KOVALEVA, N.N

VOYTSEKHOVICH, N.D.; KOVALEVA, N.N.

Effect of onset of jaundice on the course of rheumatoid arthritis.
Sovet.med. No.3:25-26 Mar 51. (CLML 20:6)

1. Of the Faculty Therapeutic Clinic (Director--Prof.Ye.M.Tareyev), Moscow Medical Institute, and of Blagushinsk Hospital.

KOVALEVA, Nadezhda Nikolayevna

[Tuva in the seven-year plan] Tuva v semiletke. Kyzyl, Tuvinskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 41 p. (MIRA 15:8)
(Tuva—Economic conditions)

KOVALEVA, N.P.

New data about the brachiopoda species of Upper Cretaceous and Lower Palaeogene deposits on the Mangyshlak Peninsula. Vest. LGU 16 no. 6:64-72 '61. (MIRA 14:4)
(Mangyshlak Peninsula--Brachiopoda, Fossil)

KOVALEVA, N.P.

Recent data on brachiopod species in lower Paleogene deposits of the Crimea (Bakhchisaray District) and Transcaucasia (Sukhumi District). Dokl. AN SSSR 136 no. 3:686-688 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.A. Zhdanova. Predstavleno akademikom A.L. Yanshinym.
(Bakhchisaray District--Brachiopoda, Fossil)
(Sukhumi District--Brachiopods, Fossil)

KOVALEVA, N.P.

Variation in Mesozoic and Cenozoic articulate brachiopods. Dokl. AN SSSR 149 no.3:696-699 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.A.Zhdanova. Predstavleno akademikom D.V.Nalivkinym.
(Brachiopoda, Fossil)

KOVALEVA, N.I., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Forming of fabrics for protective clothing. Tekst. prom. 25 no.8:31-34 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:?)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sherstyanoy promyshlennosti.

FERDINAND, Ya.M.; MARGULIS, L.A.; BRAYNINA, R.A.; DMITRIYEVA-RAVIKOVICH, Ye.M.; KOVALEVSKAYA, I.L.; MYASNENKO, A.M.; IVANOVA, L.M.; TELESHEVSKAYA, E.A.; MARISOVA, A.P.; KOVALEVA, N.S.

Methodology of studying the epidemiological effectiveness of intestinal vaccines. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 33 no.11:17-22 N '62. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz Rostovskogo i Moskovskogo institutov epidemiologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR i Moskovskoy gorodskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii.

FERDINAND, Ya.M. (Rostov-na-Donu); Prinimali uchastiye: MARISOVA, A.P.; BRAYNINA, R.A.; MARGULIS, L.A.; MYASNENKO, A.M.; KOVALEVSKAYA, I.L.; TELESHEVSKAYA, E.A.; SOBOLEVA, S.V.; KALININA, K.I.; KOVALEVA, N.S.; IVANOVA, M.K.; ARENDER, B.A.; KUCHERENKO, R.A.; MANATSKOVA, K.S.; OLEYNIKOVA, L.T.; KIBARDINA, Yu.A.; GRIGOR'YEVA, K.S.; SEMENIKHINA, L.G.; CHERNYKH E.I.; DOROFEYEVA, V.M.; SHEVCHENKO, Ye.N.; ABRAMOVA, O.K.; SKUL'SKAYA, S.D.; PETROVA, Z.I.; MAKHLINOVSKIY, L.I.; KUZ'MINA, A.I.; AL'TMAN, R.Sh.; MARDERER, R.G.; YENGALYCHEVSKAYA, L.N.; CHIRKOVA, M.N.; TERESHCHENKO, N.I.; SHELKOVNIKOVA, M.A.; PROKOPENKO, V.V.; BEKLEMESHEVA, Ye.S.; BARANOVA, T.V.

Effectiveness of specific prophylaxis with alcohol divaccine against typhoid and paratyphoid B fever in school-age children. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 41 no.1:23-27 Ja '64.
(MIRA 18:2)

LUVISHIS, L. A., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KOVALEVA, N. S., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KALININ, I. A., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KHARITONOV, Yu. P., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Laboratory fire-testing method of fabrics. Tekst. prom. 21 no.10:76-78 O '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sherstyanoy promyshlennosti.
(Clothing, Protective)
(Fire-testing)

LUVISHIS, L.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; KOVALEVA, N.S., inzh.

Laboratory method for determining the fireproofness of fabrics. Nauch.-issl. trudy TSNIIShersti no.17:144-148 '62. (MIRA 17:12)

(A) L 1341-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5021823 UR/0342/65/000/008/0031/0034
677.024.01.001.5

AUTHOR: Kovaleva, N. S. (Senior research associate)

TITLE: Production of fabrics for protective clothing

SOURCE: Tekstil'naya promyshlennost', no. 8, 1965, 31-34

TOPIC TAGS: special purpose clothing, textile engineering

ABSTRACT: Thread tension is studied as a function of the space factor for various fibers in making combination fabrics for protective work clothes in the hot workshops of steel mills. Empirical formulas are given for the relationship between thread tension P and space factor H_{av}: for wook, $P = 272H^6_{av}$; for cotton, $P = 228H^6_{av}$; and for linen, $P = 137H^6_{av}$. These formulas should be used for calculating the tension in the loom. On the basis of experimental data, the following general formula is derived for calculating yarn tension when the filling is driven into its proper position (in kg per one meter width of fabric):

$$P = (82E + 107)H^6_{av}$$

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L 1341-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5021823

2

where E is the elastic deformation of the yarn. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 4 formulas, 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sherstyanoy promyshlennosti (Central Scientific Research Institute of the Wool Industry) 44

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MT, GO

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

KC

Card 2/2

KOVALEVA, N.T.

Commotional experimental hypertension. Tr. Akad. med. nauk SSSR. Vol.20:42-49 1952. (CIML 25:5)

1. Of the Pathophysiology Laboratory (Head -- S.V. Andreyev, Doctor Medical Sciences), Institute of Therapy (Director -- A.L. Myasnikov, Active Member AMS USSR), Academy of Medical Sciences USSR.

KOVALEVA, N. T.

MOLOKOV, I.N., KOVALEVA, N.T.

Spectrophotometric analysis of blood serum in conditioned reflex hypertension and in experimental hypertension. Tr. Akad. med. nauk SSSR Vol.20;82-91 1952. (CIML 25:5)

1. Of the Pathophysiology Laboratory (Head -- S.V. Andreyev, Doctor Medical Sciences), Institute of Therapy (Director -- A.L. Myasnikov, Active Member AMS USSR), Academy of Medical Sciences USSR.

KOVALEVA, N. T.

Formation of antagonistic substance in prolonged intravenous administration of renin preparation in dogs. Arkh. pat., Moskva 15 no.6: 38-43 Nov-Dec 1953. (CIML 25:5)

1. Of the Pathophysiology Laboratory of the Institute of Therapy (Director -- A. L. Myasnikov, Active Member AMS USSR) of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR.

KOVALEVA, N. T.

KOVALEVA, N. T. -- "The Effect of Bilateral Single-Moment Ischemia of the Kidneys on Azotemia, the Composition of the Urine, and the Pathomorphological Structure of Kidney Tissue." Acad Med Sci USSR. Inst of Normal and Pathological Physiology. Moscow, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Medical Sciences.)

SO: Knizhnaya letopis', No. 4, Moscow, 1956

SHIDLOVSKIY, V.A.; KOVALEVA, N.T.; VADKOVSKAYA, Yu.D.

Influence of the limitation of sleep and of emotional stress on arterial pressure and the amount of adrenergic substances in the blood of animals. Gip.bol. no.5:83-97 '58. (MIRA 13:5)
(SLEEP) (STRESS (PHYSIOLOGY)) (BLOOD PRESSURE)

KOVALEVA, N.T.

Influence of bilateral, single-stage ischemization of the kidneys on azotemia, the composition of the urine, and the pathomorphological structure of the renal tissue. Gig.bol. no.5:122-136 '58.
(MIRA 13:5)

(HYPERTENSION) (URINE--ANALYSIS AND PATHOLOGY) (KIDNEYS)

ROGOV, A.A.; KOVALEVA, N.T.

Research on delayed vascular conditioned reflexes in man. Zhur. vys. nerv. deiat. 10 no. 5:641-647 S-O '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Institut fiziologii im. I.P. Pavlova Akademii nauk SSSR.
(CONDITIONED RESPONSE) (CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM)

ROGOV, A.A.; GORLANOVA, T.T.; KOVALEVA, N.T.

Respiratory and vascular reflex changes during the formation of positive and negative conditioned reflexes. Fiziol. zhur. 46 no.3:284-290 Mr '60. (MIRA 14:7)

1. From the Laboratory of Physiology and Pathology of Digestion and Blood Circulation, the I.P.Pavlov Institute of Physiology of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences.
(CONDITIONED RESPONSE) (RESPIRATION)

KOVALEVA, N.T. (Moskva)

Effect of novocaine on arterial pressure and the development of experimental arteriosclerosis. Pat.fiziol. i eksp. terap. 5 no.3: 30-33 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

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

(NOVOCAINE) (BLOOD PRESSURE) (ARTERIOSCLEROSIS) (CHOLESTEROL)

KOVALEVA, N.T.

Formation of delayed conditioned reflexes to stimuli of varying intensities. Zhur. vys. nerv.deiat. 11 no.5:849-854 S-O '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Pavlov Institute of Physiology, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, Leningrad.

(CONDITIONED RESPONSE)

ROGOV, A.A.; GORLANOVA, T.T.; KANTOROVICH, M.M.; KOVALEVA, N.T.

Changes in vascular conditioned and unconditioned reflexes in man depending on typological characteristics of the nervous system. Zhur. vys. nerv. deiat. 14 no. 4:602-607 Jl-Ag '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Pavlov Institute of Physiology, U.S.S.R.Academy of Sciences, and Military Medical Museum of U.S.S.R. Ministry of Defense, Leningrad.

Effect of boron on iodine-reducing activity of tissues and the reaction of boron with other mineral elements in metabolism. N. V. Kovalyeva and M. Ya. Shkol'nik. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 85, 425-8(1952).—Expts. with flax (B-requiring plant) and wheat (having lesser B requirement) plants showed that B leads to increased I-reducing activity of flax in cultures in which Ca, N, and K salts were added. At high levels of nitrates or lime, i.e. when B requirements rise, there is a reduced I-reducing power of the plant tissues. Catalase activity parallels the rise of I-reducing activity. Wheat on high nitrate and lime diet shows either very little decline (or none) in the I-reducing activity, indicating that the plant is able to regulate its reduction-oxidation systems satisfactorily even with disturbed mineral supply. In cultures with NH_4NO_3 introduction of B leads to a decline of I-reducing power. The pos. effect of B at high levels of lime supply indicates the interrelation of mineral elements (with pos. or neg. activities) in regulation of oxidation-reduction processes in plants.
G. M. Kosolapoff

Botanical Inst. im. V. L. Komarov

KOVALEVA, N. V.

Dissertation: "The Interaction of Boron with Other Elements of Mineral Nutrition in Metabolism." Cand Biol Sci, Inst of Botany imeni V. L. Komarov, Acad Sci USSR, Moscow, Oct-Dec 53. (Vestnik Akademii Nauk, Moscow, Jun 54)

SO: SUM 318, 23 Dec 1954

SHKOL'NIK, M.Ya.; MAKAROVA, N.A.; STEKLOVA, M.M.; KOVALEVA, N.V.

Some data on the physiology of branched wheat in connection with mineral nourishment. Trudy Bot.inst. Ser.4 no.9:63-76 '53. (MLRA 6:6)

1. Botanicheskiy institut imeni V.L. Komarova akademii nauk SSSR.
(Wheat) (Plants--Metabolism)

KOVALEVA, N. V.

USSR/ Biology - Plant Physiology

Card : 1/1

Authors : Kovaleva, N. V., and Shkol'nik, M. Ya.

Title : Effect of Mg, K, Fe and Be on the growth and biochemical properties of flax and barley during Bo deficiency

Periodical : Dokl. AN SSSR, 96, Ed. 4, 837 - 840, June 1954

Abstract : Flax, in the absence of Bo, perishes in its very-early stage and, very often, immediately after the development of the cotyledon; whereas barley gives a well developed vegetative mass, but does not sprout. In the case of flax neither Fe nor K, used in large dosages, nor manganese dioxide were capable of compensating for the Bo deficiencies. Mg increased dosages of Fe and K and Be compensated for the Bo deficiency in the case of barley and resulted in satisfactory sprouting of the plant. Fourteen references. Tables, photos.

Institution : Acad. of Sc. USSR, The V. L. Komarov Botanical Institute

Presented by: Academician A. L. Kursanov, March 16, 1954

KOVALEVA, N.V.

Effect of boron on the trend of oxidation-reduction processes and crop yields as influenced by different amounts and ratios of macronutrients in the soil. Trudy Bot. inst. Ser. 4 no.12:120-153 '58. (MIRA 11:7)

(Plants, Effect of minerals on) (Plants--Metabolism)

SHIROKOVA, K.I., dotsent; KOVALEVA, N.V., dotsnet (Moskva)

Comparative evaluation of the determination of free hydrochloric acid with and without intubation. Klin.med. 38 no.8:113-115 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Iz kafedry propedevtiki vnutrennikh bolezney (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. V.Kh. Vasilenko) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova.
(GASTRIC JUICE)

KOVALEVA, N.V.

KISELEV, A.V.; KOVALEVA, N.V.

Adsorption of water vapor by activated carbon. Zhur. fiz. khim. 30 no.12:2775-2786 D'56. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut fizicheskoy khimii, Moskva.
(Adsorption) (Vapors) (Carbon, Activated)

KOVALEVA, N. V.

69-20-3-3/24

AUTHORS: Dogadkin, B.A.; Skorodumova, Z.V.; Kovaleva, N.V.

TITLE: On the Chemical Interaction of Sulfur and Carbon Black (O khimicheskom vzaimodeystvii sery s sazhey)

PERIODICAL: Kolloidnyy zhurnal, 1958, vol XX, Nr 3, pp 272-278 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The chemical interaction of sulfur and black is of great importance in the vulcanization of rubber. The quantity of chemically bound sulfur, when heated with black in a hydrocarbon medium, is the greater the less the oxygen content in the black. The removal of oxygen from the surface of the black by means of hydrogenization, etc increases the chemical absorption of the sulfur on the surface of the black. Heating of the black at temperatures higher than 900°C in a vacuum or hydrogen atmosphere leads to a decrease of the chemical absorption of sulfur on the surface of the black. This is due to the connection of the sulfur with the free valences of the end carbon atoms. An isotopic exchange of the bound sulfur with S^{35} is not possible. It is assumed therefore that the sulfur on the surface of the black forms resistant monosulfide groups. In view of these facts it is supposed that the sulfur joins the carbon black mainly at

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On the Chemical Interaction of Sulfur and Carbon Black 69-20-3-3/24

the active sites of the carbon surface.
There are 5 tables, 7 graphs, and 7 references, 5 of which are Soviet, 1 English, and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti, Moskva (Scientific Research Institute of the Tire Industry, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: February 20, 1958

Card 2/2 1. Carbon black—Chemical reactions 2. Sulfur—Applications

SOV-69-58-4-8/18

AUTHORS: Kiselev, A.V., Kovaleva, N.V., Sinitsyn, V.A., Khrapova, Ye.V.

TITLE: Adsorbate-Adsorbate Interactions in Vapor Adsorption on Graphitized Carbon Blacks (Proyavleniye vzaimodeystviya adsorbat-adsorbat pri adsorbtsii parov na grafitirovannykh sazhakh)
2. Application of Adsorption Isotherm Equations for Description of Experimental Data (2. Primeneniye uravneniy izoterm adsorbtsii dlya opisaniya eksperimental'nykh dannykh)

PERIODICAL: Kolloidnyy zhurnal, 1958, Vol XX, Nr 4, pp 444-455 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the article, the equations of Reference 1 for the isotherms of mono- and polymolecular adsorption of vapors are applied to the description of the experimental isotherms of adsorption on graphitized carbon black. The adsorption of n-alkanes is described by the isotherm equations 1 and 4, which are similar to the equations of Langmuir and Brunauer-Emmett-Teller. The isotherm of cyclopeptan adsorption has two inflexion points and is described by equation 4. The experimental isotherms and adsorption heats of nitrogen, argon, and krypton vapors on the carbon black R-33, graphitized at 2,700° C. At a tempera-

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4

Adsorbate-Adsorbate Interactions in Vapor Adsorption on Graphitized Carbon Blacks. 2. Application of Adsorption Isotherm Equations for Description of Experimental Data

ture of -183° C, the pure initial adsorption heat is 0.8 kcal/mole. It has been found that the adsorption isotherms follow for values $\theta < 0.1$ the equation of Henry, from 0.1-0.5 the equation of Hill (2) and for higher values the equation of Langmuir. θ is the general degree of filling of the surface by the monolayer. Figure 1 shows that the adsorption isotherms for nitrogen vapors calculated according to Hill's equation coincide with the experimental values only to $\theta = 0.4$ and then incline downward. The Langmuir equation is applied for higher values. Figure 4 shows the adsorption heats of argon vapors and the adsorption isotherms calculated according to the equations 1 and 2. The pure initial adsorption heats amount to 0.7 kcal/mole. Figure 5 represents the experimental adsorption isotherms of krypton vapors at -183° C and -195° C from Reference 13 as well as the calorimetric adsorption heats at -183° C from Reference 15. The pure initial adsorption heat is 1.5 kcal/mole. It has been found that equation 3 corresponds well to the experimental data. Figure 7 shows the

Adsorbate-Adsorbate Interactions in Vapor Adsorption on Graphitized Carbon Blacks. 2. Application of Adsorption Isotherm Equations for Description of Experimental Data

adsorption isotherms for nitrogen, argon, and krypton vapors at high vapor pressure values. In the case of nitrogen and argon at these values, polymolecular adsorption sets in. Equation 4 gives good results for nitrogen. For argon, the calculated values are higher. The adsorption isotherms of krypton have a step-shaped character. Equation 4 is used. Figure 8 shows the isotherm and the adsorption heat for SO_2 vapors at 0° C on carbon black sferon-6 graphitized at $2,700^{\circ}$ C. The pure initial adsorption heat is approximately equal to the condensation heat and reaches a maximum of 1.5 kcal/mole at a vapor pressure of 0.2. The experimental facts are well described by the equations 1 and 2. Figure 11 shows the isotherms and the adsorption heats for ammonia at -78.8° C and methylamin at 0° C. The ammonia isotherm has no inflexion point, whereas the methylamin isotherm has two inflexion points. Equation 4 and Hill's equation are applied to the experimental data. It has been established, that in the same measure as the adsorbate-adsorbent interactions decrease and the adsorbate-

Adsorbate-Adsorbate Interactions in Vapor Adsorption on Graphitized Carbon Blacks. 2. Application of Adsorption Isotherm Equations for Description of Experimental Data

adsorbate interactions relatively increase, the isotherms change their shape from convex at the initial part with single points of inflexion (n-alkanes) to initially concave, with two points of inflexion (nitrogen, argon, krypton, sulfur dioxide, methylamin, etc.) and to concave throughout with no inflexion (water).
There are 12 graphs, 1 table, and 29 references, 14 of which are Soviet and 15 English.

ASSOCIATIONS: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova, Laboratoriya adsorbtsii (Moscow State University imeni M.V. Lomonosov, Laboratory of Adsorption)
Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR, Laboratoriya sorbtsionnykh protsessov (Institute of Physical Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR Laboratory of Sorption Processes)

KOVALEVA, N. V.: Master Chem Sci (diss) -- "The effect of the chemical and crystal-chemical modification of carbon black on the adsorption of vapors". Moscow, 1959. 19 pp (Acad Sci USSR, Inst of Phys Chem), 150 copies (KL, No 18, 1959, 121)

5 (4)

AUTHORS: Kiselev, A. V., Kovaleva, N. V. SOV/62-59-6-6/36

TITLE: The Influence Exercised by the Thermal Treatment of Different Carbon Blacks Upon the Adsorption of Vapours (Vliyaniye termicheskoy obrabotki razlichnykh sazh na adsorbtsiyu parov)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, 1959, Nr 6, pp 989-998 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: As is well known, an increase in treatment temperature causes an increase in the crystal dimension up to parallel orientation, as is the case with the graphite lattice. Besides, there are numerous papers which deal with the investigation mentioned in the title (Refs 1-40). It is only the problem of the fundamental adsorption changes of different substances that has scarcely been dealt with up to now. As to this problem there are different opinions as to whether the presence of oxygen complexes on the surface of the adsorbents, or the inhomogeneity of the surface are to be made responsible for the adsorption. In this connection, the adsorption was investigated in the present work as being dependent on the surface quality (roughly inhomogeneous, strongly, and weekly oxidized carbon black). Subject to investigation were substances with extreme structure and polarity

such as benzene, water, methanol. For this purpose the adsorption isotherms of the above mentioned substances on carbon black adsorbents (Figs 1-6) submitted to different thermal treatment were determined. It was found that with increasing treatment temperature, the quantity of oxygen needed for the exchange with NaOH in aqueous solution on the surface of the carbon black decreases, and so does the roughness of the surface. It remains homogeneous after treatment in hydrogen at 1700°. The steam adsorption by graphite treated carbon black which also decreases is mainly due to the elimination of surface oxides. With graphite treated carbon black in a hydrogen current adsorption of water is very low, even at high pressure. The adsorption of methanol vapours also decreases by the elimination of the surface oxides, while the decrease in the surface roughness here only plays an unimportant rôle. Benzene adsorption with graphite treatment is mainly reduced because of the adsorbent surface which is not rough enough. In general graphite treatment in hydrogen current at 1700° of different types of carbon black leads to quite similar surface qualities of the adsorbent. The authors thank M. M. Dubinin for explanations he gave them.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825610014-4"

The Influence Exercised by the Thermal Treatment of Different Carbon Blacks Upon the Adsorption of Vapours SOV/62-59-6-6/36

There are 6 figures, 2 tables, and 45 references, 16 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Physical Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: November 11, 1957

Card 3/3

5(4) SOV/2c-124-3-35/67

AUTHORS: Kiselev, A.V., Kovaleva, N. V., Korolev, A. Ya., Shcherbakova, K.D.

TITLE: The Chemical Modification of the Surface of Adsorbents and Its Influence on Adsorption Properties (Khimicheskoye modifitsirovaniye poverkhnosti adsorbentov i yego vliyaniye na adsorbtsionnyye svoystva)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 124, Nr 3, pp 617-620 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The present report deals with the chemical modification and variation of the adsorption properties of silica and graphite bodies. Highly dispersive silica aerosil and gas-black are used for this purpose. This modification was carried out for the purpose of rendering silica hydrophobic and of making soot hydrophilic. The first part of this paper deals with the modification of silica. Silica with a hydrated surface adsorbs polar substances well. By a reaction with silicon-organic compounds it is possible to modify the nature of their surface essentially in the direction of attaining a stable hydrophobic state, which is of practical interest for the application of silica as filling media for polymeric materials and as a thickening medium for lubricants. The modification consisted of a reaction of silica hydroxyl with trimethyl chlorosilane according to the scheme

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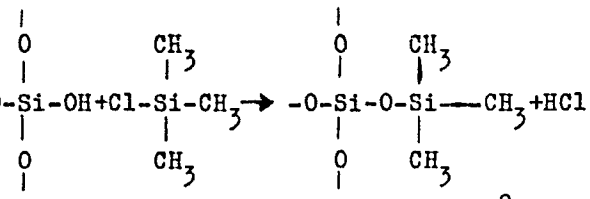
The Chemical Modification of the Surface of Adsorbents and Its Influence on Adsorption Properties



Aerosil with a surface of about 150 m^2/g was treated for eight days at a temperature of 20° with saturated trimethyl chlorosilane vapor or with its solution in benzine. The greatest difference in the isothermal lines of adsorption is observed in steam. The adsorption of steam on a modified sample is several dozens of times lower than in the case of a normal sample. The isothermal line of the adsorption of steam on a modified sample is reversible, and it is not modified even after several months of contact with water, which is indicative of the strength of the surface compound formed. The second part of this paper deals with the formation of carbon black. The adsorption proper-

The Chemical Modification of the Surface of Adsorbents and Its Influence on Adsorption Properties

ties of soot with respect to many adsorbed substances, especially with respect to polar ones, depend on the quantity of oxygen they contain. The authors modified gas black for the purpose of further graphitization. By annealing at more than 1500° the acid surface compounds are destroyed, the growth of graphite crystallites is promoted (chemical and crystallochemical modification) and the adsorption of the vapors of water, methanol, ammonia, methylamine, sulfur dioxide and other polar substances is considerably reduced. Thermal treatment, especially at temperatures of more than 2500°, makes the soot surface more homogeneous and prevents the adsorption of non-polar substances. Such a treatment of soot also increases its hydrophobic properties. An increase of the affinity of soot to polar substances, especially water, is of practical interest for polygraphical pigments and also for other polygraphically important cases. Also the nature of the surface and the colloid-chemical properties of soot are considerably modified by the oxide-treatment. The modi-

The Chemical Modification of the Surface of Adsorbents and Their Influence on Adsorption Properties

fication of soot also modifies the adsorption of steam considerably. The variations of the corresponding isothermal lines are discussed. The double hysteresis found on this occasion is typical of the superposition of two phenomena, viz chemosorption and capillary condensation. The thermal treatment of soot and its oxidation in the liquid phase is able to modify soot to such an extent that the adsorption of steams on it is modified by dozens and hundreds of times of its amount. There are 2 figures and 25 references, 12 of which are Soviet.

PRESENTED: September 6, 1958, by M. M. Dubinin, Academician

SUBMITTED: September 5, 1958

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15.9130

S/069/60/022/03/12/019
B004/B007

AUTHORS: Lygin, V. I., Kovaleva, N. V., Kavtaradze, N. N., Kiselev, A. V.

TITLE: Adsorption Properties and Infrared Spectra of Oxidized Carbon Blacks

PERIODICAL: Kolloidnyy zhurnal, 1960, Vol. 22, No. 3, pp. 334 - 339

TEXT: In the introduction the authors mention the various methods of determining the nature of chemical compounds on the surface of fillers, as e.g. carbon black (Refs. 1-9). The present paper is a continuation of the investigation of the surface compounds of adsorbents by means of an infrared spectroscope. The authors studied channel black from Ukhta in natural state and oxidized by means of sodium hypochlorite (in the laboratory of A. Ya. Korolev, Ref. 1), carbon black obtained by the decomposition of graphite oxide at 300°C, as well as this carbon black after heating at 1,700°C in a hydrogen flow. The characteristic values of the samples are given in a table. The specific surface was determined by N. N. Avgul'. Fig. 1 shows the isothermal lines of vapor adsorption

Card 1/2

5.1115
17.1154

25280
S/069/61/023/005/005/008
B124/B101

AUTHORS: Kiselev, A. V., Kovaleva, N. V., Korolev, A. Ya.

TITLE: Adsorptive properties of oxidized carbon blacks. 1. Oxidation of channel black in an aqueous medium

PERIODICAL: Kolloidnyy zhurnal, v. 23, no. 5, 1961, 582 - 591

TEXT: In this paper, the adsorptive power of channel gas carbon black samples from Ukhta with a specific surface of about 150 m^2/g and an oxygen content of 4.4% which had been oxidized in aqueous solution without heating with sodium hypochlorite, hydrogen peroxide, and a mixture of HNO_3 and H_2SO_4, was investigated. The chemisorbed-oxygen content, hydrophilic properties, and wettability of the carbon black are increased by polar organic liquids. The carbon black forms highly disperse colloidal hydrosols without addition of organic wetting agents. After drying and removing substances adsorbed on carbon black by exhaustion at 150°C, the C and H contents were determined by a microanalytical technique, and the total oxygen content was established

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from the difference. The presence of active oxygen was detected by adsorption of NaOH from the aqueous solution and by determining the content of hydroxyl or phenol groups according to Grignard. The volatile substances content was determined by heating the carbon black to 820°C. The nitrogen content in the carbon black samples treated with the $HNO_3 - H_2SO_4$ mixture was determined by the Kjeldahl technique, and was found to be 0.2%. The specific surface was calculated from the adsorption isotherms of nitrogen vapor at the boiling point of nitrogen according to BET. Data on the specific surface and the chemical composition of carbon blacks oxidized by various techniques are given in a table. The oxidation of the carbon black surface leads to a reduced adsorption of n-hexane vapor. This is due to the fact that the oxidized surface is covered with oxygen-containing groups so tightly that there is no more room available for the large n-hexane molecules. The increase in the adsorptive power for benzene vapor with the oxidation degree of the carbon black surface is due to the fact that the interaction of the π-bonds in the benzene molecules with the OH groups on the surface of oxidized carbon black samples is intensified. The difference between oxidized and non-oxidized carbon black surfaces

Adsorptive properties of...

becomes still more pronounced when methanol and water vapors (Fig. 2) are adsorbed. Methanol is probably chemically sorbed, too. The carbon black surface modified by graphitization or oxidation which becomes either strongly hydrophobe or strongly hydrophilic, can change the adsorption of water vapor by one or two orders of magnitude. Methanol vapor is most strongly adsorbed on surfaces oxidized with an HNO_3-H_2SO_4 mixture, although these samples contain less oxygen than samples oxidized with NaOCl; the same holds for the adsorption of water vapor. The adsorption of all vapors investigated generally increases with the degree of oxidation. The authors thank G. M. Lyulina, N. N. Avgul', A. P. Arkhipova, L. I. Doroshina, and M. G. Kuz'mina for assistance. There are 5 figures, 1 table, and 20 references: 13 Soviet and 7 non-Soviet. The two most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: M. L. Studebaker, E. Hoffman, A. C. Wolfe, L. G. Nabors, Industr. and Engng. Chem. 48, 162, 1956; J. V. Hallum, H. V. Drushell, J. Phys. Chem. 61, 110, 1958.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR, Gruppa khimii poverknosti Moskva (Institute of Physical Chemistry AS USSR, Group of Surface Chemistry, Moscow)

S/069/62/024/002/005/008
B101/B110

AUTHORS: Kiselev, A. V., Kovaleva, N. V., [illegible]yakova, M. N., Tesner, P. A.

TITLE: Adsorption properties of oxidized carbon blacks. 2. Oxidation of channel black in a gas medium

PERIODICAL: Kolloidnyy zhurnal, v. 24, no. 2, 1962, 195-200

TEXT: The authors study the reason why oxidized channel black gives better printing ink than unoxidized channel black. Ukhta gas channel black sample B-1369 (V-1369) was oxidized for 2 hrs with atmospheric oxygen at 450°C and an air stream of 3 liter/min. The weight loss was 4-5%; the O_2 content increased from 4.4 to 8.15%; the specific surface (determined by the BET method) increased from 148 m^2/g to 295 m^2/g for N_2 and C_6H_6, and 142 m^2/g for n-C_6H_{12}. The black samples were evacuated to 10^{-5} mm Hg at 200°C; next the adsorption isotherm for vapors of n-hexane, benzene, methanol, and water were taken. Results: (1) The total adsorption capacity for all vapor kinds doubled; (2) the adsorption capacity per surface unit, however,

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increased only for n-hexane and benzene, that for methanol changed but little, whereas that for water remained unchanged. Thus, the hydrophily of black oxidized with atmospheric oxygen, remained unchanged. The high adsorption of hydrocarbons is due to the adsorption potential of micropores formed during oxidation. The lower adsorption capacity for C_6H_{12} is explained by its larger molecules which cannot infiltrate into all pores. (3) Channel black oxidized in a liquid medium (HNO_3 + H_2SO_4) showed increased hydrophily and adsorption of polar substances, owing to a considerable increase in surface groups containing oxygen. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 13 references: 9 Soviet and 4 non-Soviet. The four most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: W. R. Smith, W. D. Shaefer, Rubber Chem. and Technol., 23, 625, 1950; I. V. Hallum, H. V. Drushell, J. Phys. Chem., 61, 110, 1958; W. R. Smith, M. H. Polley, J. Phys. Chem., 60, 689, 1956; A. A. Isirikyan, A. V. Kiselev, J. Phys. Chem., 65, 601, 1961.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR, Moskva (Institute of Physical Chemistry of AS USSR, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: April 24, 1961

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Adsorption and state of CO_2, SF_6, and NH_3 on a graphitized carbon surface. Zhur. fiz. khim. 38 no.3:708-718 Mr '64.

1. Khimicheskoye otdeleniye Amkhertskogo kolledzha, SShA, i Gruppa khimii poverkhnosti Instituta fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.

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1. Gruppa khimii poverkhnosti Instituta fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR i Khimicheskoye otdeleniye Amkhertskogo kolledzha, SShA [Soyedinennyye Shtaty Ameriki].

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Gas chromatographic determination of hydrogen bonding energy in adsorption layers. Dokl. AN SSSR 157 no.3:646-649 Jl '64. (MIRA 17:7)

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KOVALEVA, N. YE.

Infusoria

Analyzing the effect of X-rays upon Paramaecium caudatum. Uch. zap. Ped. inst. Gerts. 70, 1948.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

KOVALEVA, N.Ye.

Effect of overstraining of the excitation process on the regeneration of muscle tissues in white rats. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 49 no. 5:104-109 My '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey biologii (zav. - prof. G.M. Litver) I Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni akademika I.P. Pavlova. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR V.N. Chernigovskim.

(CEREBRAL CORTEX) (MUSCLE)

KOVALEVA, N. Ye (LENINGRAD)

"Changes in reactivity of Paramecium caudatum after x-ray irradiation in respect to environmental temperature." (In Russian.)

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(MUSCLE) (REGENERATION (BIOLOGY))
(CONDITIONED RESPONSE) (STRESS (PHYSIOLOGY))

KOVALEVA, N.Ye.

Effect of the extirpation of parts of the central nervous system on the gas exchange and physiological functions in earthworms. Fiziol. zhur. 47 no.1:103-107 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. From the Laboratory of Ecological Physiology, Pavlov Institute of Physiology, U.S.S.R., Academy of Sciences, Leningrad.
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KOVALEVA, N.Ye.

Effect of overstraining the process of differential inhibition on the microstructure of the thyroid gland in white rats. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 53 no.2:67-72 F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

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(THYROID GLAND) (CONDITIONED RESPONSE)
(STRESS (PHYSIOLOGY))

KOVALEVA, N. Ye.

"The Effect of the Temperature Factor on Paramecium Caudatum Exposed to X-Rays." pp. 34

Institute of Cytology AS USSR Laboratory of Cytology of Unicellular Organisms

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JPRS 20,634

KOVALEVA, N.Ye.

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1. Laboratoriya tsitologii odnokletochnykh organizmov Instituta tsitologii AN SSSR, Leningrad.
(PARAMECIUM) (X RAYS—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(TEMPERATURE—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

KOVALEVA, N.Ye.

Effect of the temperature factor on the DNA content in the macronucleus of Paramecium caudatum irradiated with X-rays. Sbor. rab. Inst. tsit. no. 3:123-132 '63.

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1. Laboratoriya tsitologii odnokletochnykh organizmov Instituta tsitologii AN SSSR.

KOVALEVA, N.Ye.; SELIVANOVA, G.V.

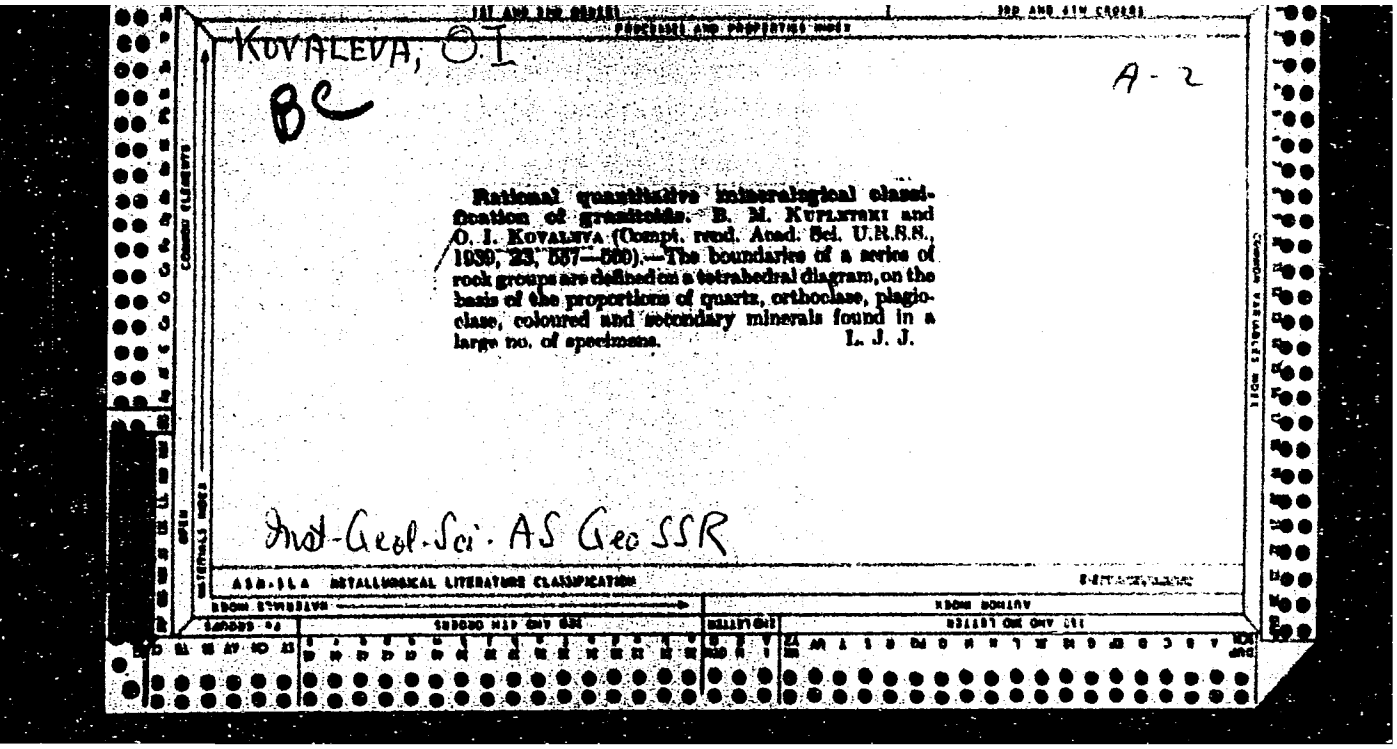
Influence of the temperature factor on the DNA and RNA content in Paramecium caudatum. TSitologiia 5 no.3:273-278 My-Je '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Laboratoriya tsitologii odnokletochnykh organizmov Instituta tsitologii AN SSSR, Leningrad.

KOVALEVA, N.Ye.

Effect of temperature on the content of ribonucleic acid in Paramecium caudatum irradiated with X-rays. TSitologiia 6 no.6:709-717 N-D '64. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Laboratoriya tsitologii odnokletochnykh organizmov Instituta tsitologii AN SSSR, Leningrad.



KOVALEVA, O.I.

BC

A-2

Rational quantitative mineralogical classification of granitoids.—B. M. KUPLETSKI and O. I. KOVALEVA (Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S., 1939, 23, 587—590).—The boundaries of a series of rock groups are defined on a tetrahedral diagram, on the basis of the proportions of quartz, orthoclase, plagioclase, coloured and secondary minerals found in a large no. of specimens. L. J. J.

Inst-Geol-Sci. AS Geo SSR

KOVALEVA, O. I.

USSR

Change of the mineral composition of quartz veins by intrusions. I. I. Yakovlev, O. I. Kovaleva, and E. D. Sher. *Zapiski Vsesoyuz. Mineralog. Obshchestva* 84, 70-80 (1955).—The contacts of a quartz diorite which is relatively high in K feldspar, with clayey, marly, and polymict sandy slates have the character of quartz-biotite-orthoclase hornfelses, in an aureole 10 to 15 m. in diameter. Pyrite and arsenopyrite, in lower degree sphalerite and galena, occur in these rocks in amts. of 2 to 3%. A very characteristic xenolithic structure is macroscopically described. The microscopic examn. shows all transitions from an original vein quartz to a wholly recrystd., mosaic-crystalloblastic hornfels with typical replacement pseudomorphs of pyrrhotite after pyrite and arsenopyrite. Biotite and hematite are typical contact-metamorphic recrystn. products; a radial-acicular zeolite (undetd., biaxial, neg.) also occurs. Cassiterite occurs in nodular aggregates up to 1 mm. in diam., also native Au and galena (0.1 mm. in diam.) in which Sb was identified by spectral analysis. W. Ritel

KOVALEVA, O.V. [Koval'ova, O.V.]

Changes in the visual fields in athletes. Fiziol. zhur. [ukr.] 8 no. 5:680-684 S-O '62. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Kafedra vrachebnoy fizkul'tury Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo instituta im. akad. Bogomol'tsa.

KOVALEVA, P. [Kavaliova, P.]

On the rise. Rab. i sial. 34 no.2:12-13 '58. (MIRA 11:2)

1.Starshyna kalgasa "Za Radzimu," Gomel'skaga rayona.
(Gomel' District--Stock and stockbreeding)

MESTEROVA, Ye. [Nestserava, E.]; BANDAK, Ya., telyatnitsa; PASTUKHOVA, N., doyarka; KOVALEVA, P., [Kavaliova, P.] Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda

Along the path lit by the "beacon lights." Rab. i sial. 37 no.3:2-3 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Sekretar' Kirovskogo raykoma partii (for Nesterova). 2. Kolkhoz imeni Stalina Dzershinskogo rayona (for Bandak). 3. Sovkhoz "Padalesse" Richitskogo rayona (for Pastukhova). 4. Kolkhoz "Za Radzimu" Gomel'skogo rayona (for Kovaleva).
(White Russia--Women as farmers)

KOVALEVA, P.N. [Kavaliova, P.N.], Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda, deputat Verkhoznogo Soveta BSSR; TORKAYLO, I. [Tarkaila, I.], red.; KOLECHITS, G. [Kalechyts, H.], tekhn.red.

[Our experience in increasing the output of livestock products] Nash vopyt pavelichennia vytvorchastsi praduktau zhyviolahadouli. Minsk, Dziarzh.vyd-va BSSR, Red.sel'skahaspadarchai lit-ry, 1960. 44 p. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Nachal'nik kolkhoza "Za Radzimu," Gomel'skogo rayona (for Kovaleva).
(Gomel' District--Stock and stockbreeding)

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Reactivity and immunological and epidemiological effectiveness of alcoholic typhoid and paratyphoid fever vaccines in school children. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 33 no.7:72-77 Jl '62. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz Moskovskogo, Rostovskogo, Omskogo institutov epidemiologii i mikrobiologii, Stavropol'skogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok i Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR. 2. Rostovskiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii (for Kovaleva). 3. Stavropol'skiy institut vaktsin i syvorotok (for Sysoyeva). 4. Kuybyshevskiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii (for Zinov'yeva). 5. Saratovskaya gorodskaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya (for Lyantsman).

KOVALEVA K.A.

AKHVONEN, V.A.; GRENBERG, Ye.I.; GENIS, M.Ya.; FEYGINA, E.M. ZAKHAROVA, V.S.; KOVALEVA, K.A.; ZALEVSKAYA, T.N. SHASHKIN, M.A.; KOVALENKO, P.N.; ZAK, A.G.; AKHMETOVA, S.A.; MOSTRYUKOV, P.M.; VEYSEYSKAYA, N.D.

Brief reports. Zav.lab. 23 no.7:801-802 '57. (MLRA 10:8)

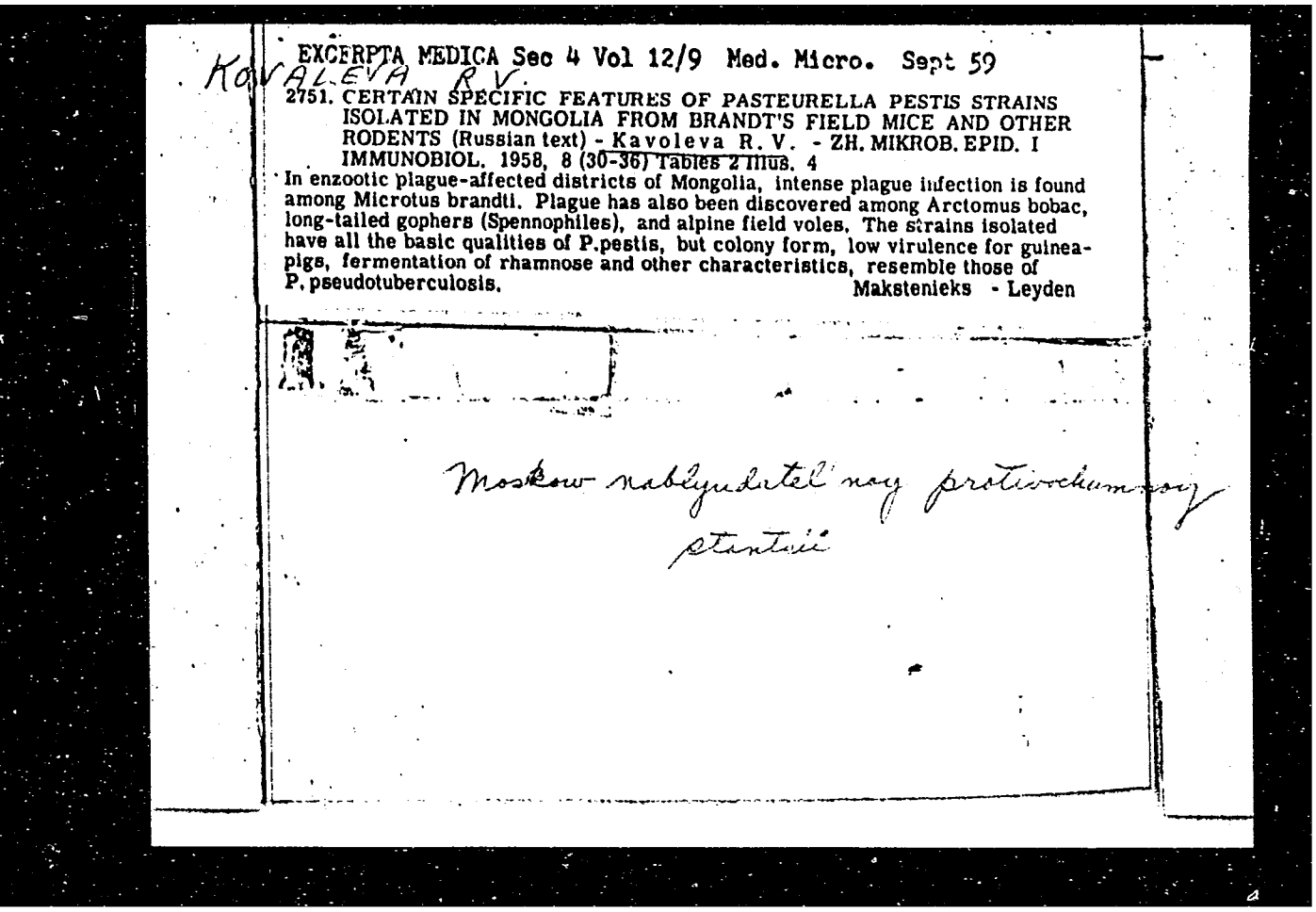
1.Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR (for Akhvonen) 2.Dnepropetrovskiy Truboprokatnyy zavod imeni V.I. Lenina (for Grenberg, Genis) 3. Angarskiy remontno-mekhanicheskiy zavod (for Shashkin) 4.Rostovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (for Kovalenko) 5. Karagandinskiy zavod sinteticheskogo kauchuka (for Zak, Akhmetova, Mostryukov, Veyseyskaya).
(Chemistry, Analytic)

KOVALEVA, R.V.

RODKEVICH, L.V.,; KOVALEVA, R.V.,; SOBOLEVA, L.S.

Parathyroid infections in rodents in a large city. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 27 no.1:96-110 Ja '56 (MLRA 9:5)

(MICE, diseases,
paratyphoid fevers in large cities (Rus))
(RATS, diseases,
same)
(PARATYPHOID FEVER, epidemiology
in mice & rats in large cities (Rus))



KOVALEVA R.V.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 4 Vol 12/9 Med. Micro. Sept 59

2751. CERTAIN SPECIFIC FEATURES OF PASTEURELLA PESTIS STRAINS ISOLATED IN MONGOLIA FROM BRANDT'S FIELD MICE AND OTHER RODENTS (Russian text) - Kavoleva R. V. - ZH. MIKROB. EPID. I IMMUNOBIOL. 1958, 8 (30-36) Tables 2 Illus. 4

In enzootic plague-affected districts of Mongolia, intense plague infection is found among Microtus brandti. Plague has also been discovered among Arctomus bobac, long-tailed gophers (Spennophiles), and alpine field voles. The strains isolated have all the basic qualities of P.pestis, but colony form, low virulence for guinea-pigs, fermentation of rhamnose and other characteristics, resemble those of P. pseudotuberculosis.

Makstenieks - Leyden

Moskow nabljudatel'nay protivochumnoy stantsii

KOVALEVA, R. V.; GOLUBCHIKOVA, K. V.; STREMLINN, S. M.

"On the problem of epidemiology of infectious diseases of salmonellosis origin."

Report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemiologists and Infectionists. 1959

KOVALEVA, R. V., RUMYANTSEVA, A. V., PONOMAREVA, T. N., SIL'VESTROVA, T. N., STARIKOV, A. E., GERSHKOVITCH, N. L., NETSENGEVITCH, M. R.

"New developments in the study of the natural focus of the plague in the northeastern Caspian region." p. 239

Desyatoye Soveshchaniye po parazitologicheskim problemam i prirodnoochagovym boleznyam. 22-29 Oktyabrya 1959 g. (Tenth Conference on Parasitological Problems and Diseases with Natural Foci 22-29 October 1959), Moscow-Leningrad, 1959, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR and Academy of Sciences USSR, No. 1 254pp.

Antiplague Observation Station/Moscow

KOVALEVA, R.V.; GERSHKOVICH, N.L.

The flea Leptopsylla taschenbergi Wagn. (1898) as a new spontaneous carrier of plague. Zool.zhur. 38 no.3:489-490 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Moscow Observation Station, Ministry of Health of the U.S.S.R.
(GUR'YEV PROVINCE--PLAGUE) (FLEAS AS CARRIERS OF DISEASE)

KOVALEVA, R.V.

Study of the virulence and other properties of strains of Pasteurella pestis isolated in a natural focus of plague. Zhur.mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 32 no.12:38-43 D '61. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz TSentral'noy protivochumnoy nablyudatel'noy stantsii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.
(PASTEURELLA PESTIS)

KOCHENOV, A.V.; ZINOV'YEV, V.V.; KOVALEVA, S.A.

Some characteristics of the process of uranium accumulation in peat bogs. Geokhimiia no.1:97-103 Ja '65.
(MIRA 18:4)

L 14705-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/WW/JG/GW
ACC NR: AP6004394 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/166/003/0698/0700

45
B

AUTHOR: Baturin, G. N.; Kochenov, A. V.; Kovaleva, S. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Some aspects of the distribution of uranium in Black Sea waters

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 166, no. 3, 1966, 698-700

TOPIC TAGS: uranium, sea water, geochemistry, oceanography

ABSTRACT: During the 16th voyage of the scientific-research ship "Mikhail Lomonosov" in August-September 1964, the authors took 46 samples at various depths of the waters of the Black Sea at 16 different stations, including 15 samples of the bottom layer. According to the determinations, the uranium content of the Black Sea waters (except the bottom layer) ranges from $2 \cdot 10^{-6}$ to $4 \cdot 10^{-6}$ g/l, the average being 2.8×10^{-6} g/l. The uranium content of the bottom layer is much lower, frequently dropping to $n \times 10^{-7}$ g/l. This is attributed to the removal of uranium by adsorption on the sediments. One of the major factors in the adsorption of uranium by the sediments is thought to be the presence in the latter of organic matter whose parti-

UDC: 551.464.679.1

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ACC NR: AP6004394

cles can occlude this metal while it is still precipitating in the mass of the water as a result of its reaction with hydrogen sulfide contaminating the water. The paper was presented by Academician N. M. Strakhov on 4 August 1965. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 15Apr65/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

KOVALEVA, S.I., inzh.; SHULPINOVA, Ye.N., inzh.

Effect of a red-lead first coat on ethinoyl coatings. Sudostroenie 24 no.5:53-54 My '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Ships--Painting) (Red lead)

S/229/62/000/001/001/002
I060/I260

AUTHOR: Kovaleva, S.I., Engineer, and Shulpinova, E.N., Engineer

TITLE: Application of anti-corrosive coating in shipbuilding

PERIODICAL: Sudostroyeniye, no. 1, 1962, 65-67

TEXT: The purpose of this work is to study protective properties of coatings, based on zinc powder, which are being now extensively used in Soviet industry. The coating ПЦС-1 (PS-1) of the following composition: Polystorene emulsion, mark A (TU 1827-51) (TU 1827-51) - 3.32%, Xylene (ГОСТ 10465-39) (GOST 10465-39) - 33.53%, Zinc powder (ЦНТУ 1657-51 (TsNTU 1657-51) - 63.15% was tested under the following conditions: 1. exposed to air at various temperatures including those below freezing point; 2. in a 3% solution of sodium chloride; 3. in service conditions on a section of a ship submerged for 18 months; 4. on surfaces subject to heating. The conclusions reached are: 1. When exposed to air - PS-1 possesses highly protective properties. 2. On submerged surfaces - the protective properties of PS-1 are as good as those of passivity. 3. PS-1 dries quickly in low temperatures without losing its protect-

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Application of... S/229/62/000/001/001/002
I060/I260

ive properties. 4. In identical conditions, the protective properties of PS-1 in 4 layers are 5 to 6 times higher than those of zinc coating applied by galvanization.

Card 2/2

KOVALEVA, S.I., inzh.; SHULPINOVA, Ye.N., inzh.

Use of protective coatings in shipbuilding. Sudostroenie 28 no.1:65-67 Ja '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Ships—Corrosion) (Protective coatings)

KOVALEVA, S.I.

ADAMOVICH, V.N., SAPOZHNIKOVA, L.S., KOVALEVA, S.I.

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(TUBERCULOSIS)

SHEBANOV, F.V., prof.; YEVDOKIMOVA, A.D.; SMUROVA, T.F.; KOVALEVA, S.I.

"Antibacterial therapy in experimental and clinical tuberculosis." Reviewed by F.V.Shebanov and others. Probl.tub. 37 no.3:101-106 '59. (MIRA 12:6)

(TUBERCULOSIS)

KOVALEVA, S. I., aspirant

State of the functional indices of the cardiovascular system in tuberculosis of the lungs during treatment with antibacterial preparations. Probl. tub. no.3:70-77 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

(CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM) (TUBERCULOSIS)

KOVALEVA, S. I.

Decreasing the incidence of tuberculosis in the Ivanovo and Amur Provinces. Zdrav. Ros. Feder. 6 no.5:40-41 My '62. (MIRA 15:7)

(IVANOVO PROVINCE—TUBERCULOSIS)
(AMUR PROVINCE—TUBERCULOSIS)

KOVALEVA, Sof'ya Ivanovna; LAGUTINA, Ye.V., red.; AGROSHCHENKO, L.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Prevention of tuberculosis]Preduprezhdenie tuberkuleza. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1962. 54 p. (Narodnyi universitet kul'tury: Fakul'tet zdorov'ia, no.12) (MIRA 16:1)
(TUBERCULOSIS—PREVENTION)

KOVALEVA, S. I.

State of arterial capillary resistance in pulmonary tuberculosis during antibacterial therapy. Terap. arkh. 34 no.5:18-22 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz kafedry tuberkuleza (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. F. V. Shebanov) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I. M. Sechenova.

(TUBERCULOSIS) (CAPILLARIES)

KOVALEVA, S.I.

Change in the electrocardiogram in pulmonary tuberculosis during treatment with antibacterial preparations. Sov.med. 26 no.6:80-86 Je '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz kafedry tuberkuleza I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M.Sechenova (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. F.V.Shebanov).
(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY) (TUBERCULOSIS)

KOVALEVA, S.V.

LUKASHEV, V.A., zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR; SEN'KOVSKAYA, Yu.F.; KOVALEVA, S.V.

Protable apparatus for subcutaneous infusion of oxygen. Akush. i gin. 32 no.6:72-73 N-D '56. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Iz Kinel'-Cherkasskoy polikliniki Kuybyshevskoy oblasti.
(OXYGEN, ther. use
portable appar. for subcutaneous infusion)

LUKASHEV, V.A., zasl.vrach.RSFSR, KOZLOVA, A.M., FILIPPOVA, V.A., KOVALEVA, S.V. ARTEM'YEV, Ye.G. (Kinel'-Cherkassy, Kuybyshevskoy obl.)

Subcutaneous insufflation of oxygen in treating neuromyositis of milkmaids' hands. Vrach.delo no.5:541 My '58 (MIRA 11:7)
(OXYGEN--THERAPEUTIC USE)
(HANDS--DISEASES)

KOVALEVA, T., Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda

Justify trust when elected! Sov. profsoiuzy 20 no.3:23 F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Pomoshchnik mastera pryadil'noy fabriki No.2 Yartsevskogo khlopchatobumazhnogo kombinata, Smolenskaya obl.

KOVALEVA, T., brigadir brigady kommunisticheskogo truda, Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda

In the same ranks. Okhr. truda i sots. strakh. 6 no.11:10 N '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Yartsevskiy khlopchatobumazhnyy kombinat.