

KLEMOVA, K.

①

VOJTOVA, Marie /reviewer/; KLEMOVA, K. /author/

SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees: /not given/

Affiliation: /not given/

Source: Prague, Prakticky Lekar, Vol 41, No 13, 1961, pp 612-613.

Data: "Health Conditions in Slovakia During the Time of the National Liberation Struggle, 1939-1944 (O zdravotnickej situacii na Slovensku v období narodno-oslobodzovacich bojov, 1939-1944)."  
Bratislava, Slovak Academy of Sciences (Slovenska akademie vied), 1960, 221 pages.

*Klimova, K.N.*

EMMER, V.A., KLIMOVA, K.N.

Hemopoietic modifications in peptic ulcer before and following surgery.  
Klin.med., Moskva 28 no.5:89 May 50. (CLML 19:4)

1. Of the Leningrad Institute of Blood Transfusion (Director -- V.V. Kukharchik), Leningrad.

KLIMOVA, K. N.

KLIMOVA, K. N.: "Marrow hematopoiesis in blood donors after losing various quantities of blood." Leningrad Order of Labor Red Banner Sci Res Inst of Blood Transfusion. Leningrad, 1955. (Dissertation for Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences).

SO: Knizhnaya letopis', No 23, 1956

**KLIMOVA, K.N., nauchnyy sotrudnik; KALINOVA, Ye.S.**

**Effect of withdrawal of various amounts of blood on hemopoiesis and some biochemical indexes of the blood of donors. Akt.vop.pereh.krovi no.4:7-9 '55. (MIRA 13:1)**

**1. Donorskiy otdel Leningradskogo instituta perelivaniya krovi. (BLOOD DONORS) (HEMOPOIETIC SYSTEM)**

BEYER, V.A.; KLIMOVA, K.N.; KHUTOVERTSEV, A.I.; RABINOVICH, S.I.; ROZANOVA, L.M.

Influence of antipertussoid and antistreptococcal immunization on the  
body of donors. Akt.vop.perel.krovi no.4:34-36 '55. (MIRA 13:1)  
(WHOOPING COUGH--PREVENTIVE INOCULATION)  
(STREPTOCOCCAL INFECTIONS--PREVENTIVE INOCULATION)  
(BLOOD DONORS)

KLIMOVA, K.N. (Leningrad)

Ossler's disease. *Klin.med.* 33 no.7:43-48 J1 '55. (MLRA 8:12)

1. Iz gematologicheskoy kliniki (sav.-prof. S.I.Sherman)  
Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta pere-  
livaniya krovi (dir. A. Ye. Kiselev, Nauchnyy rukovoditel'  
chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.N.Filatov)  
(POLYCYTHEMIA VERA)

COUNTRY : USSR T  
 CATEGORY : Human and Animal Physiology, Blood  
 ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 5 1957, No. 21950  
 AUTHOR : Klimova, K.N.  
 INST. :  
 TITLE : Hematopoiesis in the Bone Marrow of Donors After Giving Different Amounts of Blood.  
 ORIG. PUB. : V sb.: Aktual'n vopr. pereliv. krovi, Byp. 5, Leningrad, 1957, 7-14  
 ABSTRACT : The peripheral blood and bone marrow were studied in 81 donors of both sexes and of various ages after they had given 250 and 400 ml of blood 3 or 4 times within a period of 45 days. The Hb level fell by 3.7 to 8% and erythrocyte levels by 450,000 to 780,000 per mm<sup>3</sup>; the reticulocyte count increased slightly, especially in those cases in which 400 ml of blood was taken. No substantial difference was detected in the blood picture of initial donors as compared with that of donors which had given blood for a long time. A slight stimulation of erythroid and myeloid series  
 Card: 1/3

COUNTRY : USSR T  
 CATEGORY :  
 ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 5 1959, No. 21950  
 AUTHOR :  
 INST. :  
 TITLE :  
 ORIG. PUB. :  
 ABSTRACT : was noted in the bone marrow of long-term donors. Later examinations (toward day 45) showed all indices to have returned to the initial values. Adequate functional capacity and adaptivity of the bone marrow are evident in the changing phases of hematopoiesis--proliferation, maturation and release of the mature cells. Inhibition of erythropoiesis prevailed the first day after the blood was taken; after 7 to 14 days stimulation was observed, and normalization of erythropoiesis was noted between the 30th and 40th day. With respect to leukopoiesis  
 Card: 2/3

KLIMOVA, K.N.; GANKOVICH, G.A.

Problem of bone marrow norms. Akt.vop.pere1.krovi no.7:67-69 '59.  
(MIRA 13:1)

(MARROW--ANALYSIS) (BLOOD DONORS)



**KLIMOVA, K.N., kand.med.nauk**

Influence of transfusions of an erythrocyte mass on hemopoiesis in patients with various forms of anemia. Akt.vop.perel.krovi no.7: 242-249 '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Gematologicheskaya klinika Leningradskogo instituta perelivaniya krovi (sav. kliniko - prof. S.I. Sherman).  
(ERYTHROCYTES) (ANEMIA)

KLIMOVA, K.N.; IVANOVA, N.M.

Modification of indices of natural resistance in patients with  
various forms of leukemia. Vop.onk. 7 no.2:3-9 '61. (MIRA 14:5)

(LEUKEMIA)

AKKERMAN, V.V., doktor med.nauk; IVANOVA, N.M.; KLIMOVA, K.N.;  
KROTOVA, T.A., prof.; MIASISHCHEVA, N.V.

Changes in natural immunity and the content of vitamin B<sub>12</sub>  
in leukemia in relation to treatment. Probl.gemat.i perel.krovi  
no.7:3-11 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Is Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta pereli-  
vaniya krovi (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - chlen-korrespondent AMN  
SSSR prof. A.N. Filatov, dir. - dotsent A.D. Balyakov).  
(LEUKEMIA) (IMMUNITY) (CYANOCOBALAMINE)

KLIMOVA, K.N.; LOKTEV, A.F.

Effect of lipopolysaccharide from *B. paracoli* on the leucocytes  
of the peripheral blood in rabbits. Dokl. AN SSSR 150 no.5:  
1178 Je '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut perelivaniya krovi.  
Predstavleno akademikom N.N.Anichkovym.  
(LIPOPOLYSACCHARIDES) (LEUCOCYTES)

TUKACHINSKIY, S.Ye.; KLIMOVA, K.N.; MOISEYEVA, V.P.; SOKOLOVA, T.S.;  
KUZNETSOVA, V.N.; LOKTEV, A.F.

Mechanism of the formation of C-reactive protein. Probl. gemat.  
i perel. krovi 9 no.7:14-18 J1 '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Leningradskiy institut perelivaniya krovi (dir. - dotsent A.Ye.  
Belyakov).

L 48579-65 ENT(m)/EPF(o)/ENP(j) Pc-4/Pr-4 RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5008803

UR/0080/65/038/003/0510/0515

AUTHOR: Skorik, Yu. I.; Kukharekaya, E. V.; Fedoseyev, A. D.; Klimova, K. P.

TITLE: Modification of chrysotile asbestos by organopolysiloxanes in an acoustic field

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 38, no. 3, 1965, 510-515

TOPIC TAGS: asbestos, acoustic field, siloxane, carbon, nonmetal tensile strength

ABSTRACT: Chrysotile asbestos, which represents about 96% of the total asbestos mined in the USSR, is not acid resistant and absorbs large amounts of water, which impairs its technical value. Grafting of polyorganosiloxane radicals on the surface of the mineral considerably improves its chemical resistance and thermal and electric insulating properties. The grafting can be conducted in the medium of the agent to be grafted, or in its solutions, by means of an ultrasonic field.

Chemical analyses and IR spectra indicate the presence of carbon and of C-H bonds in the treated asbestos. Inasmuch as interplanar distances are

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ACCESSION NR: AP5008803

not changed in the asbestos fibers after the treatment, according to the x-ray patterns, only surface modification of the fibers is assumed. The modification experiments were conducted with crude or graded chrysotile asbestos from the Bazhenovo deposit in the Urals, and with several organopolysiloxanes of various degrees of polymerization, as shown in Table 1.

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Table 1. Carbon content in the modified asbestos samples (crude, treated for 1 hr)

Medium of ultrasonic treatment	Degree of polymerization of organopolysiloxane	Carbon content, %
Hexaethylsiloxane	2	0.33
Diethylpolysiloxane fluid VKZh-94B (VTU MKhP. EUG4-549)	7-9	0.44
Dimethylpolysiloxane rubber SKT: 2% solution in benzene	5000-7000	1.20
10% " " "	" "	2.20

Card 2/3 \*Temporary Specifications of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry

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ACCESSION NR: AP5008803

A mixture of asbestos and organopolysiloxane (or its solution) was subjected to ultrasonic vibrations with a frequency of 19—21 kc and an intensity of about 7 W/cm<sup>2</sup>. Flowing water was used to cool the system. The operation was carried out in 30-min periods, with 15-min interruptions for cooling. The treated samples were thoroughly washed with benzene or toluene in a Soxhlet extractor and dried at 150° C.

Carbon content, water adsorption, resistance to hydrochloric acid and tensile strength of the fibers were determined both for initial and modified materials. Water absorption changed from 156% to 25% for the ethylpoly-siloxane fluid-treated asbestos. Acid resistance is shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Effect of hydrochloric acid solutions on initial and modified chrysotile asbestos

Acid concentration in %	Weight losses of asbestos in %	
	Initial	Modified
25	54.2	36.8
10	26.6	16.2
5	17.3	9.0

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ACCESSION NR: AP5008803

Tensile strength of the modified asbestos was not impaired by the treatment. The authors suggest that active particles, which are formed from both the asbestos and organopolysiloxane molecules as a result of the destructive effect of cavitation, recombine, producing the attachment of polyorganosiloxane radicals to silicon or magnesium atoms by means of an oxygen bridge. The possibility of formation of similar derivatives for kaolin was previously demonstrated by the authors. \* Partial degradation of organopolysiloxanes by cavitation caused by ultrasonic vibration is confirmed by a certain decrease in the viscosity of the modifying agent. The acquiring of hydrophobic properties by the ultrasonically treated asbestos is explained by the formation of true chemical bonds between the mineral and the modifying agent, inasmuch as the mere adsorption of an organopolysiloxane on asbestos does not render the latter hydrophobic, in spite of a higher carbon content in the case of the adsorption. The higher acid resistance of the modified asbestos is explained by the better hydrophobic properties. This work was conducted in the Institute of the Chemistry of Silicates im. I. V. Grebenshchikov, Academy of Sciences USSR.

Card

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L 48579-65

ACCESSION NR: AP9008803

Orig. art. has 1 equation, 1 graph, and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimii silikator imeni I. V. Grebenshchikova AN SSSR)  
(Institute of Silica Chemistry, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 22Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT, 00

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 006

YSB, v. 1, no. 6

Card 5/5

**10**

The mechanism of high temperature hydrogenation of aromatic hydrocarbons. I. Hydrides of anthracene and phenanthrene. E. I. Prokopenko, O. E. Gavrilova and L. A. Kuznetz. *J. Applied Chem. (U. S. S. R.)* 11, 623-24 (1938 French 834) (1938).—All expts. were carried out in a 1-4. autoclave at a const. H<sub>2</sub> pressure (165-60 atm.) in the presence of the MoS<sub>2</sub> catalyst prepd. from MoS<sub>3</sub> by treatment with H<sub>2</sub> under a pressure of 300 atm. at 450° for 12 hrs. Anthracene (100 g.) was hydrogenated at 250-300°, 300-20°, 370-20°, 410-20° and 440-20° for 60 min. in the presence of 10 g. of the MoS<sub>2</sub> catalyst, yielding 9,10-dihydroanthracene (mainly at 300°); 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroanthracene, *syn*-octahydroanthracene (ca. 73°) and perhydroanthracene, depending on the temp. conditions. The formation of 9,10-dihydroanthracene proceeded with great ease at 300°, but further hydrogenation of the latter compd. required a higher temp. On the other hand, the hydrogenation of tetra deriv. to the octahydro proceeded with such ease that in order to obtain the tetra deriv. it was necessary to cut down the reaction time and the amt. of catalyst. The hydrogenation of octahydroanthracene, in turn, proceeded very slowly and an increase of temp. increased the yield of a liquid substance b. 280-300°. The product of *cis*-*trans* hydrogenation of anthracene was perhydroanthracene and the above liquid substance. Similarly to anthracene, increase of the reaction temp. increases the addn. of H<sub>2</sub> to phenanthrene, leading to the formation of perhydrophenanthrene. The formation of dihydrophenanthrene was not observed. Under the same

conditions as those in the case of anthracene, phenanthrene went up H<sub>2</sub> to form tetrahydrophenanthrene to a lesser degree than anthracene. With an increase of temp. phenanthrene formed *syn*-octahydrophenanthrene and finally, perhydrophenanthrene (also some perhydroanthracene). The yield of perhydrophenanthrene was higher than that of perhydroanthracene. Thirty-seven references. II. Hydrides of anthracene and the methylenes. E. I. Prokopenko. *Ibid.* 11, 635-9 (1938 French 839).—Hydrogenation of anthracene at 250°, the conditions being as above, yielded *syn*-octahydroanthracene and *meso*-octahydroanthracene, b. 63.5°. The yield of *meso*-octahydroanthracene increased with lowering of the temp. The di- and tetrahydroanthracene also yielded *meso*-octahydroanthracene. III. The composition of liquid product formed together with octahydroanthracene and isomerization of octahydroanthracene. E. I. Prokopenko, A. V. Pavlenko and E. M. Bogdanov. *Ibid.* 11, 640-5 (in French 846).—The liquid product obtained from anthracene under the same conditions as before, contained *syn*- and *meso*-octahydroanthracene, perhydroanthracene, "liquid perhydroanthracene" and *syn*-octahydrophenanthrene. Treatment of *syn*-octahydroanthracene in the presence and absence of catalyst disclosed that the catalyst promotes the hydrogenation and isomerization processes. In this case the liquid product obtained was analogous to that obtained in the previous expts. Twelve references. IV. Reciprocal transformations of octahydroanthracenes. E. I.

OVER

Prokopenko and S. M. Bogdanovskaya. *Ibid.* 847 9:in French 249).—(Under conditions of high-temp. hydrogenation in the presence of the MoO<sub>3</sub> catalyst, there is an equal reaction system consisting of anthracene and anthracene, reaction of which is promoted by the catalyst. V. The composition of liquid perhydroanthracene. *Ibid.* 850-3 (in French 252).—The product previously obtained (cf. part III) was hydrogenated at 250° and 140-80 atm. pressure and after removal of the perhydroanthracene the liquid product was fractionated. The fractions b. 270-5° and 275-7° were dehydrogenated in the presence of the Ni-Al catalyst at 200-7°, yielding a mixt. of anthracene and phenanthrene. Therefore, the liquid perhydroanthracene contained perhydrophenanthrene. A. A. Pudguy

KLIMOVA, L. A.

USSR/Physics - Fluorescence

21 Dec 52

"Fluorescence Spectrum of Coronene in Frozen Compounds," E. V. Shpol'skiy, A. A. Il'ina and L. A. Klimova, Moscow State Pedagogical Inst imeni Lenin

"DAN SSSR" Vol 87, No 6, pp 935-938

Present data of exptl investigation of spectrum of aromatic hydrocarbon coronene, consisting of 7 condensed benzene rings, excited by H<sub>g</sub> line at low temp. With lowering of temp green line of fluorescence becomes sharper and shifts towards short-waves. Presented by Acad G. S. Landsberg. Received 20 Oct 52.

PA 240T98

KLIMOVA, L. A.

USSR/ Spectral analysis

Card 1/1 Pub. 43 - 15/62

Author : Shpol'skiy, E. V., and Klimova, L. A.

Title : Thin structure of fluorescence spectra of aromatic hydrocarbons in frozen solutions

Periodical : Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fis. 18/6, page 673, Nov-Dec 1954

Abstract : Analytical data are presented regarding the structure of fluorescence spectra of aromatic hydrocarbons - coronene (consisting of seven condensed rings), 3,4-benzopyrene and pyrene - in frozen paraffinic hydrocarbon solutions (hexane, nonane). A strikingly thin structure of the fluorescence spectra, the characteristics of which depends upon the structure of the solvent, was observed in all cases investigated. Two USSR references (1951 and 1952).

Institution : The V. I. Lenin Pedagogical Institute, Moscow

Submitted : .....

USSR/ Physical Chemistry - Molecule. Chemical bond

B-4

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 10868

Author : Shpol'skiy E.V., Klimova L.A.

Inst : Academy of Sciences USSR - *Moscow State Pedagogical Inst.*

Title : Effect of Solvent on Luminescence Spectrum of Aromatic Hydrocarbons at Low Temperatures

Orig Pub : Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz., 1956, 20, No 4, 471-475

Abstract : Investigation of the spectra of fluorescence and phosphorescence of aromatic polycyclic hydrocarbons of the pyrene series at temperature of liquid air in frozen solutions in n-paraffins: 3,4,6,7-dibenzopyrene in n-heptane, 3,4-benzopyrene in n-heptane and n-octane, coronene in n-hexane, n-heptane, n-nonane, n-pentadecane and n-hexadecane. Fluorescence spectra consist of sharp lines as in atomic spectra. Spectra of coronene contain in addition to brilliant and sharp bands, bands that are sharp but weak which appertain to 1,12-benzoperylene (RZhKhim, 1955, 15746). Lines of fluorescence spectra of coronene solutions form doublets, relative intensities of components and  $\Delta \nu$  clearly depend on the solvent, the following characteristics being apparent; 1) on transition from hexane to heptane ratio of component intensities

Card 1/2

USSR/ Physical Chemistry - Molecule. Chemical bond

B-4

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1967, 10868

becomes inverted; 2) on transition from light to heavier solvents,  $\Delta \nu$  decreases from 84 to 38  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ; in hexadecane the structure vanishes and the lines become diffused bands. With the exception of 3,4-benzopyrene, frozen solutions of the investigated substances show phosphorescence ( $\Delta \tau$  9 sec. in the case of coronene), the spectrum of which is shifted, in relation to that of fluorescence, by 6000  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  toward greater wave lengths. In n-paraffin solutions the bands are split; nature of splitting (number of components, intensity) depend on solvent. The authors consider that aromatic hydrocarbon incorporated in crystal lattice of solvent is distributed molecularly dispersed and not as microcrystals, since spectrum of crystal is diffused and has no fine structure. Noting that the observed splitting may be partially attributed to molecular Stark effect in the field of the crystal, the authors consider as a possible cause of fine structure of spectra superposition of lattice oscillations of the solvent.

Card 2/2



*K. L. MOVA, L. A.*

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5

**EMMISSION SPECTRUM LUMINESCENCE IN SOLUTIONS AT LOW**

**TEMPERATURES**

*Handwritten:* **Докл. Акад. Наук СССР, Vol 111, No 6, 1971**

*Handwritten:* **Сertain polycyclic condensed aromatic hydrocarbons in solutions of normal paraffins (pentane, heptane and octane) when excited at 77° K give fluorescent and phosphorescent spectra consisting of narrow bands which are called lines. New photographs of these lines have been taken with instruments of greater resolving power and are reproduced. The lines are identified for different solvents and the effect of different solvents is considered.**

**W. Bardley**

*Handwritten:* JR  
MT

*Handwritten:* Moscow State Pedagogical Univ. in V. Lenin

KLIMOVA, L.A.

ПРИКОТКО. АФ

№(7) 3 PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION NOV/1946

L'viv. Universitet

Materialy i Vozduymogo soveshchaniya po opticheskoi. 1. 1: Molekulyarnaya spektroskopiya (Papers of the 10th All-Union Conference on Spectroscopy. Vol. 1: Molecular Spectroscopy) [L'viv] Izd-vo L'vivskogo univ-ta, 1957. 499 p. 4,000 copies printed. (Series: Iiz: Fizicheskii sbornik, vyp. 3/4/)

Additional Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Komitaya po spektroskopii. Ed.: Sazon, S.L.; Tech. Ed.: Saragun, T.V.; Editorial Board: Lavstov, G.S., Academician (Resp. Ed., Deceased), Noprent, B.S., Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Pablinitskiy, I.L., Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Pablinitskiy, V.S., Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Kuznetsov, V.G., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Raynskiy, S.M., Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Klimovskiy, L.K., Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Pilyanskiy, V.S., Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, and Glusberman, A. Ye., Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences.

Card 1/30

• Sapel'nik, E.V., N.A. Girshchinskaya, and L.A. KLIMOVA. Emission Spectra of Aromatic Hydrocarbons at Low Temperatures

26

Gross, Ye. P., and A.A. Kaplyanskiy. Exciton Pattern of the Spectral Curves for the Intrinsic Photoeffect and the Exciton Luminescence Spectra in Crystals

37

Gross, Ye. P., B.P. Zakharovskiy, and N.M. Ryzhov. Zeeman Effect in the Exciton Spectrum of the Cuprous-oxide Crystal

38

Pozdnyakov, P.P. Absorption and Luminescence of Divalent Rare-earth Ions in Synthetic and Natural Fluorite Crystals

39

Papayev, A.N., and I. Ye. Kucherov. Migration and Transfer of Electron-excitation Energy in Anthracene and Naphthalene Crystals

40

Card 1/30

Moscow State Pedagogical Inst. im V.I. Lenin

57168

SO/51-7-0-38/38

- 53100  
24.3500  
AUTHORS:Shpol'skiy, E.V. and Alilova, L.A.TITLE: On the Problem of the Origin of Fine Structure in the Luminescence Spectra of Aromatic Hydrocarbons at Low Temperatures

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, 1959, Vol 7, No 6, pp 852-854 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors carried out (Refs 1-6) a series of investigations of the emission spectra (fluorescence and phosphorescence) of aromatic hydrocarbons dissolved in paraffins and frozen at the liquid-nitrogen temperature (77.3°K). The spectra of coronene, pyrene and 3,4-benzopyrene in normal paraffins from pentane to decane were studied in great detail. At low temperatures the bands were split into multiplets consisting of groups of lines of 1-3  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  width. It was established (Refs 3-5) that these multiplet spectra can be represented as superpositions of several series of lines of different intensities displaced with respect to one another by definite "splitting intervals". Recently the authors studied the same spectra at 20°K and observed certain changes in them. For example in the case of coronene new lines were found and the distribution of intensities between the multiplet components was different from that at 77°K. The new lines observed at 20°K gave rise to vibrational series similar to those observed at the liquid-nitrogen temperature; in this way the number of such series

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SOV/51-7-e-38/38

On the Problem of the Origin of Fine Structure in the Luminescence Spectra of  
Aromatic Hydrocarbons at Low Temperatures

in coronene increased to five or six. Moreover, separations between doublets observed in coronene (intervals of 86, 72, 38 and 42  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ), which were regarded (Refs 3-5) as characteristic of a given solvent were found in multiplets in all the solvents (Fig 1). Similar results were obtained at 20°K in the case of benzopyrene. The splitting intervals of benzopyrene were similar or identical with the intervals of coronene in various solvents. This means that the number and relative displacement of the series is governed primarily by the properties of the solvents, in spite of the fact that the series themselves are definitely due to electron vibrational transitions in the solute molecules. These and other experimental facts become clear if it is assumed that the series forming the multiplets belong to different spatially separated emitting molecules. Local differences of the crystal field are responsible for the multiplicity of the series and variations of the spectra. The following experiment confirms the above explanation. The fluorescence spectra were recorded using benzopyrene and pyrene solutions at 77°K, prepared in two ways: the usual rapid freezing and a slow freezing. In the latter case the emission spectrum was much weaker and its colour

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SOV/51-1-1-38/38

On the Problem of the Origin of Fine Structure in the Luminescence Spectra of Aromatic Hydrocarbons at Low Temperatures

was somewhat different. Fig 2 shows the differences between the spectra of rapidly cooled (the upper part of Fig 2) and slowly cooled benzopyrene and pyrene (the lower part of Fig 2). On slow cooling the short-wavelength components disappear and the long wavelength ones are weakened. The central components are also weakened but they retain their positions. This shows that the fluorescence spectra of frozen solutions of hydrocarbons are sensitive to crystal structure changes. Acknowledgments are made to the Director of the Institute of Physical Problems, Ac. Sc. U.S.S.R., Academician P.L. Kapitza for making it possible to study these spectra at very low temperatures. There are 2 figures and 13 references, 7 of which are Soviet, 2 English, and 4 French.

SUBMITTED: October 13, 1959

Card 3/3

24(7)  
AUTHORS:

Shpol'skiy, E. V., Klimova, L. A.

SOV/48-23-1-5/36

TITLE:

Vibrational Analysis of the Phosphorescence Spectrum of  
Coronae (Vibratsionnyy analiz spektra fosforestsentsii  
koronena)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, 1959,  
Vol 23, Nr 1, pp 23-28 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

For a number of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons it was found that the difference of frequencies in phosphorescence and fluorescence spectra is almost equal. A vibrational analysis was impossible due to the broad indistinct bands and the fact that they almost converge. However, if a paraffin hydrocarbon is used as solvent, the bands are split into lines which are measurable within an error limit of  $2-3 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ . In this paper the phosphorescence spectrum was photographed simultaneously together with the fluorescence spectrum at an excitation by the mercury lines  $3650 \text{ \AA}$  and  $3135 \text{ \AA}$ . The cuvette was cooled with liquid nitrogen down to  $77.3^\circ \text{ K}$ . The corona spectrum was photographed in various solvents, paraffin oil, heptane, octane, and pentadecane. In the figures adjoining it is shown that the corona bands in paraffin oil or ethyl alcohol are

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Vibrational Analysis of the Phosphorescence Spectrum of Coronae 30V/48-23-1-5/36

split in heptane or octane solution into lines which, however, run together already in octane. In pentadecane only very indistinct broad bands are visible, which already earlier (Ref 4) was ascribed to the ratio between the dimensions of the C axis of the solvent chain and the dimensions of the corona molecule. All spectra obtained represent three triplets which differ in their microstructure. The first triplet contains three groups of lines, each of them possessing 4 lines. Their distances within the frequency scale are equal in all three groups. The second triplet also comprises three groups, each of them possessing four lines. The distances vary in this case. The third triplet includes doublet-shaped groups of lines. In every solvent the spectrum may be represented as series which have equal frequency differences. Their distance varies only in the individual solvents. Accordingly, it is assumed that, if the emission spectrum of fluorescence was produced by the lowest level of the first state of excitation, each series indicates the structure of the vibrational level of the normal state. The phosphorescence spectrum shows quite the same features (Tables 1, 2 and Scheme. Table 2 according to Bowen and

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Vibrational Analysis of the Phosphorescence Spectra of Coronae SOV/49-23-1-5/36

Brookhurst (Boyer, Brokleherst)(Ref 7)). The series possess the frequency differences 120, 365, 850, 1157, and 1350. The authors thank B. S. Neporent and P. P. Feofilov for supplying their plants. There are 5 figures, 2 tables, and 8 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

Card 3/3



**SHPOL'SKIY, E.V.; KLIMOVA, L.A.**

Linear spectra of aromatic hydrocarbons in frozen crystalline solutions. Part 1. Continued study of the first singlet-singlet transition in 3,4-benzopyrene at 20° and 4°K. Opt. i spektr. 13 no.2:174-191 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:11)  
(Benzopyrene—Spectra) (Quantum theory)

SHPOL'SKIY, E.V.; KLIHOVA, L.A.; PERSONOV, R.I.

Linear spectra of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in frozen crystalline solutions. Part 2. Singlet-singlet and triplet-singlet spectra of 1,2-benzopyrene at 77° and 4°K. Opt. i spektr. 13 no.3:341-352 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)  
(Benzopyrene—spectra)

BR

L 19976-53

EPP(o)/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD Pr-4 RM/WW/MAX

ACCESSION NR: AP3007271

S/0051/63/016/003/0344/0356

AB

AUTHOR: Klimova, L.A.

TITLE: Absorption and luminescence spectroscopy of perylene at 20 and 4°K

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v.15, no.3, 1963, 344-356

TOPIC TAGS: absorption spectrum, luminescence spectrum, molecular vibration, perylene

ABSTRACT: Although there have been many experimental and theoretical studies of the spectra of perylene (C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>10</sub>), including the luminescence and absorption spectra in frozen solutions in normal paraffins at 77°K, hitherto there have been no studies of the solution spectra at 20 and 4°K. The present work is one of a series of studies of the absorption and fluorescence spectra of different substances at 20 and 4°K in normal paraffins, and was devoted specifically to recording and analysis of the spectra perylene. The spectra were recorded on a lab-assembled diffraction grating set-up. Instead of the 60 odd lines observed in the fluorescence spectrum of this compound in hexane at 77°K, at 4°K there were detected more than 220 lines, and analysis of the spectrum yielded 25 normal vibration modes, in contrast to the

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L 19976-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3007271

8 modes deduced from the spectrum at 77°K. The great narrowness of the lines made it feasible to perform the analysis not only in the long wavelength region but also in the region of the second electronic transition. It was also noted that upon deep cooling the character of the multiplets composing the frozen solution spectrum changes, which made it possible to infer additional information on the structure and characteristics of the perylene molecule and the origin of the quasi-line spectra. The fluorescence and absorption spectra are reproduced, and the line wavenumbers, intensities, and attributions are tabulated. Diagrams of the head multiplets are given. The results of the study show that the Shpol'skiy frozen solution method makes it possible to obtain accurate and reliable information on the normal modes in organic molecules. "The author takes pleasure in acknowledging her gratitude to E.V. Shpol'skiy for his guidance and interest in the work." Orig.art.has: 8 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 29Oct62

DATE ACQ: 09Oct63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH, CH

NO REF SCV: 009

OTHER: 017

Card 2/2

*KLIMOVA, L. F.*

USSR / Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and Pathological). Nervous System. Peripheral Nervous System.

S

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - *Biologiya*, No 4, 1959, No. 16975

Author : Klimova, L. F.

Inst : ~~Altay Agricultural Institute~~

Title : Changes in Blood Morphology in Brucellosis of Cattle

Orig Pub : Sb. stud. nauchn. rabot Altaysk. s.-kh. in-t, 1957, vyp 6, 59-62

Abstract : It was shown on 35 cows aged 3-9 years that in brucellosis the number of basophils constitutes on the average 0.4% (0-3%), eosinophils 5.9% (1-17%), neutrophils 24.4% (9-56%), lymphocytes 66.8% (32-91%) and monocytes 2.5% (0-9%). Thus, changes in

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USSR / Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and Pathological). Nervous System. Peripheral Nervous System.

S

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 No CIA-RDP86-00513R000723120020-4  
Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - *Biologiya*, No 4, 1959, No. 16975

the morphology of blood in brucellosis in cattle basically correspond to those in man.

Card 2/2

SUVOROV, N.N.; KLIMOVA, L.I.; MOROZOVSKAYA, L.M.

Steroids. Part 19: Beckmann rearrangement of the oxime of  
16 $\beta$ -( $\beta$ -acetylamino- $\gamma$ -methylvarianoxy)- $\Delta^5$ -pregnen-3 $\alpha$ -ol-20-one  
acetate. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.10:3308-3315 0 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-  
farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze i  
Institut khimii prirodnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.  
(Steroids) (Pregnenone)  
(Beckmann rearrangement)

SUVOROV, N.N.; KLIMOVA, L.I.

Steroid [16,17-c] pyrazoles. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.10:3518-3519  
0 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy  
institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze.

CHTETSOVA, V.M.; BABIKOVA, N.I.; KLIMOVA, L.I.

Immunobiological reactivity of infants during severe recurrent pneumonia.  
Vop. okh. mat. i det. 6 no.7:27-31 J1 '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Iz pediatricheskogo otdeleniya (rukovoditel' - dotsent R.Ye. Leyenson) Sverdlovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta okhrany materinstva i mladenchestva (dir. - kandidat med. nauk R.A. Malysheva; nauchnyy rukovoditel' - doktor med. nauk V.M. Lotis).  
(PNEUMONIA)



CHTETSOVA, V.M.; BABIKOVA, N.I.; KLIMOVA, L.I.

Some indices of natural immunity in healthy infants. Vop.  
okh. mat. i det. 7 no.1:60-63 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz Sverdlovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta  
okhrany materinstva i mladenchestva (dir. - kand.med.nauk  
R.A. Malysheva; nauchnyy rukovoditel' - doktor med.nauk  
V.M. Lotis; rukovoditel' raboty - dotsent R.Ye. Leyensoi).  
(IMMUNITY)

TOLKACHEV, O.N.; KLIMOVA, L.I.; OLOVYANISHNIKOVA, Z.A.

Synthetic studies in the field of curare alkaloids.  
Synthesis of 1-ethyliden-12-hydroxy-1,2,3,4,5,6,12,13a, 13b-  
decahydronaphthiridino-(1,7)-[7,8,1-lma]- $\beta$ -carboline.  
Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.11:3828-3832 M '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii  
imeni M.V. Lomonosova.

(Curare)  
(Pyridoindole)

CHTETSOVA, V.M.; KLIMOVA, L.I.

Determination of the sensitivity to antibiotics of the pathogens of  
chronically recurrent pneumonias in infants. Vop.okh.mat.i det. 7  
no.7:10-13 J1 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz pediatricheskogo otdeleniya (rukovoditel' - dotsent R.Ye.  
Leyenson) Sverdlovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta  
okhrany materinstva i mladenchestva (dir. - kand.med.nauk R.A.  
Malysheva).

(PNEUMONIA)

(ANTIBIOTICS)

KLIMOVA, L. K. Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Experimental data on the pharmacology of unithiolo - a new antidote." Kiev, 1959. 16 pp (Kiev Order of Labor Red Banner Med Inst in Academician A. A. Bogomolets), 200 copies (KL, 52-59, 125)

-127-

L 53777-65 ENT(m)/EWA(d)/EFR/ENP(t)/ENP(e)/ENP(b) Ps-4 IJP(c) KJW/JD  
ACCESSION NR: AP5015922 UR/0229/65/000/005/0009/0012

AUTHOR: Klimova, L. L. (Engineer)

TITLE: Strela-2 sea-going hydrofoil

20  
6

SOURCE: Sudostroyeniye, no. 5, 1965, 9-12

TOPIC TAGS: hydrofoil craft, shipbuilding engineering/Strela-2 hydrofoil craft

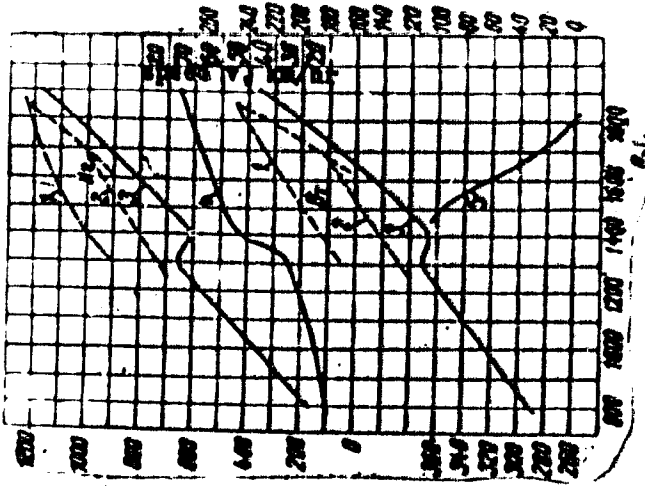
ABSTRACT: The Strela-2, a Soviet sea-going hydrofoil, has a riveted hull made of duraluminum alloys D16-T (plating) and D16-T (shapes). [The nearest US equivalent is the wrought aluminum alloy 2024.] It is built by the transverse-longitudinal frame system, with the midship frame spacing at 500 mm and the spacing of longitudinals at 200-260 mm. The frames consist of plates and angles (bulb angles in the foreship and webs near the foils). The shell plating is 3-5 mm and the deck plating is 2-4 mm thick. The struts and foils are of stainless steel with a hollow construction. The foils are protected by light-alloy pipe guards to prevent their being damaged during mooring.

Card 1/3

L 53777-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5015922

Fuel consumption Br, kg/hr



Efficiency  $\eta_0$ , hp

Range, miles

Card 2/3

Fig. 1. Performance data on the Strela-2 hydrofoil

- 1. 2 - Rated and brake engine performances;
- 3 - propeller characteristics;
- 4 - speed;
- 5 - range.

2

L 52777-65  
ACCESSION NR: AP5015922

The vessel has developed a 40-knot speed in calm seas and operated at wave heights up to 3—3.5 m, but an overcharging of the engines takes place in rough seas and at unfavorable course angles.

A drawing showing the general arrangement and a graph showing performance data (see Fig. 1) are given. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 1 graph.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NS

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 4010-F

*slid*  
Card 3/3

**KLIHOVA, L.N.**

Aleksandra Ivanovna Popova. Med.sestra 18 no.1:46 Ja '59.

(MIRA 12:10)

1. Zastititel' glavnogo vracha Arkhangel'skoy psikhonevrologicheskoj oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy.

(POPOVA, ALEKSANDRA IVANOVNA, 1897-)



ALMAZOYEVA, V. V.; BATAJEV, P. S.; STAVROVSKAYA, V. I.; AKSEYENKO, G. R.;  
BEZZUBOVA, V. P.; VOROB'YEVA, Z. G.; GLADKIKH, V. P.; ZHUKOVA, L. I.;  
ZUYEVA, N. K.; KOROGODINA, Yu. V.; KLIMOVA, L. P.; KRYLOV, A. S.;  
MASLOV, A. V.; PEYKRE, A. E.; SADOVSKAYA, G. Yu.; SPERANSKAYA, V. N.;  
SOLOVEY, V. Ya.; TURCHINS, M. Ye.; SHAMRAY, A. F.; SHIP'TSINA, N. K.;  
SHINKEVICH, M. A.

Field trials of new repellents. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. no. 4:  
457-464 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz entomologicheskogo otdela i otdela sinteticheskikh preparatov  
Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni  
Ye. I. Martsinovskogo Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (dir. -  
instituta - prof. P. G. Sergiyev, zav. otdelami - prof. V. N.  
Beklemishev i prof. V. I. Stavrovskaya)

(INSECT BAITs AND REPELLENTS)

KLIMOVA, L. T.

Cand Geolog--Mineralog Sci

Dissertation: "Lithology of the Productive Stratum in the Caspean District  
of the Azerbaidshan SSR." 27/6/50

Moscow Order of the Labor Red Banner Petroleum Inst imeni I. M. Gubrin

SO Vecheryaya Moskva  
Sum 71

SARKISYAN, S.G., KLINOVA, L.T.; SAPOZHNIKOV, D.O., redaktor; NOSOV, G.I.,  
redaktor; ~~BUKOBINA, I.F.~~, tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Orientation of pebbles and methods of studying them for paleo-  
graphic construction] Orientirovka glazk i metody ikh izucheniia  
dlia paleogeograficheskikh postroeni. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii  
nauk SSSR, 1955. 164 p. (MLRA 8:6)  
(Pebbles) (Paleogeography)

SARKISYAN, S.G.; SOKOLOVA, N.N.; KLIMOVA, L.T.; TUMAREV, K.K.

Tertiary deposits of the Lake Baikal region and their formations.  
Trudy Inst.nefti no.5:22-48 '55. (MLRA 8:12)  
(Baikal region--Geology, Stratigraphic)

**KLIMOVA, L.I.**

Origin of pay strata of the Kuba-Caspian Sea region of Azerbaijan.  
Trudy Inst.nefti 7:202-206 '56. (MIRA 10:1)  
(Azerbaijan--Petroleum geology)

SARKISYAN, S.G.; KLIMOVA, L.T.; ARUTYUNOVA, N.M.; DEMIDOV, A.A.;  
SOLOVNIK, A.N., otv. red.

[Conditions governing the formation of the Lower  
Carboniferous terrigenous layer of Kuybyshev Province]  
Usloviia obrazovaniia terrigennoi tolshchi nizhnego kar-  
bona Kuybyshevskoi oblasti, Tatarii i Bashkirii. Moskva.  
Izd-vo "Nauka," 1964. 77 p. (MIRA 1 7)

GABRIL'YAN, A.M.; ZEMEN, I.D.; KLIMOVA, L.T.; MAKAROVA, L.N.;  
TIKHOMIROVA, G.I.; SOLOMONIK, V.A.; KERAMOVA, L.B.;  
TROFIMUK, I.A.; NIKITINA, R.G.; SARKISYAN, I.S.;  
GULYAYEVA, L.A., prof., otv. red.

[Mesozoic and Cenozoic sediments of the Fergana and  
Issykkul' Depressions] Mezozoiskie i kainozoiskie ot-  
lozheniia Ferganskoi i Issyk-Kul'skoi vpadin. Moskva,  
Nauka, 1965. 259 p. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Moscow. Institut geologii i razrabotki goryuchikh  
iskopayemykh.

RODENKOVA, Ye.G.; RUMYANTSEVA, N.V.; sortirovshchitsa pismennoy korrespondentsii; KITAYEVA, A.V., pochtal'on; KLIMOVA, L.V.; sortirovshchitsa pismennoy korrespondentsii; ZHALILOVA, M., brigadir pochtal'onov; KIRILLOVA, T.I.; KHARINA, T.I., brigadir pochtal'onov; TUZOVA, G.A., sortirovshchitsa.

Leading postal workers are sharing their experiences. Vest. aviatsii  
20 no.11:22-24 M '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Nachal'nik 98-go otdeleniya svyazi g.Moskvy (for Rodenkova).
  2. Leningradskiy pochtamt (for Rumyantseva).
  3. Arsanasskaya kontora svyazi Gor'kovskoy oblasti (for Kitayeva).
  4. Minersko-  
ludskoye otdeleniye perevozki pochty (for Klimova).
  5. 5-ye otdeleniye svyazi g.Chelyabinskaya (for Zhalilova).
  6. Nachal'nik 24-go otdeleniya svyazi g.Ivanova (for Kirillova).
  7. Kuybyshevskiy pochtamt (for Kharina).
  8. Otdel obrabotki pismennoy korrespondentsii Sverdlovskogo otdel'nyya perevozki pochty (for Tuzova).
- (Postal service--Employees)



GANSHIN, Georgiy Aleksandrovich. Prinieli uchastiye: CHEKHUTOV, A.; KLIMOVA, M.  
SHCHETININ, V.D., red.; BELYAYEV, N.A., tekhn.red.

[Economy of the Chinese People's Republic] Ekonomika Kitaiskoi  
Narodnoi Respubliki. Moskva, Izd-vo IMO, 1959. 356 p. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Sotrudniki Instituta kitayevedeniya AN SSSR (for Chekutov, Klimova).  
(China--Economic conditions)

Is ats. KLIMOVA, M.

Off General Techniques & Lab  
Spec. Chemistry

1955. Use of iron ignition wire in bomb calibration. M. Klimova and B. G. Smak (Pribor & Voda, 1955, No. 204-205). Use of Fe ignition wire involves corrections for heating to ignition temp. and for combustion of Fe. The latter val. is variable, owing to incomplete combustion. Replacement of Fe by Ni-Cr wire is recommended, when only the former correction needs to be made.  
R. Thoreson.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

KLIMOVA, M., Docent; [Affiliation not given]

"Occupational Acute Bronchitis."

Prague, Pracovní Lékarství, Vol 19, No 2, Mar 67, p 88

Abstract: A review of chemicals causing acute bronchitis is presented. Practical experience gained with such cases at the Clinic for Occupational Diseases at Brno during the last 10 years is described. The most serious cases were caused by phosgene, diazomethane, and by polyurethanes. These can cause damage that appears 2 years after the period of the last exposure. No references. Submitted at the Seminary of Occupational Diseases organized by the Clinic for Occupational Diseases at the JE Purkyne University at Brno on 15 Sep 66.

KLIMOVA, M.; YAMINSKIY, Yu.; BLATNOV, M.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723120020-4

Taxicabs servicing institutions. Avt.transp. 40 no.1:13-14 Ja

'62.

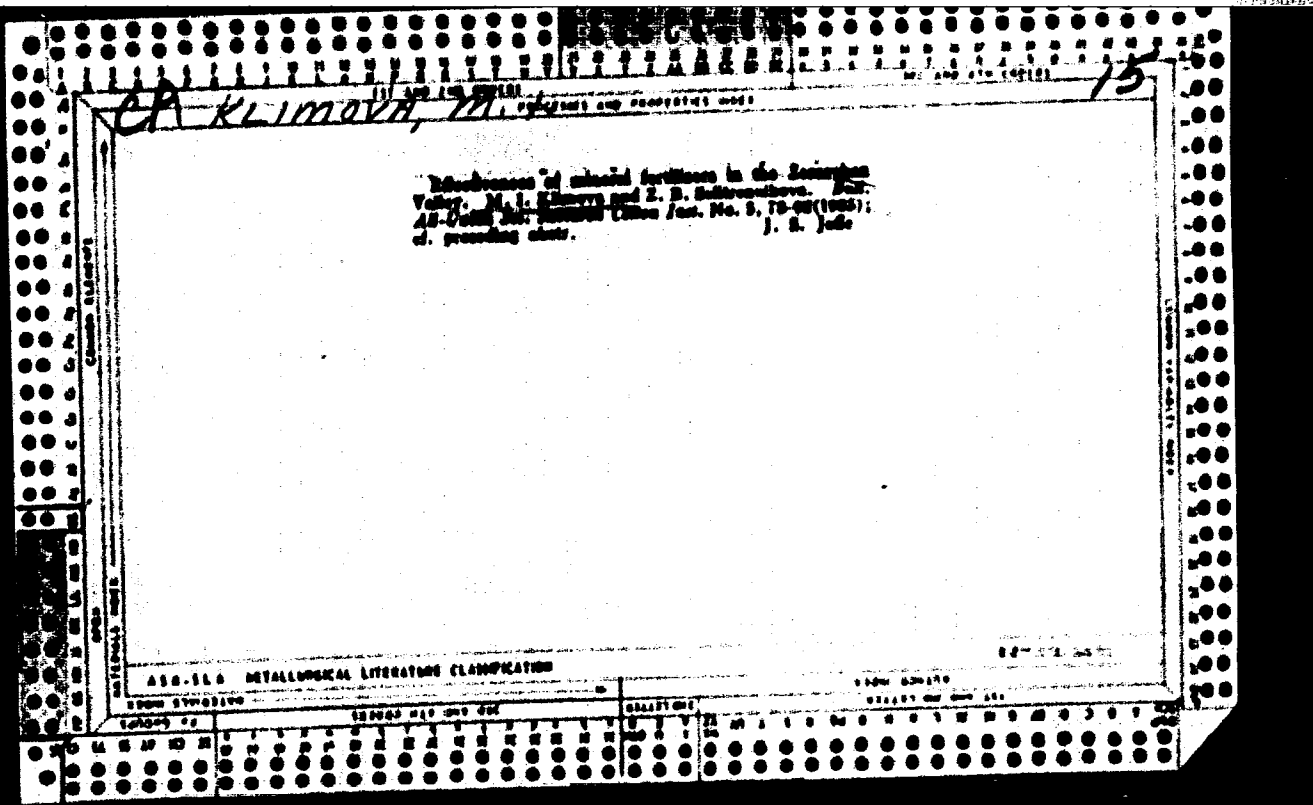
(MIRA 15:1)

(Taxicabs)

KOPECNY, Josef; KLIMOVA, Marie

Bad effect of benzene on the blood. Chem prum 14 no.1:  
42-43 Ja'64.

1. Klinika nemoci z povolani, Brno.



L 17063-63 EWP(j)/EPF(c)/EWT(m)/BDS S/062/63/000/004/009/022  
ASD PC=4/PT=4 RM/WW  
AUTHOR: Andrianov, K. A., Klimova, M. I., Khananashvili, L. M., and Sipyagina, M. A. <sup>66</sup> <sub>65</sub>

TITLE: On the condensation of  $\alpha, \omega$ -dihydroxymethylsiloxanes with 1, 3-diaceto-1, 3-dimethyl-1, 3-diphenyldisiloxane

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, no. 4, 1963, 651-654

TEXT: The synthesis of linear polymers by the reaction of polycondensation of oligomers of the dimethylsiloxane type with the hydroxyl groups at the end of chains with oligomers containing the acetate groups, for example, 1, 3-diacetoxy-1, 3-dimethyl-1, 3-diphenyldisiloxane was of interest to the authors. The reaction of alpha, omega-dichloromethylphenylsiloxanes with acetic anhydride was studied and several alpha, omega-diacetoxymethylphenylsiloxanes were synthesized. The condensation between alpha, omega-dihydroxyoctamethyltetrasiloxane and 1,3-diacetoxy-1, 3-diphenyldisiloxane was conducted. The polymer formed has a higher vitrification temperature ( $-55^{\circ}$ ) than the polymer based on

Card 1/2

L 17063-63

S/062/63/000/004/009/022

On the condensation of .....

heptamethylphenylcyclotetrasiloxane ( $-70^{\circ}$ ). There are 2 figures. The 2 English-language references read as follows: W. H. Davdt, J. F. Hyde, J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 74, 386 (1952); P. George, L. Sommer, F. Whitmore, J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 75, 1585 (1953).

ASSOCIATION: Institut tenkov khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M. V. Lomonosova  
(Institute of Fine Chemical Technology imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: June 15, 1962

Card 2/2

**KLIMOVA, M.K., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik**

Osteitis deformans; Paget's disease; analysis of clinical and x-ray studies on 238 subjects [with summary in English]. Vest.rent. 1 rad. 33 no.5:29-37 8-0 '58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Iz rentgenodiagnosticheskogo otdela (sav. - prof. I.A. Shekhter) Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogo instituta Ministerstva zdavookhraneniya RSFSR (dir. - dotsent I.G. Lagunova).

(OSTRITIS DEFORMANS, case reports  
clin. & x-ray studies (Rus))



KLIMOVA, M.K.

Bone and joint changes in some forms of skin diseases. Trudy  
TSentr. nauch.-issl. inst. rentg. i rad. 10:149-153 '59.

(JOINTS--DISEASES) (SKIN--DISEASES) (MIRA 12:9)

KLIVOVA, M.K.

Dynamic observations in osteodystrophy deformans (Paget's disease).  
Trudy TSentr. nauch.-issl. inst. rentg. i rad. 10:160-163 '59.

(OSTEITIS DEFORMANS)

(MIRA 12:9)

MURAV'YEVA, M.O.; KLIVYA, M.E.

Mineral composition of the blood in osteodystrophy deformans.  
Trudy Tsent. nauch.-issl. inst. rentg. i rad. 10:164-167 '59.  
(MIRA 12:9)

(OSTEITIS DEFORMANS) (BLOOD--EXAMINATION)

KLIMOVA, M. K., CAND MED SCI, "DEFORMING OSTEODISTROPHY -  
PADET'S DISEASE. (<sup>an X-Ray Study</sup> CLINICO-ROENTGENOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION)."  
MOSCOW, 1961. (ACAD MED SCI USSR). (KL-DV, 11-61, 228).

-258-

KLIMOVA, M.K.

So-called transformation on zones ('infractions' and pathological fractures in Paget's disease. Vest. rent. i rad. 38 no.6:9-15 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Iz rentgenologicheskogo otdela (rav.- prof. I.A. Shekhter) Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogo instituta (direktor - prof. I.G. Lagunova).

KLIMOVA, M.K., kand.med.nauk (Moskva, Sadovo-Karetnaya ul., d.11, kv.7);  
ARENBERG, A.A.

Malignization of individual foci in dyschondroplasia. Ortop.,  
travm. i protez. 25 no.3:50-58 Mr '64.

(M'RA 18:3)

1. Iz otdeleniya kostnoy patologii (zav. - prof. V.Ya.Shlapoberskiy)  
i rentgenologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - M.K.Klimova) Tsentral'nogo  
instituta travmatologii i ortopedii (dir. - chlen-korrespondent  
AMN SSSR prof. M.V.Volkov).

LAGUNOVA, I.O., prof.; KLIMOVA, M.K., kand. med. nauk

Röntgenological changes in the skeleton in hyperparathyroid osteodystrophy and their dynamics in surgical treatment. Vest. rent. i rad. 39 no.4:3-7 J1-Ag '64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy rentgeno-radiologicheskiy institut Ministerstva zdavookhraneniya RSFSR, Moskva.

KAGAN, Ye.M., prof.; KLIMOVA, M.K., kand. med. nauk

Aneurysmal cysts of the bones. Vest. rent. i rad. 40 no.2:  
3-9 Mr-Apr '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy rentgeno-radiologicheskiy institut  
Ministerstva zdavookhraneniya RSFSR i Tsentral'nyy nauchno-  
issledovatel'skiy institut travmatologii i ortopedii Ministerstva  
zdavookhraneniya SSSR, Moskva.



VOLOSTNYKH, G.T. ; NAKOVNIK, N.I. ; ROZENTSVIT, A.O.; KLIMOVA, M.S.

Remarks on I.U.V. Kusitsyn and G. V. Aleksandrov's article "Metasomatic zoning in the argillisation of granite-porphyrates near ore bodies." Geol. zh. i mestorozh. no.6:91-97 N-D '60.

(Mira 14:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy geologicheskii nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut, Leningrad.

(Clay)

(Kusitsyn, I.U.V.)

(Aleksandrov, G.V.)

KLIMOVA, M. S. "The effect of nicotinic acid on the number of red blood cells",  
Trudy Ser-t. pos. mod. In-ta, Vol. VI, 1947, p. 37-40.

So: U-4691, 16 Sept. 53. (Letopis 'Zhurnal' nakt Statey, No. 10, 1949).

KLINGOVA, V. S.

KLINGOVA, V. S. "The effect of the vegetative system on the level of prothrombin in the blood". Trudy Serst. gos. med. in-ta, Vol. VI, 1962, p. 17-26.

So: U-4431, 16 Sept. 63, (Letopis 'Zhurnal' nyst Statoy. No. 20, 1969).

*Klimova, M.*  
BEREZNITSKAYA, S.A.; KLIMOVA, M.S.; GRIGOR'YNA, A.A.; AYEIKOVICH, R.S.; BUTOVSKIY,  
V.A.; SLOVACHKI, M.A.; ANDRUSHCHUK, A.A.; STARTSEV, I.A.; PROTSKO, O.N.

Effect of schedule and feeding on development of infants from one to  
three years of age. *Pediatrics*, Moskva no.6:18-25 Nov-Dec 1953.  
(GML 25:5)

1. Deceased for Butovskiy. 2. Of the Ukrainian Scientific-Research  
Institute for the Care of Mother and Child imeni Hero of the Soviet  
Union Prof. P. M. Buyko (Director -- M. D. Burova, Honored Physician  
Ukrainian SSR) and the Ukrainian Scientific-Research Institute of  
Nutrition (Director -- Candidate Medical Sciences A. T. Stovdm).

HERZHNITSKAYA, S.A.; KLIMOVA, M.S.; GRIGOR'YNA, A.A.; AYZIKOVICH, R.S.;  
BUTOVSKIY, V.A.; SLOVACHNK, M.A.; STARTSHV, I.A.; PROTSKO, G.N.

Effect of regimen and nutrition on the development of 3 to 7-  
year old children. Peditriia no.3:91 My-Je '54. (MIRA 8:1)

1. Is ukrainskogo instituta okhrany materinstva i detstva i  
instituta pitaniya.  
(CHILDREN--CARE AND HYGIENE)  
(CHILDREN--NUTRITION)

USSR/Medicine

FD-2787

Card 1/1                    Pub 154-8/19

Author                    : Klimova, M. S.; Bereznitskaya, S. A.; Ayzikovich, R. S.;  
                              and ABDUSHCHUK, A. A.

Title                      : The effect of regimen and nutrition on the state of the  
                              higher nervous activity of children of nursery age

Periodical                : Zhur. vys. nerv. deyat. 5, 219-226, Mar-Apr 1955

Abstract                 : (From a report presented at the 6th Summing-Up Conference  
                              of the Institute OIKhMD, 12 Jan 1953). Investigated the  
                              effect of variations in the nursery regimen and nutrition  
                              on the state of the higher nervous activity of children  
                              ranging in age from 1 to 3 years, as evidenced by changes  
                              in the conditional nutritional motor reflexes. Tables.  
                              Nine references, all USSR (4 since 1940).

Institution               : Kiev Scientific-Research Institute for the Protection of  
                              Maternity and Childhood imeni P. M. Buyko

Submitted                : June 20, 1953

GAVRILOV, V.G.[translator]; KLIMOVA, M.Ye.[translator]; MITREYI,  
B.A.[translator]; TIKHONOV, N.S.[translator]; TUFITSII,  
N.V.[translator]; SHANTANOV, S.K.[translator]; FEDOROVA,  
L.H., red. izd-va; GUROVA, O.A., tekhn. red.

[Fundamentals of the tectonics of China]Osnovy tektoniki  
Kitaina. Moskva, Geogeoltekhizdat, 1962. 526 p. maps.  
Translated from the Chinese. (MIRA 15:11)  
(China--Geology, Structural)

Klimov A, N.A.

Increasing the chemical resistance of glassware. N. A. Klimov and I. L. Brill. U.S.S.R. 100,041, Oct. 25, 1957.  
To increase its chem. resistance, into a glass article, either acid or heated, is placed a pellet of 1 of the following salts or their mixt.: Fe or Al NH<sub>4</sub> sulfate, Fe<sub>2</sub>(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub>, Al<sub>2</sub>(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub>, (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>3</sub>, or NH<sub>4</sub>Cl, and the article is placed in the furnace at the annealing temp. M. Ilcosh

2.

4,



KLIMOVA, N.A.; BRIL', I.L.

Increasing the chemical stability of medical glassware. Med.prom.  
11 no.7:37-41 J1 '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut meditsinskogo  
instrumentariya i oboorudovaniya  
(MEDICAL SUPPLIES) (GLASS MANUFACTURE--CHEMISTRY)

**BRIL', I.L.; KLIMOVA, N.A.**

Increasing the resistance of medical mirrors for sterilization by  
boiling. Med.prom. 13 no.9:46-49 8 '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut meditsinskogo  
instrumentariya i oborudovaniya.  
(MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS--STERILIZATION)

KLIMOVA, N.F.

Viability of transfused erythrocytes in patients with leukemia. Probl. gemat.i perel.krovi 4 no.9:35-39 8 '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Iz gematologicheskoy kliniki (sav. - prof. M.S. Dul'tsin) Tsentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta gematologii i perelivaniya krovi (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen ANM SSSR prof. A.A. Bagdasarov) Ministerstva zdra-vookhraneniya SSSR.

(BLOOD TRANSFUSION)  
(ERYTHROCYTES physiol.)  
(LEUKEMIA ther.)

KLIMOVA, N.F.

Effect of the spleen on the adaptation of transfused erythrocytes  
in leukemic patients. Probl.gemat.i perel.krovi no.2:57-59 '62.  
(MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz gematologicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. M.S. Dul'tsin)  
TSentral'nogo oredna Lenina instituta gematologii i perelivaniya  
krovi (dir. - dotsent A.Ye. Kiselev) Ministerstva sdravookhra-  
neniya SSSR.

(LEUKEMIA)

(ERYTHROCYTES)

(SPLEEN)

OSECHENSKAYA, G.V., doktor med.nauk; KLIMOVA, N.F.; YARUSTOVSKAYA, L.E.

Effect of blood transfusions from leukemia patients during  
the remission period on the course of the leukemic process.  
Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi no.2:26-27 '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Gematologicheskaya klinika (zav. - prof. M.S.Dul'tsin)  
i klinicheskaya laboratoriya (zav. - N.A.Messineva [deceased])  
TSentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta gematologii i perelivaniya  
krovi (dir. - dotsent A.Ye.Kiselev), Moskva.

KLIMOVA, N.N.; PESHKOVA, L.Ya.

Effect of the transfusion of diluted cold-resistant blood on hemopoiesis in anemic patients. Probl.gemat.i perel.krovi 4 no.12:23-26 D '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Iz Leningradskogo ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni instituta perelivaniya krovi (direktor - dotsent A.D. Belyakov, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.N. Filatov).  
(ANEMIA ther.)  
(BLOOD TRANSFUSION)

21

5(2)

(Deceased)

**AUTHORS:**

Prsheval'skiy, Ye.S.,/Nikolayeva, Ye.R. SOV/55-58-3-26/30  
and Klinova, N.S.

**TITLE:**

Application of the Diethylditiocarbamate of Sodium for the Separation of Uranium from Some Elements (Primeneniye dietil-ditiokarbamata natriya dlya otdeleniya urana ot nekotorykh elementov)

**PERIODICAL:**

Vestnik Moskovskogo universiteta, Seriya matematiki, mekhaniki, astronomii, fiziki, khimii , 1958, Nr 3, pp 217-220 (USSR)

**ABSTRACT:**

The quantitative extraction of the uranium-di-ethyl-di-tio-carbamate by organic solvents is attained for pH 6.5 - 7.5 . A complete extraction of uranium from a layer of the organic solvent into water takes place under influence of nitric acid (1 : 20) or of a saturated solution of ammonium carbonate. The authors develop a method for the separation of small quantities of uranium (one-hundredth part of one mg) from quantities of iron being 100 times greater. They discuss the possibility to obtain uranium and vanadium by extraction of V-diethylditiocarbamate from acid solutions for pH 0.4 - 0.5 .

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Application of the Diethyldithiocarbamate of Sodium  
for the Separation of Uranium from some Elements

SOV/55-58-3-26/30

There are 4 tables, and 6 references, 4 of which are Soviet,  
1 is American, and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii (Chair of Analytical Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: June 2, 1957

Card 2/2



114462  
S/078/63/008/001/008/026  
B119/B186

11.2222

AUTHORS: Sorokin, V. P., Vesnina, B. I., Klimova, N. S.

TITLE: New method of synthesizing ammine borane, and its properties

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 8, no. 1, 1963, 66 - 68

TEXT: Ammine borane was synthesized by reaction between  $\text{NH}_3$  and  $\text{B}_2\text{H}_6$  in polar solvents according to  $\text{B}_2\text{H}_6 + 2\text{NH}_3 = 2\text{NH}_3\text{BH}_3$ . The pure gases  $\text{B}_2\text{H}_6$  and  $\text{NH}_3$  were introduced at room temperature into the solvent (ether, dioxane, or water) saturated with  $\text{NH}_3$ , continuously stirred for 3 - 4 hrs. Water proved effective as a reaction medium.  $\text{NH}_3\text{BH}_3$  is crystalline and has an orthorhombic, face-centered lattice with the parameters:  $a = 7.22$ ;  $b = 7.38$ ; and  $c = 5.23 \text{ \AA}$ . The density of  $\text{NH}_3\text{BH}_3$  briquets compressed at 2000 - 5000  $\text{kg/cm}^2$  is  $0.73 \text{ g/cm}^3$  (density calculated from the parameters:  $0.74 \text{ g/cm}^3$ ). The melting point is  $104.5 \pm 0.5^\circ\text{C}$ . The solubility of  $\text{NH}_3\text{BH}_3$ , expressed in g/100 ml, is 33.6 in water, 6.5 in alcohol, 0.76 in ether, X  
Card 1/2

S/078/63/008/001/008/026  
B119/B186

New method of synthesizing...

0.5 in dioxane, 0.04 in benzene, 0.03 in toluene, and 0.02 in carbon tetrachloride. In aqueous solution  $\text{NH}_3\text{BH}_3$  is comparatively stable; in ~ 2.5% solution, 0.5 - 0.9% of the  $\text{NH}_3\text{BH}_3$  is hydrolytically split after 24 hrs standing at room temperature.  $\text{NH}_3\text{BH}_3$  can reduce gold, palladium, silver and copper, but also iron and nickel, from the solutions of their salts to the metallic state. Solid  $\text{NH}_3\text{BH}_3$  splits off hydrogen on heating: 1.5% at 50°C, 10 - 20% at 75°C after 6 hrs, about 33% at ~105°C, ~50% at 150°C, and 60 - 70% at 300°C. At 500°C and over, the hydrogen is completely split off, and BN is formed. There are 1 figure and 1 table. The English-language references are: S. J. Shore, R. W. Parry. J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 77, 6084 (1955); S. J. Shore, R. W. Parry. J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 80, 1, 8 (1958).

SUBMITTED: June 23, 1961

Card 2/2



*KLIMOVA, N. V.*

DZHUVARLY, Ch.M.; KLIMOVA, N.V.

Study of the behavior of petroleum emulsions in electric fields.  
Uch. zap. AGU no.7:9-23 '55. (MLRA 9:12)

(Petroleum) (Emulsions)

AID P - 2864

Subject : USSR/Petroleum-Electricity  
Card 1/2 Pub. 28 - 4/7  
Authors : Dzhuvarly, Ch. M. and N. V. Klimova  
Title : Dehydration of petroleum by using surges generated  
by a tentative modernized oscillator.  
Periodical : Energ. byul. 9, 15-21, 3 1955  
Abstract : The authors present a comprehensive table with their  
observations on petroleum de-emulsification by means  
of spark-gape oscillators. They describe the  
installation, the three different layouts, and the  
approach and results obtained from many experiments.  
They recommend the de-emulsification of petroleum by  
their method of electrical pulses for adaptation by  
the petroleum industry.

AID P - 2864

Energ. byul. 9, 15-21, S 1955

Card 2/2 Pub. 28 - 4/7

Institutions: Power Institute, Academy of Sciences. Azerbaydzhanskaya  
SSR, and the Azerbaydzhan Scientific Research Institute.

Submitted : No date

KZHUVARLY, Ch.M.; KLIMOVA, M.V.

Research results on dehydration of petroleum by the impulse method  
on a modernized semi-industrial scale installation. Dokl.AN  
Aserb.SSR 11 no.11:769-775 '55. (MLRA 9:5)

1. Predstavleno deystvitel'nyy chlenom AN Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR  
M.F. Magiyevym.

(Petroleum engineering)

DZHUVARLY, Ch.M.; VECHKHAYZER, G.V.; KLIMOVA, N.V.

Volt-second characteristics of impure and moist insulators. Trudy  
NNIN AN Azerb. SSR 13:5-17 '56. (MLRA 10:4)  
(Electric insulators and insulation)



*KLIMOVA, N. V.*

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their I-8  
Application. Treatment of Natural Gases and Petroleum.  
Motor and Jet Fuels. Lubricants.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 2539

Author : Dzhubarly, Ch.M., Klimova, N.V.

Inst : Azerbaydshan University

Title : Study of the Breaking of Emulsions in Laboratory-Type  
Electric Dehydrators.

Orig Pub : Uch. zap. Azerb. un-ta, 1957, No 2, 49-56

Abstract : Results of a laboratory study of breaking up of emulsions  
of different petroleum containing varying amounts of water,  
in tank and tubular electro-dehydrators, at high voltage  
of industrial and high-frequency current and with pulse  
voltage. With the same duration of exposure to the volta-  
ge the de-emulsification process is improved with increa-  
sing

Card 1/2

5.3400

77289

SOV/63-4-6-23/37

**AUTHORS:** Ioffe, I. I., Klimova, N. V., Brodskiy, M. S.

**TITLE:** Brief Communications. The Catalytic Oxidation of Acetophenone Into Benzoic Acid

**PERIODICAL:** Khimicheskaya nauka i promyshlennost', 1959, Vol 4, Nr 6, pp 799-800 (USSR)

**ABSTRACT:** The solid acetophenone from phenol-acetone plants is now used as fuel, in the form of phenolic tar. For the preparation of benzoic acid, the above acetophenone was catalytically oxidized both in vapor and in liquid phases. In the vapor phase, oxidation was carried out with air oxygen over a mixture of Va and Mo oxides, tin vanadate, supported on silica gel and chamotte; molar ratio of acetophenone-air 1:30, 1:60, between 200 and 300°. Benzoic acid (32%), maleic acid, and CO<sub>2</sub> were identified. In the liquid phase, oxidation was carried out with air and with pure oxygen, at normal pressure, over Mn, Co, Cu resinsates and strearates. The best results were

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Brief Communications. The Catalytic  
Oxidation of Acetophenone Into  
Benzoic Acid

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SOV/63-4-6-23/37

obtained by using Mn resinate as catalyst. The optimal conditions were: 150°, rate of oxygen 5 l/min, the ratio catalyst-acetophenone 2 g:l g/mole. The conversion was 60-65% and the yield 70-75%. Benzoic acid, formic acid, formaldehyde, maleic acid, and CO<sub>2</sub> were identified.

Purified acetophenone was used in both cases (98.5-99% pure). Technical acetophenone inhibited the oxidation. The method of separation of benzoic acid from the reaction products was a preliminary distillation of recovered acetophenone, followed by extraction of benzoic acid with hot water. After recrystallization, the benzoic acid has mp 122° and 99.5% concentration. The yield by the above process was 83%. There are 4 figures; and 3 references, 2 Soviet, 1 U.S. The U.S. reference is: H. A. Riley, A. B. Gray, Org. Synthesis, 15, Nr 9, 67 (1935).

ASSOCIATION:

Voroshilov Scientific-Research Institute of Dyes and Intermediates (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut poluproduktov i krasiteley imeni K. Ye. Voroshilova)

SUBMITTED:

April 29, 1959

Card 2/2

DZHUVARLY, Ch.M.; KLIMOVA, N.V.; MELIKOVA, T.A.

Electrical conductivity of an emulsion during its destruction.  
Izv. AN Azerb. SSR. Ser.fis.-mat. i tekhn. nauk no.4:125-131 160.  
(MIRA 14:3)  
(Emulsions—Electric properties)