

NURIMANOV, N., inzh.

~~Wide-band~~ compensated television antenna. Radio no.1:35,39

Ja '61.

(MIRA 14:9)

(Television--Antennas)

NURIDZHANYAN, N., zasluzhennyy irrigator Armynskoy SSR

Thoughts of an irrigator. Zemledelie 26 no.3:56-57 Mr
'64 (MIRA 17:4)

NURINA, G.A.

3(5)

AUTHORS:
TITLES:

Baranov, V. I., Kovalev, E. G. 307/7-59-6-14/17
Chronicle. The VIII Session of the Commission for the
Determination of the Absolute Age of Geological Formations
(at the Odeskaya Geolog-geograficheskikh nauk AF USSR
(Department of Geological-geographical Sciences AS USSR),
May 16 - 21, 1959, Moscow)

PERIODICAL:
ABSTRACT:

Geokhimiya, 1959, No. 6, p. 562 - 565 (USSR)
The Odeskaya Commission for the Determination
of the Absolute Age of Geological Formations was held in Moscow
from May 16 to May 22, 1959 at the Institut geologii i ana-
liticheskoy khimii in V. I. Vernadskogo (Institute of Geo-
chemistry and Analytical Chemistry Issai V. I. Vernadskiy).
A series of summarizing reports was held on age determinations
in the most important parts of the USSR, which are to be pre-
sented to the 21st International Geological Congress. The
following reports are concerned:

A. V. Polubnyy, E. K. Gering: Problems of the absolute age of
the Precambrian of the Baltic Shield.
A. P. Vinogradov, E. V. Kostov, A. I. Puzhikov: The absolute
age of the Ukrainian crystalline shield.

Card 1/4

A. E. Zhuravlyev, Ye. B. Sukhin, and E. E. Ivanishin: Age
groups of the mineralization of the rocks of the Urals and
the K. Khibiny.
A. P. Vinogradov, I. G. Gerasimov, K. G. Kovalev, and Ye. I.
Mikhovskiy: The absolute age of the Precambrian
rocks of the crystalline basement of the Russian Platform.
I. Ye. Starik, A. Ye. Krylov, M. G. Lavich, V. I. Shilin: The
absolute age of the rocks of the eastern part of the Antarctic
continent.

A. Ye. Krylov: The absolute age of the rocks of the Tentral-
nyy Tyan Shan' and the employment of the argon method for
metamorphic and sedimentary rocks.

G. E. Afanasyev: Results of the geochronology of the
Precambrian of the Ural and the Khibiny (CIA-SP-14)

E. I. Polubnyy and G. A. Surik: Absolute age de-
termination of the Precambrian and volcanic formations.

Card 2/4

L. P. Erasnuy and E. I. Polubnyy: Absolute age of the magmatic
rocks of the (Soviet) Far East.
A. I. Kostov: Absolute age of the granite intrusions of
Kasakhstan.

The research work of a number of laboratories, ILM, GONBI,
LADP, VNIIG, etc. aroused great attention, especial-
ly a report of E. K. Gering, Yu. A. Zhukovskiy on the con-
centration of the isotope Rf-107 in uranium minerals as well as
the comprehensive research work carried out by the Odeskaya
laboratory headed by the Academy of Sciences of the Ura-
l (see p. 563) under the application of isotopic dilution and
fission track methods. The determination of the age of sedimentary
rocks was discussed. A. Ye. Krylov proved in his report how
well radiogenic argon is conserved in destroyed products of
rocks such as boulders, sands, sandstone, clays, and muds.

A. I. Zhuravlyev and E. I. Krylov were the first to attempt to
determine the absolute age of radiogenic carbonate formations
according to isotopic composition of lead.

Card 3/4

BERKUTOV, A.N., prof. (Leningrad , K-9, Lesnoy pr. d. 4, kv.57); TSYBULYAK,
G.N., kand. med. nauk; NURISCCHENKO, K.A.

Treatment of tetanus with neuroplegics and muscle relaxants.
Vest. khir. 91 no.8:27-33 Ag'63 (MIRA 17:3)

MURISHCHENKO, I.K., inzhener.

New electrolytic condensers. Izobr.v SSSR 2 no.5:21 My '57.
(MLRA 10:7)

(Condensers ,Electricity)

BERKUTOV, A.N., general-mayor meditsinskoy sluzhby, professor;
NURISHCHENKO, K.A., kapitan meditsinskoy sluzhby

Treatment of tetanus with curarelike preparations. Voen.-med.
zhur. no. 1:44-48 Ja '60. (MIRA 14:2)
(TETANUS) (CURARELIKE SUBSTANCES)

BERKUTOV, A.N., general-major meditsinskoy sluzhby, prof.; NURISHCHENKO,
K.A., kapitan meditsinskoy sluzhby

Treatment of patients with thermal burns with a biological film
cover. Voen.-med. zhur. no.8:44-45 Ag '60. (MIRA 14:7)
(BURNS AND SCALDS) (THROMBIN)
(BLOOD PLASMA) (PENICILLIN) (NOVOCAINE)

NURISHCHENKO, L.A., inzh.; AYZENBERG, Yu.S., inzh.; VENGEROVSKIY, V.L., inzh.

Reserves for increasing the output of centrifuged supports.
Transp. stroi. 14 no.8:21-23 Ag '64. (MIRA 18:1)

BULGARIA

BERKUTOV, Prof A.N. [affiliation not given]; TSIBURNYAK, G.N., Candidate in the Medical Sciences (Kandidat na Meditsinskite Nauki); and NURISHTENKO [affiliation not given].

"The Treatment of Tetanus Sufferers with Neurological Devices and Relaxing Drugs."

Sofia, Voенно Meditsinsko Delo, Vol 18, No 5, October 1963, pp 13-21.

Abstract: The authors draw on their experience with 75 cases of tetanus since 1958 to discuss ways of determining the severity of the illness (the shorter the incubation period, the more severe the case will be; the case will be severe if the period elapsing between the first clinical symptoms and the appearance of generalized cramps is less than 48 hours), the need for anti-convulsion therapy, and the development in the last decade of new and more effective drugs for this purpose which will not yield the dangerous and sometime fatal complications known to have been caused in certain cases by the earlier preparations. The authors also suggest that the application of the anti-tetanus serum should be obligatory within the framework of other therapeutic measures.

Four tables, 11 Soviet-bloc references.

1/1

NURITDINOV, A.

Effect of succinic acid on the growth, development and
some physiological and biological processes in cotton. Vop.
biol. i kraev. med. no.4:75-78 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

NURITDINOV, Sh.

Experience in carrying out health propaganda at the medical
unit of the "Leningrad" Collective Farm. Zdrav.Tadzh. 6
no.3:40-41 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Glavnyy vrach uchastkovoy bol'nitsy kolkhoza "Leningrad"
Stalinabadского rayona.
(HEALTH EDUCATION)

NURITDINOVA, A.; GUMAROVA, Kh.F.

Phosphorylase and phosphatase activity in cotton fibers
depending on the age of the boll. Vop. biol. 1 kraev.
med. no.4:11-15 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

NURIYEV, A.M.; EFENDIYEV, G.Kh.

Radioactive elements in reservoir waters of Azerbaijan oil fields. Azerb.khim.zhur. no.1:35-43 '59.

(MIRA 13:6)

(Azerbaijan--Oil field brines--Analysis)

(Radioactive substances--Analysis)

RZA-ZADE, P.F ; NURIYEV, A.N.

Boron content of breccia of some mud volcanoes of Azerbaijan.
Azerb.khim.zhur. no.3:101-105 '59. (MIRA 14:9)
(Boron--Analysis) (Azerbaijan--Mud volcanoes)

EFENDIYEV, G.Kh.; NURIYEV, A.N.; GEYDAROV, A.S.

Distribution of uranium in the Dali-Dag intrusive massif.
Uch.zap. AGU. Geol.-geog.ser. no.6:3-10 '59. (MIRA 15:9)
(Dali-Dag (Azerbaijan)—Uranium)

EFENDIYEV, G.Kh.; NURIYEV, A.N.

Interface distribution of radium and uranium (petroleum - water).
Azerb.khim.zhur. no.6:105-108 '59. (MIRA 14:9)
(Petroleum--Analysis) (Radium--Analysis)
(Uranium--Analysis)

EFENDIYEV, G.Kh.; NURIYEV, A.N.

Radioactive elements of the uranium and thorium series in oil
field formation waters. Azerb.khim.zhur. no.2:113-117 '62.
(MIRA 16:3)

(Oil field brines) (Uranium--Decay) (Thorium--Decay)

ZUL'FUGARLY, N.D.; GEYDAROV, A.S.; NURIYEV, A.N.

Radioactive elements in argillaceous rocks of the Sarzhat deposits.
Azerb.khim.zhur. no.2:119-122 '62. (MIRA 16:3)
(Nakhichevan A.S.S.R.--Clay) (Radioactive substances)

EFENDIYEV, G.Kh.; NURIYEV, A.N.

Leaching of uranium and radium from clays. Azerb.khim.zhur. no.4:
103-107 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

EFENDIYEV, G.Kh.; ALEKPEROV, R.A.; NURIYEV, A.N.; ZUL'FUGARLY,
D.I., prof., red.

[Problems in the geochemistry of radioactive elements in
oil fields] Voprosy geokhimii radioaktivnykh elementov
neftiannykh mestorozhdenii. Baku, Izd-vo AN Azerb.SSR, 1964.
149 p. (MIRA 17:7)

KHACHATRYAN, A.G., doktor tekhn.nauk; ABAL'YANTS, S.Kh., prof. (g.Tashkent);
NURIYEV, Ch.G., inzh. (g.Baku)

Calculating the sedimentation in irrigation settling basins;
concerning F.Sh.Mukhamedzhanov's article. Gidr. i mel. 16
no.3:57-62 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrotekhniki i
melioratsii Im. Kostyakova (for Khachatryan).

IBAD-ZADE, Yu.A.; NURIYEV, Ch.G.

Calculation of silting in a stream. Izv. AN Azerb. SSR. Ser.
geol.-geog. nauk no.3:111-118 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

NURIYEV, D. R.

NURIYEV, D. R.: "Expanding the range of application of jet equipment."
Min Higher Education USSR. Azerbaydzhan Order of Labor Red Banner Industrial Inst imeni M. Azizbekov. Baku, 1956.
(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences).

SO: Knizhnaya Ietopis', No 23, 1956

NURIYEV, D.R.

Using an ejector for utilizing surplus reservoir energy in the development of deep wells. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 2 no.7:49-51 '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii im. M. Azizbekova.
(Azerbaijan--Gas, Natural)

NURIYEV, D.R., dotsent

Practical application of the State All-Union Standard 2761-57 in
sanitary expert examination. Gig. i san. 24 no.12:64-65 D '59.

(MIRA 13:4)

1. Is kafedry kommunal'noy gigiyeny Azerbaydzhanskogo meditsinskogo
instituta imeni N. Narimanova.

(WATER SUPPLY)

NURIYEV, D.R.

Thermodynamic principles of the performance of a gas jet injector. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; neft' i gaz 3 no.2:121-127 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii im. M. Azisbekova.
(Jets) (Oil wells--Equipment and supplies)

с/081/62/000/003/028/000
B150/B101

AUTHORS: Efendiyev, H. Kh., Nuriyev, E. N., Heyrerov, E. S.

TITLE: The distribution of uranium in the Dalidag intrusive massif

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 3, 1962, 123, abstract
3663 (Uch. zap. Azerb. un-t Geol. geogr. ser., no. 6, 1960,
3 - 10)

TEXT: In the bi-phase intrusive massif 144 samples were selected in which the content of uranium was determined. Ranges obtained: $(0.5 - 10) \cdot 10^{-4}\%$ in average content in primary phase rocks, $2.6 \cdot 10^{-4}\%$, in rocks of the second phase $4.58 \cdot 10^{-4}\%$. The dependence is established of the concentration of U upon the acidity of the rocks. A study is made of the distribution of U in rock-forming minerals. In leucocratic minerals its content is low, but it increases in proportion with the increase in volume of the quartz-feldspar mass. Nevertheless, in all 37 - 40% of all the U contained in the rocks is contained in these minerals. The remaining portion of U is concentrated in the accessory and dark-colored minerals. Abstracter's Card 1/2

The distribution of uranium...

S/081/62/000/003/028.090
B150/B101

note: Complete translation.

Card 2/2

L 31301-66 EWT(1)/T JK

ACC NR: AP6022591

(A,N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0346/66/000/001/0109/0111

AUTHOR: Kurochkin, V. I. (Candidate of medical sciences); Busygin, K. F. (Junior scientific collaborator); Gumerov, N. K. (Junior scientific collaborator); Kuriyev, G. G. (Junior scientific collaborator)

ORG: Kazan' Veterinary Institute (Kazanskiy veterinarnyy institut)

TITLE: Complement-fixing antibodies in blood serum of rabbits immunized against foot-and-mouth disease,

SOURCE: Veterinariya, no. 1, 1966, 109-111

TOPIC TAGS: antigen, antibody, blood serum, rabbit, foot and mouth disease, vaccine, immunization, gamma globulin

ABSTRACT: Complement-fixing antibodies were found in the sera of 11 rabbits immunized (subcutaneous inoculation in the spine and in one or all paws) with GNKI (State Scientific Control Institute) dry foot-and-mouth disease vaccine (Type 0) by the complement fixation test in the cold. The strength of immunogenesis and the content of gamma-globulins in blood serua were greater with injection in the paw than in the spinal region; these phenomena indicate the important role of the lymph nodes in the synthesis of foot-and-mouth disease complement-fixing antibodies. The virus of the GNKI vaccine, in spite of its reduced virulence, retains complement-fixing activity, and the authors consequently conclude that the vaccine can be used as antigen in complement fixation. Orig. art. has: 1 table. /JPRS/

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none / OTH REF: 002 / OTH REF: 002

Card 1/1 CC

UDC: 619:616.988.43-097.37:636.92

0915

0608

BARAMBOYM, N.K., doktor khimicheskikh nauk, prof.; NURIYEV, M.A., inzh.

Adhesive properties of water-soluble synthetic polymers.
Nauch. trudy MTILP no.26:77-80 '62. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Kafedra fizicheskoy khimii, kafedra kolloidnoy khimii i
kafedra tekhnologii obuvi Moskovskogo tekhnologicheskogo
instituta legkoy promyshlennosti.

NURIYEV, M. M.

27309 NURIYEV, M. M., BAGIR-ZADE, M. M. - O Novom Sposobe Remonta Tsilindrov Traktorn^{nykh}
Dvigatelyey. Izvestiya Azerbaydzh. S-Kh. In-ta Im. Beriya, 1949, No 1, S. 29-32.-
Na Azerbaydzh. Yaz. Rezyume Na Rus. Yaz.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 36, 1949

NURIEV, M. M.

27310 NURIEV, M. M. , KULIEV, Kh. K. - Voprosu Remonta Traktornykh Tsilindrov. Izvestiya Azerbaydzh. S-Kh. In-ta Im. Beriya, 1949, No 1, S. 45-48. --Na Azerbaydzh. Yaz.-- Resyume Na Rus, Yaz.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 36, 1949

SOV/123-59-16-66821

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mashinostroyeniye, 1959, Nr 16, p 419 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Nuriyev, M.M.

TITLE: Temperature Conditions of the Dry Cylinder Liner

PERIODICAL: Tr. Azerb. s.-kh. in-ta, 1957, 5, 53 - 60 (rez.azerb.)

ABSTRACT: Investigations are described of the effects of the air layer between the dry liner and the cylinder of the engine (D) of the "Universal" tractor on the heat transfer through the cylinder wall. The temperature conditions of the experimental and test liner in relation to the number of revolutions of the shaft and the angle of advance of the ignition in the engine are studied. It was established that the air layer between the dry liner and its seat contribute to an intensive heating of the effective area of the cylinder, to a reduction in the condensation of fuel during the time of warming up the engine and to a decrease of peroxide compounds together with a weakening of their effects on the wear of the effective area of the liner of D.

G.A.G.

Card 1/1

Muriev, M

FARKHADOV, A., kand.tekhn.nauk; NEGREYEV, V., doktor tekhn.nauk;
~~MURIEV, M.~~, starshiy inzh.; ZAMANOV, B., starshiy inzh.;
KYAZIMOV, A., inzh.; RYBAKOV, L.

Cathodic protection of seagoing ships from corrosion. Mor. flot 18
no.2:13-14 F '58. (MIRA 11:2)

1.Institut "Gipromorneft'" (for Kyazimov). 2.Glavnyy inzhener
"Kaspneftflot" (for Rybakov).
(Corrosion and anticorrosives)

NEGREYEV, V., doktor tekhn.nauk; NURIYEV, M.; TRIFEL', M.; RYBAKOV, L.

Electrochemical protection of ships from corrosion. Mor.flot 20
no.10:23-26 0'60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Starshiy inzhener "Gipromornefti" (for Nuriyev). 2. Rukovoditel'
sektora "Gipromornefti" (for Trifel'). 3. Glavnyy inzhener
"Kaspiyeflota" (for Rybakov).
(Cathodic protection)

MUMIYEV, M.P.

Experiment in cyclic organization of mining work. Izv. AN Azerb.
SSR no. 3:32-46 Mr ' 57. (KLRB 10:2)
(Coal mines and mining)

NGUYEN, ...

~~_____~~
Dedicated to the service of the people of the Republic of Vietnam.
in the year 1954.

NURIZYEV, M. R.

FARKHADOV, A.A.; NURIYEV, M.R.; ZAMANOV, B.A.; KYAZIMOV, A.M.

Cathodic protection of sea-going ship hulls against corrosion
[in Azerbaijani with summary in Russian]. Azerb. neft. khoz.
36 no.6:38-41 Je '57. (MLRA 10:9)
(Hulls (Naval architecture)) (Corrosion and anticorrosives)

NEGREYEV, V.F.; TRIFEL', M.S.; NURIYEV, M.R.

Electrochemical protection against corrosion of the hulls of
~~seagoing~~ vessels. Azerb.khim.zhur. no.3:115-112 '60. (MIRA 14:8)
(Ships--Corrosion)

S/193/60/000/010/014/015
A004/A001AUTHORS: Trifel', M. S., Nuriyev, M. R. 18TITLE: Electrochemical Corrosion Protection of Ship HullsPERIODICAL: Byulleten' tekhniko-ekonomicheskoy informatsii, 1960, No. 10,
pp. 60-61

TEXT: The author reports on investigation results obtained by Gipromorneft' during protracted tests concerning the protection from corrosion of ship hulls by way of cathodepolarization. It was found that, irrespective of the surface state of the ship, a negative potential of -0.85 v (relative to the copper sulfate electrode) will completely stop corrosion. The protective effect is explained by the fact that by superimposing d-c current of more than 0.15 a/m², the anodes on the steel surface turn into cathodes, owing to which the metal stops dissolving on these anodic surfaces. At the same time calcium and magnesium salts are deposited on the cathodes which form an uninterrupted durable film protecting the metal in the course of a considerable time after the protection has been switched off. This sort of protection is carried out by Gipromorneft' together with the Caspian Tanker Fleet. Both external current sources (cathode protection) and the

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S/193/60/000/010/014/015
AG04/A001

Electrochemical Corrosion Protection of Ship Hulls

chemical energy of couples, the anode of which is a protector component of magnesium alloys, are employed. In both cases the installation operates according to the same principle, i. e. the hull is protected by dissolving the special anodes or protectors sunk into the medium surrounding the hull. Protectors are explosion-proof d-c sources of small power which do not require extraneous supply from the ship's network, so that corrosion protection can be carried out even on ships without own electricity system. Protectors may not only be fitted to the hull surface but also in the holds of tankers to protect also the inner surfaces from corrosion. The protector is a cylindrical hemispherical or disk-shaped casting of magnesium alloy with a poured-in core for the contact between the protector and the hull. One protector is put on 20-30 m² of surface being protected, while one anode is fitted on 50 - 200 m² of hull surface. If the electrochemical protection acts permanently, the current density may be lowered gradually as the cathodic film accumulates. An analysis of the protective effect on ships showed that a cathode potential is fast produced over the whole hull surface and, under the effect of cathode deposits, settles in the range of 0.95 - 1 v relative to the copper sulfate electrode. Ordinary voltmeters are used for measurements, the positive pole of which is connected to the copper sulfate electrode immersed in the water. Investigations showed that within the first

Card 2/3

Electrochemical Corrosion Protection of Ship Hulls

S/193/60/000/010/014/015
A004/A001

days after the protection has been switched on corrosion is reduced to 0.05 mm/year, then practically stops completely. There is 1 figure.



Card 3/3

GLAZYRIN, Ye.K., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby; NURIYEV, N.A.,
kapitan meditsinskoy sluzhby

Result of a study of military personnel with the aim of detecting
march periostitis of the tibia. Voen.-med.zhur. no.10:69-71 0 '59.

(MIRA 13:3)

(PERIOSTITIS, diagnosis)

(ARMED FORCES PERSONNEL, diseases)

DADASH-ZADE, A.M.; MOVSUM-ZADE, S.A.; NURIYEV, S.D.

Method for the investigation of beam sand producers. Nefteprom.
delo no.7:21-22 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Azerbaydshanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po dobyche
nefti.

VINOGRADOV, K.V.; DADASHZADE, A.M.; NURIYEV, S.D.

Empirical methods for determining well bottom pressure in flowing wells. Azerb. neft. khoz. 39 no.5:23-24 My '60. (MIRA 13 :10)
(Oil wells)

AGAYEV, F.T.; DADASH-ZADE, A.M.; MOVSUM-ZADE, M.S.; NURIYEV, S.D.

Change in the coefficients of permeability and productivity of wells in the process of oil-field exploitation. Sbor.nauch.-tekh.inform. Azerb.inst.nauch.-tekh.inform.Ser.neft.prom. no.1:24-29 '63. (MIRA 18:8)

NURIYEV, Z.

Party committees give more attention to trade unions. Sov. profsoiuzy
6 no.4:46-49 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Sekretar' Bashkirskego obkoma Kommunisticheskoy partii Sovetskogo
Soyusa.

(Bashkiria--Trade unions)

KADIROV, N.B.; NURIYEVA, Z.D.

Determining the thermal radiation of a point source incident on
a given flat plane. Izv.AN Azerb. SSR no.10:17-28 0 '56.

(MLRA 10:3)

(Heat--Radiation and absorption)

DALIN, M.A. .; KULIYEV, A.M.; KURIYEVA, Z.D.

The Azerbaijan chemical industry during the last 40 years. Azerb.
neft. khov. 39:26-27 Ap. '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Azerbaijan--Petroleum chemicals)

MAMEDOV, K. P.; NURIYEVA, Z. D.

Crystallization and variation in the electric resistance of
a selenium film on an Al surface. Izv. AN Azerb. SSR. Ser.
fis.-mat. i tekhn. nauk no.2:47-56 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Selenium crystals—Electric properties)
(Aluminum)

MAMEDOV, K.P.; NURIYEVA, Z.D.

γ -ray diffraction study of the kinetics of selenium
crystallization. Kristallografiia 9 no.2:271-273 Mr.-Ap'64.
(MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut fiziki AN Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR.

L 39053-66 EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) RDW/JD

ACC NR: AP6017062

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0233/65/000/004/0117/0122

AUTHOR: Mamedov, K. P.; Nuriyeva, Z. D.; Gadzhdiyeva, E. A.

40
K

ORG: none

TITLE: The effect of bromine impurities on the kinetics of selenium crystallization

SOURCE: AN AzerbSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-tekhnicheskikh i matematicheskikh nauk, no. 4, 1965, 117-122

TOPIC TAGS: selenium compound, crystal impurity, crystallization, bromine

ABSTRACT: Kinetic processes of the transformation of amorphous selenium into the crystalline phase were investigated using a method developed by Mamedov and Nuriyeva (1964). Samples of selenium containing 0.0025, 0.005, 0.0075, 0.01, 0.03, 0.05, 0.07, and 0.1% wt of bromine were obtained by mixing and melting selenium (99.992% pure) with various amounts of selenium containing 2.66% of bromine. The samples were pulverized and precipitated on an aluminum strip and x-rayed under constant temperatures of 130° to 190°C. The energy of crystallization was evaluated by assuming that $\lg dI/dt$ is a function of $1/T$ and $dI/dt = k \, dn/dt$, where dI/dt is the change in the intensity of crystallization with respect to time, dn/dt is the speed of crystal formation and k is the constant, and T is the energy of crystallization. The data show that 1) at temperatures above 130°C, the crystallization takes place during a 2-10 minute

Card 1/2

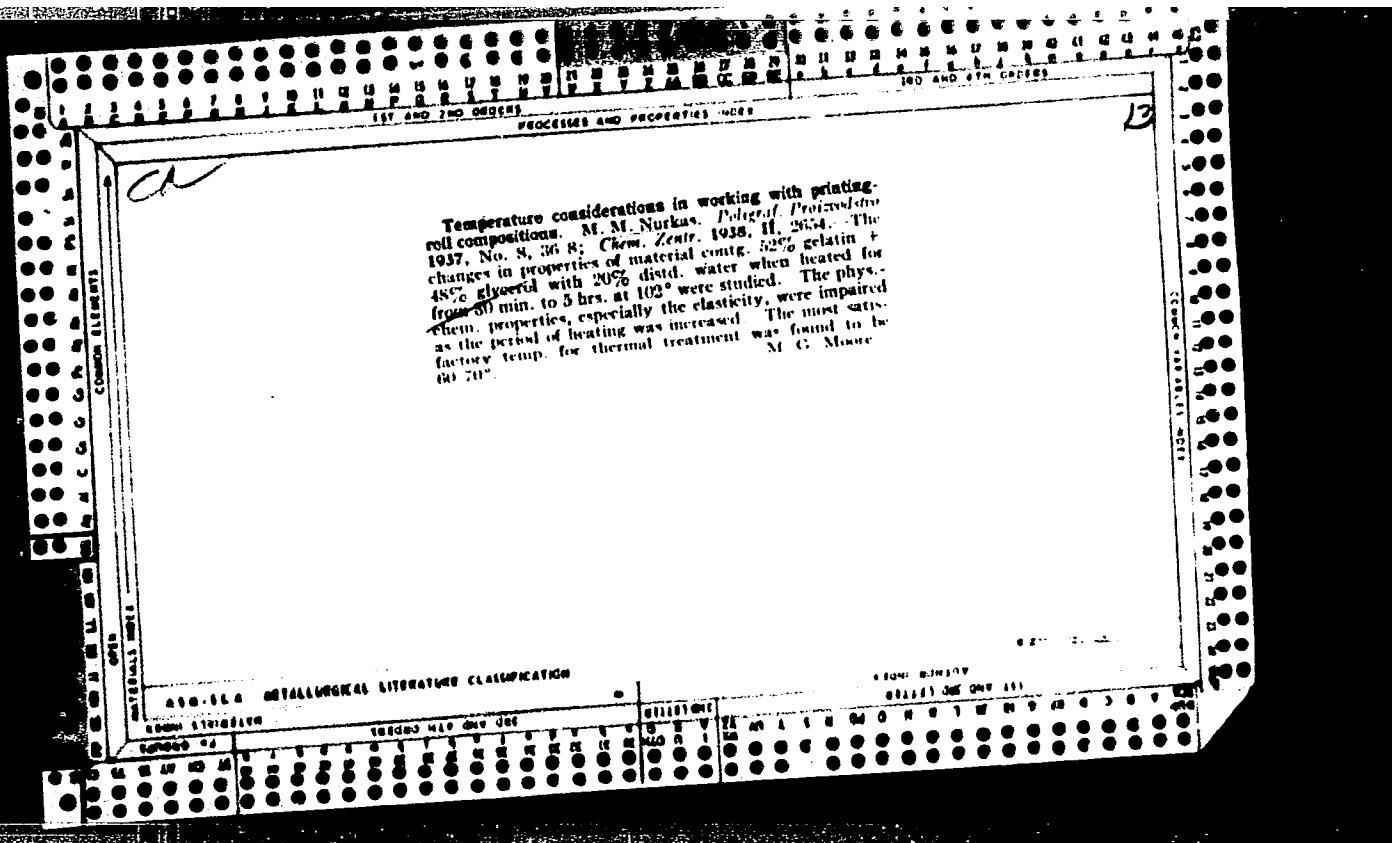
L 39053-66

ACC NR: AP6017062

interval; crystallization increased as temperature increased; 2) the presence of quasi-crystalline areas leads to the formation of polycrystalline hexagonal selenium; 3) the bromine admixture breaks bonds present in a selenium sample; and 4) no complete crystallization of selenium can be, as yet, achieved, and the polycrystalline selenium can be visualized as a two-phase system, comprising crystalline grains and intergranular interlayers. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and a few formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 10Mar65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2 MLP



PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX

1ST AND 2ND CROSS 1RD AND 6TH CROSS

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BA

New recipe for printers' rolls. M. M. Nurkas. *Papierf. Fortschritte* 1940, No. 11, 25-7; *Chem. Zentr.* 1941, II, 2875.—Raw materials are: potato or potato starch, cryst. or amorphous $MgCl_2$, glycerol and additives such as $(NH_4)_2Cr_2O_7$, $KMnO_4$, or MnO_2 . To 1 l. glycerol add 0.3 l. eq. $MgCl_2$ (d. = 1.20) and 1.5 kg. solid $MgCl_2$. Dissolve at 80-90° and cool to 18-20°. Mix 1 l. of this soln. and 0.6-0.8 kg. dry starch. Add 8-10 g. of an additive or a mixt. of any two. Stir well, filter and let stand 6-12 hrs. Remove foam carefully from the soln. before filling the mold. Hold the filled mold at 85-90° for 75-90 min. Rolls thus obtained fulfill typographical requirements. A mixt. of 5 parts 10% soap soln. and 3 parts kerosene is recommended for cleaning the rolls. R. G. R.

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

621.1.1.1.1

CA

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Printing rolls of starch-calcium chloride. M. M. Nizkas, *Poligraf. Proizvodstvo* 1946, No. 5/6, 10-20. Satisfactory and efficient printing rolls are constructed with the following formulation. A mixt. of 15 l. glycerol and 20 l. CaCl₂ soln. (10.8 kg. CaCl₂ in 9.5 l. H₂O) is made up hot; 1 l. of this is mixed with 1 kg. potato starch, allowed to stand 15-20 min. after filtration, and is poured into the appropriate molds; 2-3-hr. heat-treatment at 80-90° and slow cooling complete the process. G. M. K.

NURKAS, M. M.

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Z252.N8

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23840 MATERIALY DLYA PRIPRAVKI. POLIGR. PROIZVODSTVO. 1949,
NO. 4, S. 23-25

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Progressive work methods for print shops Moskva, Iskusstv, 1953. 77 p.
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SEREGIN, Yu.N.

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distribution network in the Dzhezkazgan mines. Trudy Inst.
gor. dela AN Kazakh. SSR 19:74-81 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

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System for synthetic short circuit tests of circuit breakers
in the high voltage station of the Electro-engineering
Institut. Przegl elektrotechn 38 no.9:403-404 S '62.

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IYEZUITOVA, N.N.; TIMOFEYEVA, N.M.; KOLDOVSKIY, O.K.; NURKS, Ya.Ya.;
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Postnatal development of the enzymatic activity of the surface of the small intestine in rats (invertase, peptidase, lipase). Dokl. AN SSSR 154 no.4:990-993 F '64.

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NURKSE, Kh.Kh. [Nurks, H.H.]

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NURKSE, Kh.Kh. [Nurkse, H.]; RAYAVEYE, E. [Rajavee, E]

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L 52140-65 EFP(c)/EPR/EWP(j)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(v) Pc-4/Pr-4/Ps-4 RM/WW

ACCESSION NR: AP5015264

UR/0286/65/000/009/0066/0066

AUTHORS: Nurkso, Kh. Kh.-E.; Rayaveya, E. L.

TITLE: A method for obtaining low-viscosity resol cementing resins. Class 39, No. 170656

15 28 B

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 9, 1965, 66

TOPIC TAGS: resin, resol resin, cement, shale, phenol, formaldehyde, ethyl alcohol

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining low-viscosity cementing resol resins based on the fraction of shale oil phenols, formaldehyde, and ethyl alcohol heating in the presence of a basic catalyst. To increase the stability of resins and to shorten the time of their synthesis, fractions of shale oil phenols are first condensed with formaldehyde. After the condensate is held until the free formaldehyde content in the finished resin is no higher than 2%, cold ethyl alcohol is added until the content of dry matter in the finished resin is no less than 40%.

ASSOCIATION: Institut slantsev SNKh ESSR (Institute of Shales, SNKh ESSR)

Card 1/2

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ACCESSION NR: AP5015284

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ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00, MT

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2 *mb*

NURLYBAYEV, A.

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