactions obtained with OX_2 increased to 95% and with OX_{19} to 75%. In 12 of 20 cases observed, the agglutinins for OX_2 maintained high titres for 2 yr. A positive reaction with OXK was noted in a small number of patients. (IV, 17, 50)

KIRNYEVA, R.Ya.

Far Eastern typhus in children. Vop.okh.mat. i det. 4 no.3: 41-44 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Iz kliniki infektsionnykh bolezney (zav. - dotsent S.Ye. Shapiro) Khabarovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(TYPHUS FEVER)

KIREYEVA, R.Ya.

Epidemiological characteristics of north Asian tick-borne typhus in the southern part of Khabarovsk Territory. Med. paraz.i paraz.bol. 29 no.1:27-31 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(KHABAROVSK TERRITORY--TYPHUS FEVER)

SHAPIRO, S.Ye.; ZHDANOV, I.S.; BARYSHNIKOVA, A.I.; KIRILLOVA, R.Ya.; CHAPOVSKAYA, L.G.; KHUPNIKOVA, A.M.; PODKOSOVA, N.I.

Analysis of an outbreak of paratyphoid B caused by infected chicken egg products. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid i immun. 31 no.6:26-31 Je '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Iz Khabarovskogo instituta epidemiologii i gigiyeny, Meditsinskogo instituta i Gorodskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii.
(KHABAROVSK—PARATYPHOID FEVER)
(FOOD CONTAMINATION)

KRUPNIKOVA, A.M.; ZHDANOV, I.S.; KIREYEVA, R.Ya.

Data from a study of tick-borne typhus in Khabarovsk Territory. Sov.med. 25 no.1:39-44 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz Khabarovskogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii (direktor A.M.Krupnikova) i kliniki infektsionnykh bolezney (zav. - dotsent S.Ye.Shapiro) Khabarovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (direktor - prof. S.K.Nechepayev).
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