

KRASIL'NIKOVA, YE. A.

USSR/Organic Chemistry - Synthetic Organic Chemistry, E-2

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 992

Author: Krasil'nikova, Ye. A.

Institution: Kazan Institute of Chemical Technology

Title: Reactions of Some Halogen Derivatives with Silver Salts of Dialkylphosphorus Acid

Original

Periodical: Avtoref. kand. khim. n., Kazansk. khim.-tekhrol. in-t, Kazan, 1956

Abstract: None

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5(3)

SOV/62-59-1-5/38

AUTHORS:

Arbuzov, A. Ye., Krasil'nikova, Ye. A.

TITLE:

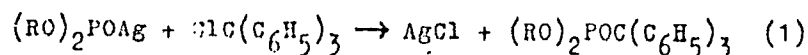
On the Effect of Triarylmethyl Halides on the Silver Salts of Dialkyl Phosphites (O deystvii galoidnykh triarilmetilov na serebryanyye soli dialkilfosforistykh kislots)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, 1959, Nr 1, pp 30 - 34 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In the investigation of the reaction of triphenyl-methyl chloride and triphenyl-methyl bromide with silver dialkyl phosphite A. Ye. Arbuzov (Ref 1) found in 1939 that the reaction takes place as a rule in two different directions, depending on the nature of the halogen. I. The reaction with triphenyl-methyl chloride takes place according to the scheme:



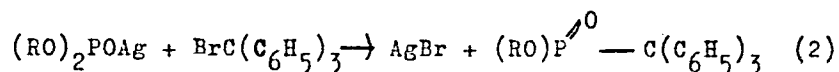
R = CH₃; C₂H₅; n-C₃H₇; i-C₃H₇; i-C₄H₉.

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II. The reaction with triphenyl bromide takes place to the

On the Effect of Triarylmethyl Halides on the Silver Salts of Dialkyl Phosphites SOV/62-59-1-5/38

scheme:



R=CH₃; C₂H₅; n-C₃H₇; i-C₄H₉.

In the present paper the behavior of silver dialkyl phosphites with other secondary radicals was investigated. The reactions with chlorine and bromine derivatives on the one hand and with the triarylmethyl halides substituted in the nucleus on the other hand have shown that silver di-secondary-butyl phosphite reacts according to equation (1) (Table 1). Thus, salts of acids containing secondary radicals react in another way than those containing primary radicals. The substituent (chlorine) in the aromatic nucleus of the halogen derivative apparently does not change the reaction course. It is quite different with the reaction of silver dialkyl phosphites which contain primary radicals, such as silver diethyl phosphite and silver diisobutyl phosphite. The

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course of reaction depends on the structure of the aromatic radicals of the halogen derivatives (Table 2). In the presence of the chlorine substituent in the aromatic nucleus of the halogen derivative the reaction takes place both for chlorine- and bromine tritans according to scheme (1) and forms mixed esters of the phosphite. If the substituent in the nucleus is a methyl radical, the reaction takes place according to scheme (2), i.e. diesters of the alkylphosphinic acid are formed as derivatives of 5-valent phosphorus. It is most difficult to investigate the reaction course according to scheme (1) because the separation of the reaction product is very complicated. Complex compounds of triethyl phosphite and some others with silver haloids were already earlier obtained (Refs 2 and 3). By adding silver dimethyl phosphite to the molten triphenyl methane the dimethyl ester of triphenyl-methyl phosphinic acid was obtained. A number of experiments were carried out in order to investigate the effect of temperature and the solvent upon the reaction course. The experiments were performed in sealed tubes in

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On the Effect of Triarylmethyl Halides on the Silver Salts of Dialkyl Phosphites SOV/62-59-1-5/38

benzene solution without heating. It was found that the reaction without heating has the same effect as on heating. By use of ether instead of benzene the reaction took the same direction. There are 3 tables and 11 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Kazanskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut (Kazan' Institute of Chemical Technology)

SUBMITTED: April 29, 1957

Card 4/4

KIRPICHNIKOV, P.A.; KRASIL'NIKOVA, Ye.A.; SARATOV, I.Ye.

Some unsaturated esters of phosphorous acid. Trudy KKHTI no.30:
52-57 '62. (MIRA 16:10)

L 42970-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/RM

ACC NR: AR6024991

SOURCE CODE: UR/0081/66/000/007/H119/H119

AUTHOR: Krasil'nikova, Ye. A.; Korol', O. I.; Razumov, A. I. 40
BTITLE: Studies in the series of derivatives of phosphonous and phosphonic acids.
Report No. 31. Reactions of thioesters of alkylphosphonous acids with alkyl halides

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Part I, Abs. 7Zh391 27

REF SOURCE: Tr. Kazansk. khim.-tekhnol. in-ta, vyp. 33, 1964, 171-180

TOPIC TAGS: organic sulfur compound, organic phosphorus compound, alkyl halide

ABSTRACT: The reaction of $RP(SR)_2$ (I; always $R=C_2H_5$) with $R'X$ produced the adducts $[RR'P(SR)_2]X$ (II), which on heating convert into $RR'P(S)SR$ (III), and in many cases into RR'_2PS (IV) (a few). Thermal decomposition of II in the presence of $R'X$ produces III and IV in about the same proportions. These results do not confirm a proposed mechanism of the reaction of I with $R'X$ with detachment of $RSBr$ from II (RZhKhim, 1958, No. 8, 25246). To 50 g of I in a CO_2 atmosphere is added 38.9 g of CH_3I at 22° , after ~16 hr the crystals of II ($R = CH_3$, $X = I$) (IIa) are washed with ether, and III, 74% ($R'=CH_3$) (IIIa) is separated from the liquid part (here and further on, the yield in % is given with the substance). 30 g IIa is carefully melted, Ri , 92 is driven off, and IIIa, 77 is separated. 20 g I and 11 g CH_3Br at -10° are sealed into a tube, and 2 days later (at $20-22^\circ$) II is removed ($R'=Me$, $X = Br$), and IIIa, 72 is isolated. 20 g I and 10.77 g RBr are heated in a tube for 4 hours at $140-150^\circ$, and crystals of R_3PS ,

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ACC NR: AR6024991

8 are removed; III ($R^1=C_2H_5$), 65 and $RP(S)(SR)_2$ (V), 4.5 are separated from the filtrate. R^1 , X, the yield in %, m. p. in °C are given for II: CH_3 , Br, 5, 66-7; CH_3 , I, 35, 67-8; $C_6H_5CH_2$, Br (IIb), 40, 75-6; $C_6H_5CH_2$, I, 44, 79-80.5; $[(CH_3)RP(SC_4H_9)_2]I$, 19, 59-60.5. R^1 , the yield in %, m. p. in °C/mm, $n_{D,20}$, $d_{4,20}$ are given for III: CH_3 , 76, 64-6/0.03, 1.5650, 1.0978; C_2H_5 , -, 74-5/0.25, 1.5585, 1.0878; C_3H_7 , 55, 77-80/0.1, 1.5515, 1.0721; C_3H_5 , 88, 85-6/0.05, 1.5675, 1.0774; V, 88-90/0.28, 1.5870, 1.1326; $RP(SC_4H_9)_2$: -, 69, 114-5/0.02, 1.5275, 0.9726; $RP(S)(SC_4H_9)_2$: -, 53, 122-4/0.02, 1.5560, 1.0560; $RP(Se)(SC_4H_9)_2$: -, 53, 128-30/0.02, 1.5772, 1.2160; $R(CH_3)P(S)SC_4H_9$: -, 50.76-7/0.02, 1.5445, 1.0398; $R(C_6H_5CH_2)P(S)SC_4H_9$: -, 20, 127-30/0.05, 1.5820, 1.0878; $RP(Se)(SR)_2$: -, 80, 108-9/0.4, 1.6175, 1.3584. 13 g IIb is heated at 75°, yield of RBr 75%, distillation of residue isolates III ($R^1=C_6H_5CH_2$) (IIIb), 70, and in the residue IV ($R^1=C_6H_5CH_2$) (IVb), 3.6 remains. A mixture of 9 g IIb and 4.4 g $C_6H_5CH_2Br$ is heated for 1 hr at 105°, and RBr , 86.6, $C_6H_5CH_2Br$, 68, IIIb, 86, and IVb, 3.2, are separated. The reaction of 41 g $C_6H_5P(SR)_2$ with 30.48 g $C_6H_5CH_2Br$ yields $(C_6H_5)_2C_6H_5CH_2P(S)SR$, 37 and $C_6H_5(C_6H_5CH_2)_2PS$, yield 3.5%, m. p. 146-7°. For Report No. 30, see Abs. 7Zh399. V. Gilyarov. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 07

Card

2/2 20

LAGOVSKAYA, G.A., KRASIL'NIKOVA, Ye.N.

Traffic injuries to children in Novosibirsk. Ortop.travn. i protez.
19 no.3:49-50 My-Je '58 (MIRA 11:7)

1. Iz Novosibirskogo nachno-issledovatel'skogo instituta travmatologii
i ortopedii (dir. - dots. D.P. Metelkin).
(ACCIDENTS, TRAFFIC, prev. & control
in infant and child. (Rus))

KRASILNIKOVA, Ye.N., [Krasil'nikova, Ye.N.]

Antibiotic properties of the microorganisms isolated from various depths of the world ocean. *Anal. biol* 16 no.1:66-73 Ja-F '62

SHAPOSHNIKOV, V. N., akademik; KRASIL'NIKOVA, Ye. N.

Effect of glyceric and pyruvic acid on the fermentation produced by *Lactobacterium delbrueckii*. Dokl. AN SSSR 156 no. 1: 183-186 My '4. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova.

KRASIL'NIKOVA, Ye.N.

Homolactic fermentation by *Lactobacterium delbrückii* as related
to the composition of the medium. *Mikrobiologiya* 34 no.2:239-244
Mr-Apr '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Biologo-pochvennyy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo
universiteta imeni Lomonosova.

PLCTNIKOV, F.M.; KAZANSKAYA, L.N.; BESPALOVA, G.I.; BEZRUCHENKO,
L.P.; KRASIL'NIKOVA, Ye.Ye.; SHCHERBACH, V.A.; BROVKIN,
S.I., spets. red.

[Use of liquid intermediate products in the making of wheat
flour bread] Primenenie zhidkikh polufabrikatov pri proiz-
vodstve pshenichnykh sortov khleba. Moskva, TSentr. in-t
nauchno-tekhn. informatsii pishchevoi promyshli., 1963. 39 p.
(MIRA 18:5)

KOCHERGIN, V.P.; KRASIL'NIKOVA, Z.A.

Solution of magnesium in melts containing chlorides of alkaline
and alkaline earth metals. Zhur.neorg.khim. 8 no.9:2029-2034
S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Ural'skiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.M.Gor'kogo.

KOCHERGIN, V.P.; KRASIL'NIKOVA, Z.A.

Formation of magnesium subchloride. Zhur.neorg.khim. 8 no.9:
2038-2040 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Ural'skiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Gor'kogo.

KRASIL'NIKOVA, Z. V.
AUTHORS: Andreyeva, Ye. I., Kuperman, M. Ye., Krasil'nikova, Z.V. 20-3-43'46

TITLE: An Electromicroscopic Investigation of the Lysis of Botrytis Cinerea and Fusarium Graminearum by Antibiotic Substances Secreted by Actinomycetes (Elektronmikroskopicheskoye issledovaniye lizisa Botrytis Cinerea i Fusarium graminearum antibioticheskim veshchestvom vydelyayemyh aktinomitsetami)

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1957, Vol. 116, Nr 3, pp. 508-509 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Most of the proved chemical reagents have proved little efficient against fusarium and botrytis cinerea. The former disease in plants does not only affect grain, but also the interior of the cereals, whereas the second fungus affects, also oleraceous plants besides corn. On the other hand, satisfactory results were obtained against the agents of this disease by antibiotics of the actinomycetes. The native substance secreted by actinomycetes Nr 1639 (AN USSR) has proved most efficient during the investigations by the authors. This substance was obtained with a culture of the fungus according to N.A.Krasil'nikov (reference 1). After 3 to 4 days the formation of sterile zones round the antagonist in cultures of the two pernicious fungus was observed. The lysis process was observed, by 5000 times enlargement. The growth zones of actinomycetes were also investigated, as well as those of the pathogenous fungus. As can be seen from the photographs fig. 1:1,2) sound fruits and "hyphen"

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An Electromicroscopic Investigation of the Lysis of Botrytis 20-3-43/46
Cinerea and Fusarium Graminearum by Antibiotic Substances Secreted by Actinomy-
cetes.

of Botrytis cinerea are formed. Various lysis stages of these two organs of the "Schadpilz"(German) were observed in the sterile zones. In the actinomycetes zone were there found only sound actinomycetes hyphen and spores which have shown no symptoms of destruction. The investigations shew a high activity of the actinomycetes-anti-bioticum. The picture obtained from the observation of the lysis of fusarium graminearum was analogous to the previous one. (fig. 1:9), except that the non-affected part of the hyphe becomes first more compact and conserves its shape. There are 1 figure and 3 references, all of which are Slavic

PRESENTED: June 11, 1957, by S. I. Vol'fkovich, Academician

SUBMITTED: May 30, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

KRASIL'NIKOVA, Z. V.

AUTHORS Andreyeva, Ye. I., Kuperman, M. Ye. Krasil'nikova, Z.V. 20+5-50/54

TITLE An Electron Microscope Investigation of the Effect of the Native Substance of Actinomyces and Chemical Compounds upon Bacterium (*Pseudomonas*) *Malvacearum* E. Smith of the Cotton Plant. (Elektronno-mikroskopicheskaya issledovaniye deystviya nativnogo veshchestva Actinomyces i khimicheskikh soyedineniy na vzbuditelya gommoza khlopchatnika - *Pseudomonas malvacearum* E. Smith).

PERIODICAL Doklady Akademii Nauk, ^{SSSR} 1957, Vol. 115, Nr 5, pp. 1031 - 1032 (USSR.).

ABSTRACT *Pseudomonas malvacearum* is one of the most frequent and most dangerous disease of the cotton plant. Many chemical preparations and native substances were used in attempting to combat its cause, which were separated from its natural antagonists. Among the latter actinomyces is the most frequent. Under the atoms of these mushrooms Nr. 2812 was found to be the most active. Its activity was examined by means of several methods. Under the electron microscope EM-3 (10,000 and 12,500 x) some sound bacteria were found in the *Pseudomonas malvacearum* zone, which, when resowed, began to grow and were virulent. After one day the bacteria had branches in the culture, which, however, disappeared after 3 days. After 10 days the entire bacterial mass formed destroyed parts of the bacterial cells in the Petri dish which, when re-sowed, show growth on the culture medium. The electron-microscopical investigation made it possible to study the influence exercised by the native substance of the actinomyces strain Nr. 2812 upon the cause of

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20-5-50/54

An Electron Microscope Investigation of the Effect of the Native Substance of Actinomyces and Chemical Compounds upon Bacterium (Pseudomonas) Malvacearum E. Smith of the Cotton Plant.

the disease. This substance is able to lyse the bacteria, on which occasion the envelopments and the content of the bacterial cells are destroyed. In order to compare the effect with that produced by chemicals, the degree of destruction caused by ethyl mercury chloride and copper triphenolate was examined. It was found that the effects produced by these two chemicals differ. The latter compound was not able to destroy either the envelopments of the cells of the bacteria, whereas the former caused an enlargement of the cells. Destruction began on the cell wall, after which also the contents was destroyed. The native substance of actinomyces caused the lysis both of the cell walls and of the content of the bacterial cells. (There are 4 Slavic references).

PRESENTED by Vol'kovich, S.I., Academician, March 15, 1957
SUBMITTED March 7, 1957.
AVAILABLE Library of Congress.
Card 2/2

SOV/58-59-7-15878

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal Fizika, 1959, Nr 7, p 177 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Kuperman, M.Ye., Krasil'nikova, Z.V.

TITLE: Application of the Electron Microscope in Chemical Industry

PERIODICAL: Soobshch. o nauchno-issled. rabotakh i novoy tekhn. Nauchn. in-t po udobr. i insektofungisidam, 1958, Nr 10, pp 120 - 129 ✓

ABSTRACT: The authors discuss in detail the possibilities and results of applying the electron microscope in various branches of chemistry. They point out that the most interesting results have been obtained in studying the structure, shape, and dimensions of phosphate particles from various deposits, as well as samples of synthetic phosphorites and apatites. The structure, shape, and dimensions of particles of a number of new fillers have also been studied, in particular kaolin, talc, and clay from various deposits.

A.M. Rozenfel'd

Card 1/1

AUTHORS: Chepelevetskiy, M. L., Gimmel'farb, B. M., 20-119-1-36/52
Kuperman, M. Ye., Krasil'nikova, Z. V.

TITLE: An Electron-Microscope Investigation of the Structure of
Phosphorites From the Kara-Tau Basin (Elektronno-mikroskopi-
cheskoye issledovaniye struktury fosforitov basseyna Kara-
-Tau)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 119, Nr 1, pp. 133-135
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: The phosphorites of this basin (deposits Ak-Say, Kok-su and
Chulak-Tau) contain larger quantities of dolomite (mostly
10-18%), whereby the consumption of sulfuric acid per ton of
assimilable P_2O_5 in superphosphate increases. Thereby the
quality of this fertilizer is impaired as well with regard
to the assimilable P_2O_5 as to its physical properties: it
becomes hygroscopic and smeary. At present 2 methods of the
enrichment of these phosphorites exist: flotation and the
chemical method. By flotation it was possible to attain a
concentrate with a highly reduced magnesium content (Ak-Say),
whereas the phosphorites of the Chulak-Tau deposit still
yield concentrates with an MgO-content of 1,5% and higher.

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An Electron-Microscope Investigation of the Structure of
Phosphorites From the Kara-Tau Basin

20-119-1-36/52

These difficulties may be explained by the grain size of the phosphate substance of these phosphorites. The respective ores were inspite of a similar geological age and belonging to the same series of phosphorites intensively changed by a contact-metamorphism (nearness of a granite-intrusive), especially their phosphates were recrystallized. The structural peculiarities of the Chulak-Tau phosphorites were investigated under an electron-microscope. The structure of the phosphorites of the two remaining deposits were studied for comparison under an ordinary microscope. The characteristics of the Kara-Tau phosphorites are given in table 1. Polished sections of phosphorite samples were produced, impressions were made by the polystyrene-quartz and the collodium-quartz method and then etched, and again impressions made. The investigation showed that the size of the phosphate grains in all 5 samples from Chulak-Tau lies betwee: 0,1 and 4,0 (figure 2). As the production of concentrates is due to the grain size in Chulak-Tau rendered difficult, the flotation shall be combined with a refinement by diluted acids, especially H_2SO_4 . There are 2 figures, 1 table.

Card 2/3

An Electron-Microscope Investigation of the Structure of
Phosphorites From the Kara-Tau Basin

20-119-1-36/52

ASSOCIATION: Nauchnyy institut po udobreniyam i uchetefungitsidam
(Scientific Institute for Fertilizers and Plant Growth Regulators).
Gosudarstvennyy institut gornokhimiye i metallurgii
(State Institute for Mining-Chemical and Metallurgy)

PRESENTED: June 11, 1957, by S. I. Vol'fkovich, Member Academy of
Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: June 5, 1957

Card 3/3

KUPERMAN, M.Ye.; YANYSHEVA, V.S.; KRASIL'NIKOVA, Z.V.

Electron microscope studies. [Trudy] NIUIF no.164:42-43 '59.
(MIRA 15:5)

(Electron microscopy)

ACCESSION NR: AP4041781

S/0191/64/000/007/0033/0036

AUTHOR: Popov, V. A., Kuperman, M. Ye., Krasil'nikova, Z. V.

TITLE: Electron microscopic investigation of phenol-rubber compositions and their initial components

SOURCE: *Plasticheskiye massy**, no. 7, 1964, 33-36

TOPIC TAGS: phenol-rubber product, electron microscopy, elastomer, foam plastic, rubber SKN-40, nitrile rubber, phenol formaldehyde resin, copolymerization, copolymer structure

ABSTRACT: Electron microscopic investigations of the surface structure of the copolymerization products of phenol-formaldehyde resin and nitrile rubber SKN-40 with an EM-5 electron microscope having a resolution of 20A showed a definite correlation between the changes in surface structure and the quantitative ratios of the initial components as a function of the conditions of thermal treatment. At certain ratios of components, the foam plastic resulting from their copolymerization had a homogeneous surface structure, indicating their uniform mutual distribution. An increasing amount of elastomer led to a composition with a loose surface structure, which in turn decreased the capacity to form foam

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ACCESSION NR: AP4041781

plastics. The surface structure of the copolymerization products was found to depend greatly on the molding temperature. This is obviously due to chemical transformations of the initial components resulting from the mechanical-chemical processes during their mixing while being heated. In contrast to current concepts of elastomers and systems consisting of entangled molecular chains, it was found that they consist of randomly arranged bands. The band width of nitrile rubber SKN-40 is 900-1000 Å. Orig. art. has: 16 electron micrographs and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 012

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 007

2/2

Card

KRASIL'NIKOVA-KRAYNOVA, A.I.

Nature of root nodules of Alopecurus pratensis L. Mikrobiologiya
31 no.6:1041-1047 N-D '62. (MIRA 10:3)

1. Gor'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni N.I. Lobachev-
skogo.

(FOXTAIL)

(ROOT TUBERCLES)

L-11284-63 EPR/EWP(j)/EPP(a)/EWT(m)/BDS---AFFTC/ASD---Ps-4/Pa-4/ 70
Pr-4---RM/WW
ACCESSION NR: AT3001262 S/2915/62/013/000/0040/0041

AUTHOR: Grishin, Ye. I.; Krasil'nov, N. A.

TITLE: Modern methods for protecting the submerged portions of ships from fouling

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Okeanograficheskaya komissiya. Trudy, v. 13, 1962. Zashchita ot morskogo obrastaniya, 40-41

TOPIC TAGS: marine antifouling compound

ABSTRACT: In 1959-1960, Soviet scientific research institutes developed two oilless antifouling paints: 1) KhV-53, based on perchlorovinyl tar, and 2) KhS-79, based on vinyl chloride-vinyl acetate copolymer, both of which contain copper- and P oxide.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 28May63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

1s/10
Card 1/1

KRASILOV, A. V., Engr.

and. Tech. Sci.

Dissertation: "Methodology of Testing Receiving-Amplifying Tubes." Moscow Order of Lenin
Power Engineering Inst imeni V. M. Molotov, 20 Jun 47.

SO: Vechernyaya Moskva, Jun, 1947 (Project #17836)

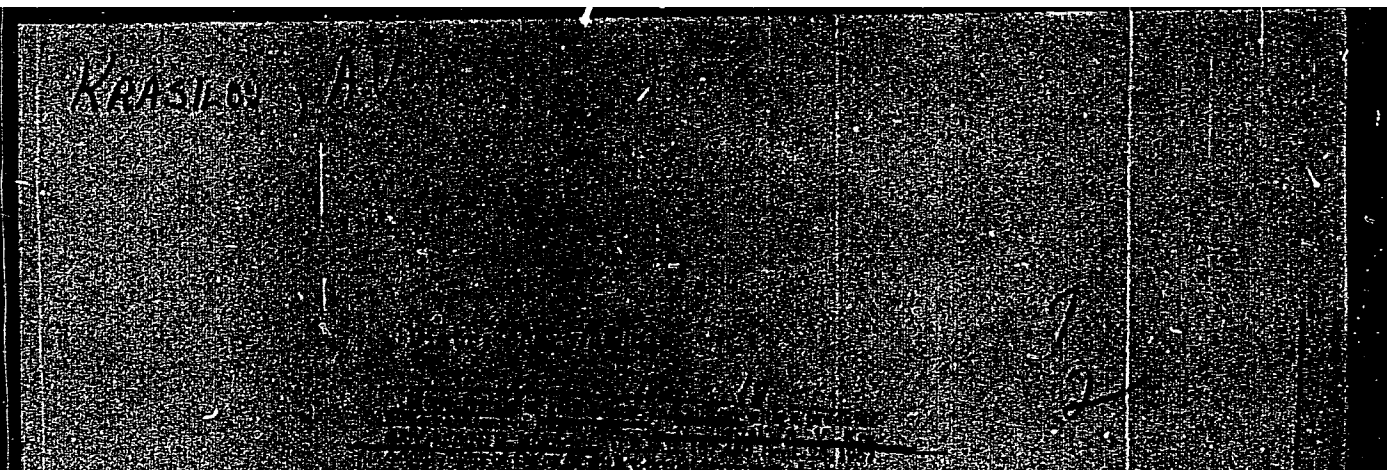
KRASILOV, A. V.

"Parameters and Construction of Semiconductor Amplifying Devices of Soviet Manufacture," by A. V. Krasilov, Radiotekhnika i Elektronika, No 8, Aug 56, pp 1113-1120

Three tables are published providing the parameters of 24 Soviet-manufactured semiconductor transistors. The tables list the transistors in the following three categories: point-contact semiconductor transistors, junction-type semiconductor transistors of low power, and powerful junction-type semiconductor transistors. The transistors given in the three categories are as follows: category 1, S1A, S1B, S1V, S1G, S1D, S1Ye, S2A, S2B, S2V, and S2G; category 2, P1A, P1B, P1V, P1G, P1D, P1Ye, P1Zh, and P1I; and category 3, P2A, P2B, P3A, P3B, P3V, and P4.

Also included in the article are construction diagrams of the various types of transistors, which, according to the author, will be produced yearly by the hundreds of millions in the future.

Sum 1258



"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000826110

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000826110C

KRASILOV, A.V.

AUTHOR: SHEFTAL', N.N., KOKORISH, N.P., KRASILOV, A.V. PA - 2359
TITLE: The Crystallization of Monocrystalline Layers of Silicon and Germanium from the Gaseous phase. (Kristallizatsiya monokristallicheskikh sloyevkremniya i germaniya iz gazovoy fazy, Russian).
PERIODICAL: Izvestiia Akad. Nauk SSSR, Ser. Fiz., 1957, Vol 21, Nr 1, pp 146 - 152 (U.S.S.R.)
Received: 4 / 1957

Reviewed: 5 / 1957

ABSTRACT: The present work investigates only the crystallization of silicon on silicon and germanium on germanium. According to a general survey of the problem the carrying out of the experiments is described. These experiments concerning pickling and breeding of non-orientated and orientated silicon- and germanium crystals disclose the real structure and the growth mechanism of these crystals.

Some conclusions: Crystallization from the gas phase is important for the production of monocrystalline layers with assumed constants or variable composition. Especially plane p-n transitions can be obtained in this manner. Crystallization of silicon and germanium at atmospheric pressure is obtained in the best and most simple manner by the decomposition of SiCl_4 and GeCl_4 in hydrogen at high temperatures. A monocrystalline growth of fragments of a micron of up to 200μ and a breeding surface of up to $2,5\text{ cm}^2$

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PA - 2359

The Crystallization of Monocrystalline Layers of Silicon and Germanium from the Gaseous Phase.

was obtained for germanium. The practical suitability of the method was confirmed by the successful production of plates. These plates are suited for the production of triodes of the type p-n-i-p. On the occasion of crystallization from the gaseous phase at atmospheric pressure, growth not only takes place by means of single atoms or atom groups, but also by means of very small crystals. In spite of this fact the lattices thus produced possess a degree of perfection which is sufficient for technical purposes. (9 illustrations).

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Chrystallography of the Academy of Science of the U.S.S.R.

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED:

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 2/2

KRASILOV, A. V.

A. V. KRASILOV, E. S. Saltykova, A. B. Polyakov: "Power germanium triodes." Scientific Session Devoted to "Radio Day", May 1956, Trudrezervizdat, Moscow, 9 Sep. 58

Data are presented on power semiconducting triodes manufactured here and abroad. A newly developed triode with 100 wt power dissipated by the collector is described.

The construction of the new power triode is vitreous-metallic, the hermetic sealing is guaranteed by using cold welding to connect the shell to the flange. The thermal resistivity of the triode frame is $0.6^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{wt}$. The limiting junction temperature is $+90^{\circ}\text{C}$.

Triode characteristics are presented and possible ranges of application are analyzed.

9(4)

SOV/142-58-6-1/20

AUTHORS:

Krasilov, A.V., and Royzin, N.M.

TITLE:

Ten Years of Transistor Electronics (Desyat' let poluprovodnikovoy elektroniki)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy - Radiotekhnika, 1958, Nr 6, pp 639-646 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The article reviews the past ten years in the development of the transistor, and the ideas that have played and will play the greatest role in past and future developments. The contribution of Ya.I. Frenkel' in the concept of the hole and hole-type conductivity in crystals is mentioned, as is the work of A.F. Ioffe on the use of a contact between P-type and electron transistors as a rectifying element, since experimentally verified and further developed practically with success. Junction transistor theory - based on work of the American William Shockley [Ref 2] - is described together with the problems encountered in perfecting this type of

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unit, so that it might eventually replace the vacuum tube. The problem of raising transistor power ratings has been solved to the point where working voltages up to 100 V, and dissipation ratings of about 100 W - allowing control of outputs of the order of a KW or more - are permissible, thanks to new techniques of construction. New transistor materials have extended the working temperature range of germanium units up to 100 deg C, and of silicon units to 150-200 deg C. The prospective use of inter-metallic bonds of In P, Ga As, Al Sb, and silicon carbide should permit raising the upper limits to 300-500 deg C. Problems connected with decreasing noise in transistors at low, medium, and high frequencies are briefly discussed, as is the question of stabilization of transistor parameters. Problems connected with use of transistors at high frequencies are discussed at some length. The authors state that new methods of manufacturing p-n-p and n-p-n units

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Ten Years of Transistor Electronics

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have made it possible to extend the maximum frequency to 20 mc, with a base thickness reduced to 8-10 microns. Further developments in this connection are treated as follows: 1) The development of the surface-barrier type transistor; emitter efficiency, low at first, has been raised in more recent micro-alloy triode units. 2) Development of the p-n-i-p (or n-p-i-n) types suitable for use at high power levels; similar in structure is a triode unit manufactured by a diffusion process developed by M.M. Samokhvalov; it is described and illustrated (Figures 3,4). V.M. Val'd-Perlov has calculated the maximum frequency for current amplification for the case of diffusion and drift in an electric field. The product $r_b C_k$ is very small in these units, and amounts to about 100 M/M/sec. Frequency of oscillation reaches 500 mc. 3) It is the authors' opinion that further extension of the maximum frequency limit for the transistor will come about in connection with a substantial decrease in the transit time of car-

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riers, achieved with carrier drift in a strong field. Operation of a n-p-i-p diode unit with negative resistance is described and illustrated (Figures 5,6), which unit is believed to be serious competition for oscillators in the centimeter wavelengths, the klystrons, lighthouse and metal-ceramic tubes. Quantitative theory of the diode with negative resistance shows that it can deliver watts and tens of watts of uninterrupted power at the centimeter wavelengths. The work of Bardeen and Brattain [Ref 1] is also mentioned. There are 7 diagrams and 6 English references.

ASSOCIATION: NII gos. Komiteta soveta ministrov SSSR po radioelektronike (NII of the State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR on Radioelectronics)

SUBMITTED: August 8, 1958

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24(6); 7(7), 8(2)

AUTHORS: Krasilov, A. V., Polyanov, A. B.,
Saltykova, Ye. S.

SOV/105-59-1-18/29

TITLE: A Powerful Germanium Triode (Moshchnyy germaniyevyy triod)

PERIODICAL: Elektrichestvo, 1959, Nr 1, pp 72-75 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The powerful type 207 germanium triode makes it possible to use
semiconductor device in apparatus
which control capacities of over 1 kw. The characteristic
feature of the triode is the use of cold welding for sealing
the body which greatly increases the reliability and
stability of the apparatus. The apparatus can work in cur-
rents up to 20 a where the triode still has sufficiently good
amplifying properties, and power losses in the apparatus do
not bring about an essential reduction of efficiency. Such
high current intensities were made possible by using an
emitter with large surface (0.5 cm²), by using efficient
emitter alloys and a ring-shaped construction of the emitter.
The transconductance of the triode is between 25 and 40 a/v.
The triode 207 has a low input impedance amounting to
0.4-0.6 ohms in the circuit scheme with earthed emitter at
a commutator current of 20 a. This is the 40th part of the

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A Powerful Germanium Triode

SOV/105-59-1-18/29

input impedance in the most powerful triode at present, P 4 (made in the USSR). With large electrode dimensions and with the use of commutator alloy, it was possible to maintain the high puncture voltages at the commutator. The apparatus work for 2 nominal voltages - 40 and 60 volts. The high current intensities and the high admissible voltage at the commutator permit the new apparatus to commute a power of 1200 w, the control power amounting to about 1 w. The apparatus permits to control up to 150 w at the commutator on condition that the body temperature does not exceed 20°C. This can be practically achieved by using special measures for cooling, for instance with running water. It is very important that in solving the problem of controlling a high power, it was possible to reach a small thermal resistance commutator-body. This is achieved at the expense of a large commutator surface and with the use of a massive copper flange with good thermal conductivity. The apparatus stands a power of 50 w without additional heat flow, if this power does not last more than 1 minute. The new high-power triode has a good performance over the whole range of audio frequencies in a circuit scheme with common emitter. The limiting frequency is 100-200

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A Powerful Germanium Triode

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kilocycles. The most sensitive parameter is the commutator return current. At about 90°C, it increases rapidly but does not exceed a few milliamperes. The high-power triode 207 can be used in different radiotechnical circuit schemes and electrotechnical equipment. Important is the use of high-power triodes in rotary converters where a direct current of low voltage is transformed to direct current of high voltage or to alternating current. Here the triode works very economically as a "key" by transforming powers in the order of magnitude of 1 kw with losses of about 15-20 w within the triode, with the use of a push-pull connection scheme. Not less economical is the use of this triode as contactless switch or starter. There are 9 figures.

SUBMITTED: July 21, 1958

Card. 3/3

FEDOTOV, Ya.A., otv.red.; BARKANOV, N.A., red.; BERGEL'SON, I.G., red.;
BROYDE, A.M., red.; GAL'PERIN, Ye.I., zam.otv.red.; KAMENETSKIY,
Yu.A., red.; KONEV, Yu.I., red.; KRASILOV, A.V., red.; KULIKOVSKIY,
A.A., red.; NIKOLAYEVSKIY, I.F., red.; STEPANENKO, I.P., red.;
VOLKOVA, I.M., red.; SVESHNIKOV, A.A., tekhn.red.

[Semiconductor devices and their applications] Poluprovodnikovye
pribory i ikh primeneniye; sbornik statei. Moskva, Izd-vo "Sovetskoe
radio." No.5. 1960. 270 p. (MIRA 13:10)
(Transistors)

FEDOTOV, Ya.A., otv.red.; BARKANOV, N.A., red.; BERGEL'SON, I.G., red.;
BROYDE, A.M., red.; GAL'PERIN, Ye.I., red.; KAMENETSKIY, Yu.A.,
red.; KAUSOV, S.F., red.; KONEV, Yu.I., red.; KRASILOV, A.V.,
red.; KULIKOVSKIY, A.A., red.; NIKOLAYEVSKIY, I.F., red.;
STEPANENKO, I.P., red.; VOLKOVA, I.M., red.; SMUROV, B.V.,
tekhn.red.

[Semiconductor devices and their applications] Poluprovodni-
kovye pribory i ikh primeneniye; sbornik statei. Moskva, Izd-vo
"Sovetskoe radio". No.6. 1960. 333 p. (MIRA 13:12)
(Semiconductors) (Transistors)

FEDOTOV, Ya.A., otv.red.; GAL'PERIN, Ye.I., zamestitel' otv.red.; BARKANOV,
M.A., red.; BERGEL'SON, I.G., red.; BROUDE, A.M., red.; KAMENETSKIY,
Yu.A., red.; KAUSOV, S.F., red.; KRASILOV, A.V., red.; EULIKOVSKIY,
A.A., red.; NIKOLAYEVSKIY, I.P., red.; PENIN, N.A., red.; STEPA-
NENKO, I.P., red.; VOLKOVA, I.M., red.; SVESHNIKOV, A.A., tekhn.red.

[Transistor devices and their applications; collection of articles]
Poluprovodnikovye pribory i ikh primeneniye; sbornik statei. Moskva,
Izd-vo "Sovetskoe radio." No.4. 1960. 423 p. (MIRA 13:5)
(Transistors) (Electronic circuits)

L 13079-63 BDS/SWE(q)/EWT(m) AFPTC/ASD JD

ACCESSION NR: AT3003006

8/2927/62/000/000/0217/0219

AUTHOR: Krasilov, A. V.; Madocyan, S. G.; Polyanov, A. B.

61
60

TITLE: High-power germanium transistors [Report of the All-Union Conference on Semiconductor Devices held in Tashkent from 2 to 7 October 1961]

SOURCE: Elektronno-dy*rochny*ye perekhody* v p-luprovodnikakh. Tashkent, Izd-vo AN UzSSR, 1962, 217-219

TOPIC TAGS: high-power transistor, P-211 transistor, P-212 transistor, P-212A transistor

ABSTRACT: Development of alloy formulas for p-n junctions of germanium transistors intended for a few dozen amperes at 1 mc and higher is reported. Types P-211, P-212, P-212A had In-Ga-Au emitter alloy and Zn-Au collector alloy; their gain and other characteristics are given in the article. Further development resulted in adoption of a Ge-Pb-Ca-Ag alloy for p-n junctions. Gain vs. collector current and collector current vs. emitter-base voltage characteristics taken experimentally with the latter p-n junction are reported. Processing of electrodes is described, and reasons for using various alloy compositions are given. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

Association: Tashkent St. Un.

Card 1/21

FEDOTOV, Ya.A., otv. red.; BERGEL'SON, I.G., red.; GAL'PERIN, Ye.I.,
zam. otv. red.; KAMENETSKIY, Yu.A., red.; KAUSOV, S.F., red.;
KONEV, Yu.I., red.; KRASILOV, A.V., red.; KULIKOVSKIY, A.A.,
red.; NIKOLAYEVSKIY, I.F., red.; STEPANENKO, I.P., red.;
VOLKOVA, I.M., red.; BELYAYEVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Semiconductor devices and their applications] Poluprovodnikovye
pribory i ikh primeneniye; sbornik statei. Pod red. IA.A.Fe-
dotova. Moskva, Izd-vo "Sovetskoe radio." No.8. 1962. 332 p.
(MIRA 15:10)

(Transistors)

KRASILOV, Aleksandr Viktorovich; TRUTKO, Anatoliy Fedorovich;
KAMENETSKIY, Yu.A., red.

[Methods for transistor design] Metody rascheta tranzistorov. Moskva, Energiia, 1964. 223 p. (MIRA 17:11)

ACC NR: AP6036371

SOURCE CODE: UR/0109/66/011/011/2008/2023

AUTHOR: Val'd-Perlov, V. M.; Krasilov, A. V.; Tager, A. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: The avalanche-transit diode: a new microwave semiconductor device 75

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v.11, no. 11, 1966, 2008-2023

TOPIC CACS: microwave oscillator, transistorized oscillator, semiconductor diode, avalanche diode

ABSTRACT: A successful technique has been announced for fabricating an avalanche-transit diode (LPD) as a microwave oscillator which operates in the manner first proposed by Read (BSTJ, v. 37, I, 1958). In contrast to the Read diode, which requires a complex $n^+ - p - i - p^+$ structure to sustain oscillation, the authors have obtained the same effect with an ordinary p-n junction of germanium or other semiconducting material where the junction is sufficiently uniform for the avalanche to develop evenly and simultaneously over the entire area. A portion of the junction's barrier layer serves as the transit region. An analysis of the processes which take place is followed by a brief description of the following successfully LPD devices a) wideband and narrowband oscillators in the centimeter wavelengths, giving c-w outputs of 5-50 mw at 3-7% efficiencies, and using both electrical and mechanical tuning; b) cascaded LPD's which operate on higher harmonics to yield

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ACC NR: AP6036371

millimeter band oscillation on the order of a few $m\mu$; c) frequency multipliers based on an LPD externally synchronized by a subharmonic; d) regenerative amplifiers, e.g., a single-stage 3-cm LPD which has 20—25 db gain at a 50-mc bandwidth, and is linear for inputs down to 1 μ v; e) stable white-noise generators covering the decimeter and centimeter bands, with effective noise temperatures in the 10^5 — 10^7 K range. Advantages of the LPD over existing equivalents such as the klystron and the varactor are low cost, small size, simplicity, and high temperature stability. A disadvantage is the relatively high noise level, compared to that of a good klystron. The authors predict improvements in the efficiency and power output of LPD's which will make them dependable and useful microwave elements. Orig. art. has: 18 figures and 8 formulas.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 26May66/ ORIG REF: 009/ OTH REF: 003/ ATD PRESS: 5106

Card 2/2

КРАСИЛОВ, Георгий Ильич
BROVLEY, Mikhail Fedorovich; KRASILOV, Georgiy Il'ich; VESELKINA, A.A.,
redaktor; KIRSANOVA, N.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Heating and ventilating plants producing cast iron] Otoplenie i
ventiliatsiia chugunolitei'nykh tsakhov. [Moskva] Izd-vo VTsSPS
Profizdat, 1954. 287 p. (MLRA 8:8)
(Metallurgical plants--Heating and ventilation)

VAKHRAMEYEV, V.A.; KRASILOV, V.A.

Demerian flora in the Northern Caucasus. Paleont. zhur,
no.3:103-108 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Geologicheskii institut AN SSSR.
(Caucasus, Northern--Paleobotany)

KRASILOV, V.A.

New conifers from Lower Cretaceous deposits of the Maritime
Territory. Bot.zhur. 50 no.10:1450-1455 0 '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Dal'nevostochnyy geologicheskyy institut Dal'nevostochnogo
filiala Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Vladivostek.

KRASILOV, V.A.

New data on the Cretaceous flora in the central Sikhote-
Alin' Range. Paleont.zhur. no.3:132-133 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.M. Gor'kogo.
(Sikhote-Alin' Range--Paleobotany, Stratigraphic)

KRASILOV, V.A.

New Lower Cretaceous gymnosperms of the Maritime Territory.
Paleont. zhur. no. 1:114-119 '64. (MIRA 17:7)

KRASILOV, V.A.

The genus *Nathorstia* (ferns). Paleont. zhur. no.2:115-120 '64.

(MIRA 17:7)

1. Dal'nevostochnyy geologicheskyy institut AN SSSR.

KRASILOV, V.A.

Recent finds of angiosperms in the Lower Cretaceous sediments
in the Maritime Territory and their role in stratigraphy. Dokl.
AN SSSR 160 no.6:1381-1384 F '65.

(MIRA 18:2)

1. Dal'nevostochnyy geologicheskii institut Sibirskogo otdeleniya
AN SSSR. Submitted July 20, 1964.

KRASILOV, V.A.

Stratigraphy and fossil flora of Lower Cretaceous sediments in
the Suyfun coal basin. Geol. i geofiz. no.1:124-131 '65.

(MIRA 18:6)

1. Dal'nevostochnyy geologicheskii institut, Vladivostok.

KRASILOV, V.A.

Araucariaceae from the Lower Cretaceous of the Maritime Territory.
Paleont. zhur. no.2:109-117 '65. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Dal'nevostochnyy geologicheskyy institut Sibirskogo otdeleniya
AN SSSR.

KRASILOV, Ye. M.

"Variation in Certain Hematological and Clinical Characteristics
in the Hybridization of Wild and Domestic Swine." Cand Biol Sci,
Inst of Experimental Biology, Acad Sci Kazakh SSR, Alma-Ata, 1953.
(RZhBiol, No 5, Nov 54)

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

SO: Sum. No.521, 2 Jun 55

1-14757-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5000545

graphically. The spectropolarimeter, which was described elsewhere (Opt. i spektr. v. 10, 541, 1961), was modified to cover the range from 2300 Å to 2 μ. The optical system of the photographic polarimeter is shown in Fig. 1 of the enclosure. The spectral instruments were either ISP-31, ISP-51 with UF-65 attachment, or ISP-30, depending on the wavelength. The accuracies of the photoelectric and photographic methods were 0.5 and 3% respectively. The measurements were made at liquid-nitrogen temperature and at 700°, and iron lines were used as standards. Other details of the procedure are described. The measurement data were compared with the theoretical formulas and the agreement ranged from 1 to 4%, depending on the substance. The behavior of the optical activity during a second-order phase transition was also examined, but no conclusive data were obtained. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 10 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 10Nov63

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: OP

NR REF 60V: 009

OTHER: 010

Card: 2/3

14737A60

ACCESSION NR. AP5000545

ENCLOSURE 01

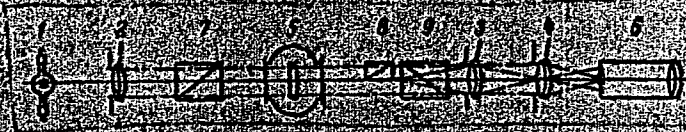


Fig. 1. Optical diagram of photoelectric polarimeter

1 - Lamp, 2, 3, 4 - achromatic lenses, 5 - beam with crystal,
6 - spectrograph, 7 - polarizer, 8 - Glan prism, 9 - analyzer

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L-21172-65 EW(1)/7/EW(6)-2 IJF(c)/SSD(a)/ASD(a) 5/AFWD(t)

ACCESSION NR: AF5003032

S/0051/65/018/001/0123/0129

AUTHOR: Kizel', V. A.; Kraslov, Yu. I.; Shamrayev, V. N.

1/B

TITLE: Investigation of optical activity produced in the crystalline state. II. Sodium-uranyl-acetate

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 18, no. 1, 1965, 123-129

TOPIC TAGS: optical activity, crystalline state, circular dichroism, optical dispersion, absorption band, dispersion curve, temperature variation, sodium uranyl acetate

ABSTRACT: The authors have measured the dispersion of the optical activity of sodium uranyl acetate and its circular dichroism simultaneously with some investigations of its absorption spectrum. The technique of measuring the dispersion of the optical activity and the construction of the cryostats employed were described in the first part of the article (Opt. i spektr. v. 17, 863, 1964). The setup for measuring circular dichroism is illustrated in Fig. 1 of the enclosure. Some new bands were observed and the dichroic bands were found to be asymmetrical. The dichroic bands shift and deform with variation of the temperature. A detailed

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L 21172-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5003032

study of the behavior of the λ_{max} band with variation of temperature has shown that the maximum wavelength and the half width of the band vary with temperature linearly for temperatures above 120-130K. At lower temperatures the variation is very weak. The dispersion of the optical activity was investigated in greatest detail for the 4,732 Å band. The dispersion curve is asymmetrical and also is noticeably shifted and deformed with variation of temperature. The measurements have shown that an appreciable circular dichroism is retained for the 4,732 Å band even at room temperature. An appreciable increase in the dichroism begins below 130-150K. We are grateful to N. D. Zhevandrov and V. M. Agranovich for useful discussions. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 3 formulas, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 10Nov63

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: 0P

NR REF SOV: 011

OTHER: 007

Card 2/3

KIZEL', V.A.; KRASILOV, Yu.I.; SHAMRAYEV, V.N.

Achromatic "1/4 T" appliance. Opt. 1 spektr. 17 no.3:461-463 S '64.
(MIRA 17:10)

KIZEL', V.A.; KRASILOV, Yu.I.; SHAMRAYEV, V.N.

Study of optical activity in the crystalline state. Part 1.

Opt. i spektr. 17 no.6:863--870 D '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

KIZEL', V.A.; KRASILOV, Yu.I.; SHAMRAYEV, V.N.

Optical activity occurring in the crystalline state. Part 2.
Sodium uranyl acetate. Opt. i spektr. 18 no.1:123-129 Ja '65.
(MIRA 18:4)

KRASILOVA, A.V.

5

Utilization of waste products from mechanical fraction.
 G. Markova and A. V. Krasilova (Wood Chem. Com. 41, 1966).
 The MeOH fraction of the hydrolytic and sulfite-bleached pulping liquor (No. 3, 24) is diluted with H₂O to 20-25% MeOH, is dild. with H₂O to alcohol plants, contg. 80% MeOH, and left to settle. Floating oils and sediment are removed, and the purified mass is introduced at the middle of a fractionation column. Ether-alkaldehyde fraction (I) is collected at the top, middle-boiling MeOH solts. are led off in vapor phase from the middle of the column. After cooling, ketones separate and MeOH is collected in a dephlegmator. It is composed of 35-45% aldehydes, 35-50% MeOH, and 4-8% ketones. Its utilization has been limited owing to high toxicity, but it can serve as a source for MeCHO resins, MeOH, and a solvent.
 T. Jurcic

62

10.11.56
MARKOVA, Z.G.; KRASILOVA, A.V.

Anticorrosive protection of equipment. Gidroliz. i lesokhim.
prom. 9 no.8:26 '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Vetlushskiy lesokhimicheskiy kombinat.
(Corrosion and anticorrosives)

KRASILOVA, I.N.

The new family *Leiopectinidae* from upper Silurian and lower Devonian deposits of northeastern Balkhash region. Paleont.zhur. no.3: 41-46 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Geologicheskii institut Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Balkhash region--Lamellibranchiata, Fossil)
(Karaganda Province--Lamellibranchiata, Fossil)

3(5)
AUTHOR:

Krasilova, I. N.

SOV/20-127-5-41/58

TITLE:

Stratigraphy and Pelecypoda of the Upper Silurian and the Lower Devonian of the North-eastern Pri-Balkhash'ye

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 127, Nr 5, pp 1081-1084 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The Silurian and Devonian stratigraphy of the area mentioned in the title was determined by N. L. Bublichenko (Refs 3,4) and L. I. Kaplun (Ref 6) on the basis of investigations of Pelecypoda, corals, trilobites, crinoidea, and of the flora. The great number of Pelecypoda which are found in this area and the lunge of which is well preserved are not investigated. The author tried to use this group for classifying the formations mentioned in the title. She determined 3 Pelecypoda complexes which made it possible to modify the earlier scheme to a certain degree and to define it precisely. The author reminds of the history of the formation of the hitherto schemes (M. A. Borisyak, Ref 2; N. L. Bublichenko, Refs 3,4; L. I. Kaplun, Ref 6; O. P. Kovalevskiy, Ref 7). On the basis of own finds she set up table 1 illustrating the chronological agreement between some individual formations, stages, and horizons

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Stratigraphy and Pelecypoda of the Upper Silurian and the Lower Devonian of the North-eastern Pri-Balkhash'ye

30V/20-127-5-41/58

according to the opinion of the above-mentioned authors:

N. L. Bublichenko (Ref 4)		L. I. Kaplun (Ref 6)		M. A. Borisyak (Ref 2)		(the author:) I. N. Krasilova, 1959	
Devonian	Sardzhal'skiy stage	Devonian	Koblenz stage	---		Ems	Sardzhal'skiy horizon
	Gedinne stage		Gedinne stage	Devonian	horizon with large Pelecypoda	Siegen	Burubayskiy horizon
Silurian	Downton stage	Devonian	Gedinne stage	Devonian	horizon with Leptostrophia rotunda	Carbro	Kotanbulakskiy horizon
	Wenlock-Ludlow			Silurian	Sandstone with large trilobites	Silurian	Upper Ludlow
		Silurian	Upper Ludlow	Aynasuyskiye strata	Kobaytal'skiy horizon		Aynasuyskiye strata

Card 2/3

Stratigraphy and Pelecypoda of the Upper Silurian SOV/20-127-5-41/58
and the Lower Devonian of the North-eastern Pri-Balkhash'ye

There are 1 table and 17 references, 9 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Geologicheskii institut Akademii nauk SSSR (Geological
Institute of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: March 25, 1959, by N. S. Shatskiy, Academician

SUBMITTED: March 24, 1959

Card 3/3

KRASILOVA, I.N.

Corrolation of Upper Silurian and Lower Devonian sediments in
the Soviet Union and Western Europe. Izv. vyzn. ucheb. zav.;
geol. i razv. 6 no.12:27-42 D '63 (1963 18:2)

1. Geologicheskii institut AN SSSR.

KRASIOVA, Irina, Nikolayevna; KELLER, B.M., otv.red.; PEYVE, A.V., glavnyy red.; MARKOV, M.S., red.; MENNER, V.V., red.; TIMOFEYEV, P.P., red.; MIRAKOVA, L.V., red.izd-va; GUS'KOVA, O.M., tekhn.red.

[Stratigraphy and Upper Silurian and Lower Devonian pelecypods of the northwestern Lake Balkhash region.] Stratigrafiia i pelotsipody vorkhov silura i nizhnego devona Severo-Vostochnogo Pribalkhash'ia. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Geologicheskii institut. Trudy, no. 75). '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Peyve).

KRASILOVA, M.V.

Suggestions from the efficiency promoters of the Barnaul' Plant.
Khim.volok. no.1:74-75 '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Barnaul'skiy zavod.
(Barnaul'--Textile industry--Equipment and supplies)

KRASILOVA, N.S.

Compiling the field regional classifications of incoherent rocks from the viewpoint of engineering geology as revealed by a study made in the right part of the bank near Krasnoyarsk. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; geol. i razv. 7 no.1:87-94 Ja '64 (MIRA 18:2)

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MURZAYEVA, V.E.; PODRABINEK, R.A.; PRYAKHIN, A.I.; RYZHCOV,
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MAKARENKO, S.F., inzh.; STOYANCHENKO, S.I., inzh.; SUMTSOV, V.F.,
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Arkh.pat. 21 no.6:73-74 '59. (MIRA 12:12)

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silicosis & tuberc. (Rus))
(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY, compl.
silicosis & lung cancer (Rus))
(SILICOSIS, compl.
pulm. tuberc, & lung cancer (Rus))

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[Making work piece blanks from nonferrous alloys by stamping
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[Group method of metalworking in forging practices] Gruppovoi
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Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 12, p 74 (USSR) SOV/137-58-12-24471

AUTHOR: Krasil'shchik, N. L.

TITLE: An Experiment in the Forging of Molten Metal (Opyt shtampovki zhidkogo metalla)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Lit'ye povyshennoy tochnosti. Moscow-Leningrad, Mashgiz, 1958, pp 156-167

ABSTRACT: A discussion is presented of an experiment in molten-metal forging (MMF) applied to large high-stress fittings of LN56-3 and AMTs⁹⁻² alloys weighing from 6 to 300 kg. A description is offered of a jig for MMF on a press with vertical pressure and of a process procedure with split dies. Comparative data on the efficiency of MMF relative to stamping and on the process conditions are presented, as follows: Unit pressure 3.5 kg/cm², metal (Me) temperature before pouring 980-1020°, die temperature 100-150°, time under pressure 80-90 sec. The steps followed in MMF on a hydraulic 2-plunger press are presented. It is noted that in stamping a shape on a 2-plunger press the horizontal plunger is used to extrude the Me, while the vertical plunger serves to compress the halves of the die and prevent them

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An Experiment in the Forging of Molten Metal (cont.)

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from separating. For purposes of lubrication, a mixture of silver graphite and drying oil, applied by means of a rag, is used. The manufacture of high-stress nonferrous metal fittings by MMF on universal hydraulic presses is proved to be highly efficient and dependable. It is shown that use of MMF increases the percentage of the Me utilized by 30-40% and makes possible the manufacture of parts having superior mechanical properties and a compact structure.

G. F.

Card 2/2

BERNSHTEYN, A.L. (Moskva); KRASIL'SHCHIK, R.B., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk
(Moskva); SHELAGURAOVA, A.A., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk (Moskva)
[deceased]

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(TUBERCULOSIS, MENINGEAL, ther.
isoniazid)
(ISONIAZID, ther. use
tuberc., meningeal)

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I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M.
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(MENINGITIS)

KRASIL'SHCHIK, S.

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