OKUNEV, A.I.; SALAMATOV, N.K.

Behavior and phase constitution of lead during the slag fuming process. Biul. TSIIN tsvet. met. no.4:27-28 '58. (MIRA 11:5)
(Lead—Metallurgy)

OKUNEV, A.I.; RYABOV, Yu.F.

Behavior of germanium during pyrometallurgical treatment of copper ores and concentrates. Tsvet. met. 31 no. 7:78-84 Jl '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Unipromed'.

(Copper--Metallurgy)
(Germanium)

DIYEV, N.P. [deceased]; OKUNEV, A.I.

Zinc behavior during the bessemerizing of copper mattes by means of oxygen-enriched air. Trudy Inst.met.UFAN SSSR no.3:51-56 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

(Copper--Metallurgy) (Zinc--Metallurgy)

SOV/136-59-5-8/21

AUTHORS: Okunev, A.I., and Popovkina, L.A.

TITLE: Experimental Study of the Process of Sulphide Oxidation by the Continuous Weighing Method (Eksperimental'noye izucheniye protsessa okisleniya sul'fidov termovesovym metodom)

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye metally, 1959, Nr 5, pp 38-45 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors state that, in spite of technical importance of the oxidation of sulphides of non-ferrous metals and of iron, the experimental methods so far used for studying the process are defective. Their own experiments were carried out with a spring-type continuous-weighing apparatus (Fig 1), the accuracy of weighing being 0.5 mg and the sample weight 0.2 g. The sample was heated at 6-7 °C per minute while gas was passed downwards over it at 125 ml/min. The exit gas was taken for titration with iodine. The materials studied were natural pyrite, chalcopyrite, chalcosine and pure artificial sulphides of zinc, cadmium and iron. These could be divided into two groups: the first group (pyrite, marcasite and zinc sulphite) practically only lose weight when oxidized; the other gained weight up to a definite temperature and

Card 1/5

Experimental Study of the Process of Sulphide Oxidation by the Continuous Weighing Method

then lost weight. The loss is attributed to sulphur dioxide evolution, the gain to formation of oxides and sulphates. Fig 2 shows the curves for the oxidation of iron sulphide (63.74% Fe, 36.3% S), indicating a gain in weight up to 400 °C, evolution of SO_2 starting at a higher temperature. Fig 2 also shows curves for other reactions involved in the process. The authors note that the SO_2-evolution temperature is a function of the experimental conditions. The curves for natural pyrites (45.95% Fe, 51.22% S, 0.11% Cu, 0.08% Pb, traces of Zn) are shown in Fig 3. The absence of weight-gain here is attributed to the formation of sulphates which prevent further oxidation. Table 1 gives a comparison of the weight losses with the corresponding quantities of sulphur evolved as SO_2 for temperatures in the range 500-575 °C, good agreement being evident at the lower temperatures, while at 550° and over the sulphur evolved as SO_2 exceeds the weight loss. The results of experiments with continually rising temperature were confirmed by a series in which pyrite was oxidized under isothermal conditions

Experimental Study of the Process of Sulphide Oxidation by the Continuous Weighing Method

(Fig 4 and Table 2). With zinc sulphide (67.6% Zn, 31.8%S) dissociation of the zinc sulphate begins much later than oxidation of sulphides; the reaction of sulphide with sulphate was found to start at about the same time as its oxidation (Fig 5). Cadmium sulphide (78.2% Cd, 21.1% S) was oxidized by air with very little evolution of SO_2: rapid gain in weight occurred (Fig 6) and the authors indicate the incorrectness of statements in the literature (based on measurement of sulphur dioxide evolution) that cadmium sulphide is hardly oxidized. Dissociation of cadmium sulphate begins at over 700 °C while its reaction with the sulphide proceeds at over 650 °C. The most complicated curves (Fig 7) were obtained with natural chalcopyrite (29.47% Cu, 28.30% Fe, 31.25% S). The authors divide them into four zones for discussion. The first is characterized by a practically constant sample weight (simultaneous formation of sulphate and evolution of sulphur dioxide). In the second zone there is rapid loss in weight (due both to oxidation and the sulphide-sulphate reaction).

Experimental Study of the Process of Sulphide Oxidation by the Continuous Weighing Method

Little evolution of SO_2 and rapid increase in weight characterise the third zone; while in the fourth there is increased evolution and a rapid decrease in weight. The curves (Fig 8) representing the oxidation of cuprous sulphide are divided into five zones for discussion. In the first, little change occurs, while in the second the sample weight increases rapidly and there is no sulphur-dioxide evolution. The third zone corresponds to rapid evolution and weight decrease (with reaction of copper sulphide with copper sulphate as well as oxidation). In the fourth zone there is practically no SO_2 evolution and oxidation of cuprous to cupric oxide and of residual sulphide occur, leading to slight weight-increase. Dissociation of copper sulphate gives a rapid weight decrease in the fifth zone (above 750-770 °C). The authors state that the detailed information they have been able to obtain shows the effectiveness of the

Experimental Study of the Process of Sulphide Oxidation by the Continuous Weighing Method

continuous-weighing method and recommend its use in other fields especially in combination with other methods.
There are 8 figures, 2 tables and 3 references, of which 1 is Soviet and 2 are English.

5(2)
AUTHORS: Okunev, A. I., Kir'yanov, A. K., Sergin, B. I. SOV/20-124-6-28/55

TITLE: Equilibrium Conditions in the Reduction of Zinc Oxide With Metallic Iron (Ravnovesnyye usloviya vosstanovleniya okisi tsinka metallicheskim zhelezom)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 124, Nr 6, pp 1282-1284 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The distillation of zinc in fuming of the zinc containing slags is also determined by the reaction mentioned in the title. The equilibrium conditions of this reaction are, however, experimentally not investigated (Refs 1,2). The present paper gives a short survey of the results of such an investigation of the reaction $Fe_{(solid)} + ZnO_{(solid)} = FeO_{(solid)} + Zn_{(gaseous)}$ (a). Table 2 shows the results of the thermodynamic analysis of the reaction (a) and the by-processes (according to reference 3). The equilibrium conditions of the reaction (a) were investigated according to the previously employed method (Ref 4). Table 3 and figure 1 give the results. In this connection the

Card 1/3

by-reactions (b) and (v) have to be considered. Table 4 shows their thermodynamic analysis, from where it was to be seen that the pressure of zinc, developed as a result of this reaction is much weaker than the vapor tension of the main process. It was therefore possible to neglect the action of reactions (b) and (v) upon reaction (a). It is, however, true that the equilibrium tension in reactions (b) and (v) surpasses the zinc-vapor tension in connection with fuming of the slag by its manifold. Under certain conditions the interactions can be used for practical purposes. As it can be seen from figure 1 and the comparison of the data of tables 2 and 3 the experimentally found values of the equilibrium constants of the reaction (a) agree satisfactorily with the values computed. The same holds for ΔH_0 which was calculated by the method of the σ-function. This may serve as an indirect proof for the lacking influence of the by-processes. Finally, equations are given for the temperature dependence of the variation of the isobaric potential. There are 1 figure, 4 tables, and 6 Soviet references.

Equilibrium Conditions in the Reduction of Zinc Oxide With Metallic Iron SOV/20-124-6-28/55

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut mednoy promyshlennosti (Ural Scientific Research and Planning Institute of Copper Industry)

PRESENTED: October 6, 1958, by S. I. Vol'fkovich, Academician

SUBMITTED: October 4, 1958

Card 3/3

5(1, 2)
AUTHORS: Okunev, A. I., Kir'yanov, A. K., Sergin, B. I.

SOV/20-125-1-39/67

TITLE: Equilibrium Conditions in the Interaction Between Cadmium Oxide and Cadmium Sulphide (Usloviya ravnovesiya pri vzaimodeystvii okisi kadmiya s sul'fidom kadmiya)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 125, Nr 1, pp 147-148 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The conditions mentioned in the title are not yet experimentally investigated. The interaction mentioned is, however, of great practical importance to the analysis of the behavior of cadmium in pyrometallurgical processes. Up to now computed data were used for these purposes. In this paper the results of an experimental investigation of the mentioned conditions of the reaction: $2\,CdO_{(solid)} + CdS_{(solid)} = 3Cd_{(gas)} + SO_2\,(gas)$ (a) are described and compared to the results of the computation. The thermodynamic analysis of reaction (a) was carried out according to the method of reference 1 by using the thermodynamical data (Refs 2, 3, Table 1). The results are summarized on table 2.

Card 1/3

The experimental investigation was carried out according to the earlier method (Ref 5). Table 3 gives the experimental results and the equilibrium constants computed herefrom as well as the variation of the isobaric potential and of the cadmium vapor pressure at the experimental temperatures. The sublimation and dissociation pressure of cadmium oxide is lower by many times than that of cadmium sulphide. Therefore the action of further processes ($CdO_{(solid)} = CdO_{(gas)}$ (b): $CdO_{(solid)} = Cd_{(gas)} + 1/2\ O_{2(gas)}$ (v): $CdS_{(solid)} = CdS_{(gas)}$ (g) and $CdS_{(solid)} = Cd_{(gas)} + 1/2 S_{2(gas)}$ (d)) could be taken into account on the basis of experimental data on the sublimation and dissociation of cadmium sulphide (Ref 5). In this connection it was found that the yield of products is within the range of errors due to by-processes and can be neglected. The variation of the enthalpy of the system at 298° K ($\Delta H_{298°}$) computed from the experimental results was 162400 cal/mol,

Equilibrium Conditions in the Interaction Between Cadmium Oxide and Cadmium Sulphide SOV/20-125-1-39/67

as compared to 168200 cal/mol according to the calorimetric measurements. The experimental data can be satisfactorily expressed by 2 equations. Figure 1 shows a comparison of the computed and experimental values of the equilibrium constants of the reaction (a). There are 1 figure, 3 tables, and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut mednoy promyshlennosti (Ural Scientific Research and Design Institute of the Copper Industry)

PRESENTED: October 6, 1958, by S. I. Vol'fkovich, Academician

SUBMITTED: October 4, 1958

Card 3/3

MYASNIKOV, P.A.; OKUNEV, A.I.; LUTOKHIN, D.I.

Cyclone smelting of copper-zinc concentrates. Trudy Inst. energ. AN Kazakh. SSR 2:274-284 '60. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallurgicheskoy teplotekhniki (for Myasnikov). 2. Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut mednoy promyshlennosti (for Okunev). 3. Srednеural'skiy medeplavil'nyy zavod (for Lutokhin).
(Smelting furnaces) (Copper-zinc alloys)

KOCHNEV, N.I.; OKUNEV, A.I.; MYASNIKOV, P.A.; VREMENICHEV, S.A.; SERGIN, B.I.; STRIZHOV, G.V.

Smelting Ural copper-zinc concentrates in suspension with oxygen blow. TSvet. met. 33 no.10:20-23 O '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Ural'skiy filial Akademii nauk SSSR; Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut mednoy promyshlennosti i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallurgicheskoy teplotekhniki.
(Ural Mountains--Nonferrous metals--Metallurgy)
(Oxygen--Industrial applications)

GALIMOV, M.D.; OKUNEV, A.I.

Experimental study of germanium sulfide oxidation by the heating and weighing method. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. 4 no.3:105-107 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut mednoy promyshlennosti (Unipromed'). Rekomendovana kafedroy tyazhelykh tsvetnykh metallov Ural'skogo politekhnicheskogo instituta.

(Germanium--Metallurgy)
(Sulfides--Metallurgy)

VOSTRYAKOV, A.A.; OKUNEV, A.I.

Ignition temperature of sulfide concentrates. TSvet. Met. 34 no.5:72-73 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Unipromed'.

(Sulfides—Metallurgy)

OKUNEV, A.I., arkhitektor; FAYNSHTEYN, V.A., inzh.

Tension roof. Prom.stroi. 39 no.11:36-39 '61.(MIRA 14:12)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno-eksperimental'nyy institut promyshlennykh zdaniy i sooruzheniy.
(Roof, Iron and steel)

POPOVKINA, L.A.; GOL'DSHTEYN, T.Yu.; ASANOVA, M.P.; OKUNEV, A.I.

Oxidation of covellite. Dokl. AN SSSR 140 no.4:880-883 O '61.
(MIRA 14:9)

1. Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut mednoy promyshlennosti. Predstavleno akademikom S.I.Vul'fkovichem.
(Covellite)

29827
S/020/61/140/006/028/030
B103/B101

5.2200

AUTHORS: Okunev, A. I., Galimov, M. D., and Vostryakov, A. A.

TITLE: Oxidation and volatilization processes of germanium sulfides

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 140, no. 6, 1961, 1384-1387

TEXT: The authors studied: A) oxidation of GeS_2, B) sublimation of Ge from GeS_2 in neutral atmosphere, and C) oxidation of GeS. To A): The thermogravimetric method and an apparatus described previously (A. I. Okunev, L. A. Popovkina, Tsvetnyye metally, no. 5 (1959)) were used. Weighed portions of 100 mg were heated with a rate of 6-11 deg/min in case A) as well as C). The escaping SO_2 was drawn off and titrated with starch iodine. It has been found that oxidation of GeS_2 in air begins at 260-280°C and may be subdivided into the temperature ranges I - V (Table 1). The reactions of ranges I - IV are total reactions of the processes: $GeS_2 + 3O_2 = GeO_2 + 2SO_2$ (1) and $GeS_2 + 4O_2 = Ge(SO_4)_2$ (2). Oxides and sulfates are formed simultaneously

Card 1/5 4/

Oxidation and volatilization...

in all ranges up to 667°C, whereby basic sulfates $GeO_2 \cdot Ge(SO_4)_2$ may be formed. Reaction (2) does not take place in range V, but GeS_2 is rapidly further oxidized to the dioxide according to reaction (1). Moreover, the sulfate interacts with the initial sulfide, whereby GeO_2 is formed: $GeS_2 + 3Ge(SO_4)_2 = 4GeO_2 + 8SO_2$. At the same time, the sulfate decomposes with formation of GeO_2. Above 670°C, GeO_2 is the final product. Oxidation is not yet completed at 720°C (attains 80 %), since it is strongly inhibited by fusion of the weighed portion. Sulfate formation is most intensive in ranges I and III, whilst oxidation proceeds much slower in range IV, since a film of GeO_2 and $Ge(SO_4)_2$ forms on the surface. In this instance, $Ge(SO_4)_2$ is not decomposed. Conclusions: $Ge(SO_4)_2$ is rather stable and begins to decompose with increasing temperature in the presence of the sulfide only at 670°C. Under these circumstances, it has been found at 440, 455, 500, 525, 570, 625, 675, and 690°C that GeS_2 is oxidized within the first 10-20 min, whereupon SO_2 separation ceases. The highest content

Card 2/3 4/

Oxidation and volatilization...

of $Ge(SO_4)_2$ was reached in the oxidation products at 525°C. Above 530°C, $Ge(SO_4)_2$ begins to decompose, when further heated. At 570°C, the sulfate content increases gradually within the first 20 min and decreases, when this temperature is further conserved. This is due to both interaction with the residual sulfide and dissociation. At all temperatures, the sulfide content does not exceed 30 %. To B) The weight of GeS_2 decreases significantly in oxygen-free N_2 only above 700°C (by 11 %). This loss attains 45 % at 800°C to decrease abruptly at 830-850°C owing to fusion. The product of GeS_2 dissociation (at 500-600°C) is a dark grey powder of GeS-like appearance. The oxidation curve of this powder is similar to that of GeS. GeS_2 sublimates at 650°C with constant rate during the entire test time. To C): A small quantity of SO_2 is separated at 440°C with heating rates of 3.6, 6.0, and 8.4 deg/min. Then, S separation becomes irregular; it increases suddenly at 560 and 625°C. The main process is here $GeS + 2O_2 = GeO_2 + SO_2$, whereby $\Delta P = 0$. GeS is oxidized both

Card 3/5/4

Oxidation and volatilization...

in solid and after sublimation also in gaseous phase. Germanium sublimates should be oxidized under productional conditions in gaseous phase, as long as the sulfide particles are still in disperse phase. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 12 references: 7 Soviet and 5 non-Soviet. The two references to English-language publications read as follows: R. B. Bernstein, D. Cubiceitty, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 73, 4112 (1951); Eng. and Mining J., 157, No. 5, 77, 1956.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy projektnyy institut mednoy promyshlennosti (Ural Scientific Research and Planning Institute of the Copper Industry)

PRESENTED: April 4, 1961, by S. I. Vol'fkovich, Academician

SUBMITTED: April 3, 1961

Card 4/4

OKUNEV, A.I.; SHUGOL', L.S.; NAGIRNYAK, F.I.; FRIDMAN, S.E.; GAGARIN, E.S.

Collective and selective magnetic separation of cinder from the zinc industry. TSvet. met. 36 no.1:30-35 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:5)
(Magnetic separation of ores) (Zinc industry--By-products)

OKUNEV, A.I.; CHUMAREV, V.M.; DONCHENKO, P.A.; KARAPETYAN, V.K.

Accelerating the fuming of slags with the use of oxygen-enriched air. TSvet. met. 36 no.5:34-41 My '63. (MIRA 16:10)

MYASNIKOV, P.A.; OKUNEV, A.I.; KOCHNEV, M.I.; STRIZHOV, G.F.; VERMENICHEV, S.A.

Testing a turbulent dust-oxygen burner in a recirculation furnace. Trudy Inst. met. UFAN SSSR no.8:5-15 '63.
(MIRA 17:9)

KOCHNEV, M.I.; OKUNEV, A.I.; MYASNIKOV, P.A.; VERMENICHEV, S.A.; SERGIN, B.I.; STRIZHOV, G.F.

Smelting Ural copper-zinc concentrates in suspension with an oxygen blow. Trudy Inst. met. UFAN SSSR no.8:17-31 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

KOCHNEV, M.I.; OKUNEV, A.I.; MYASNIKOV, P.A.; VERMENICHEV, S.A.; SERGIN, B.I.; BAZHANOV, L.N.

Smelting sulfide materials in an oxygen-enriched flame without the use of a carbonaceous fuel. Trudy Inst. met. UPAN SSSR no.8:33-42 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

DEYEV, V.I.; OKUNEV, A.I.; KOCHNEV, M.I.; VERMENICHEV, S.A.; SERGIN, B.I.

Behavior of rare and disseminated elements during the smelting of sulfide concentrates with oxygen. Trudy Inst. met. UFAN SSSR no.8:43-50 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

OKUNEV, A.I.; KUBAKIN, P.S.; VATOLIN, N.A.; KOLMOGOROV, B.A.; ZAMORIN, L.N.

Obtaining metallic nickel directly from a liquid matte.
Trudy Inst. met. UFAN SSSR no.8:75-82 '63.
(MIRA 17:9)

CHUMAREV, V.M.; OKUNEV, A.I.; DONCHENKO, P.A.; KOSTIN, I.Ya.

Effect of enriching the blow by oxygen on the rate of zinc and lead sublimation from slags (industrial testing). Tsvet.met. 38 no.7:43-46 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:8)

L 04157-67 EWT(d)/EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWP(c)/EWP(v)/I/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k)/EWP(l)

ACC NR: AR6016525 IJP(c) JD SOURCE CODE: UR/0276/65/000/012/B033/B033

AUTHOR: Aleksandrov, V. P.; Golovachev, V. G.; Okunev, A. I.; Petrov, B. I.; Filimoshin, V. G.

TITLE: Characteristics of machining a surface by the electrochemical method

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Tekhnologiya mashinostroyeniya, Abs. 12B240

REF SOURCE: Tr. Kuybyshevsk. aviats. in-t, vyp. 20, ch. 1, 1965, 169-173

TOPIC TAGS: electroerosion machining, error, electrochemistry

ABSTRACT: A method is proposed for calculating the parameters during machining of a surface by a flat electrode tool moving at a constant rate in the direction of the surface being finished. Formulas are given for calculating the minimum necessary allowance for leveling the surface from the initial error Δ_0 to the final error Δ_k in those cases where the rate of motion of the electrode tool is equal to, greater than and less than the rate of electrochemical dissolution. 5 illustrations. L. Tikhonova [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 13

Card 1/1

UDC: 621.9.047

SAFONOV, V.I., inzh.; OKUNEV, A.I., arkhitektor

Experimental project of a one-story refrigerating plant. Prom. stroi. 42 no.8:10-13 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno-eksperimental'nyy institut promyshlennykh zdaniy i sooruzheniy.

OKUNEV, A.K.

Shortcoming in the traditional teaching of trigonometry. Uch. zap. MOPI 20:181-196 '54. (MLRA 10:7)
(Trigonometry--Study and teaching)

OKUNEV, A.K.

Basic methodological problems in the preliminary (introductory) course of trigonometry. Uch. zap. MOPI 20:197-219 '54.
(MLRA 10:7)
(Trigonometry--Study and teaching)

OKUNEV, A.K.

Determination and study of circular functions in the school course of trigonometry. Uch. zap. MGPI 20:221-341 '54. (MLRA 10:7)
(Trigonometrical functions-- Study and teaching)

OKUNEV, A.K.

Problems of applied trigonometry (with systematic instructions).
Uch.zap.MOPI 21:93-134 '54. (MLRA 10:7)
(Trigonometry--Problems, exercises, etc.)

OKUNEV, A.K. (Moscow)

Visual aids in the teaching of trigonometry. Mat.v shkole no.3:36-40 My-Je '55. (Trigonometry--Audio visual aids) (MLRA 8:7)

OKUNEV, A.K.

Correction to A.K. Okunev's article "Applied problems in trigonometry". Uch. zap. MGPI 39 no.3:190 '56. (MLRA 10:4)
(Trigonometry)

ANDRONOV, I.K.; OKUNEV, A.K. (Moskva).

Numerical circumference and circular functions of real arguments in the basic trigonometry course. Mat. v shkole no.6:25-35 N-D '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Trigonometrical functions)

ANDRONOV, Ivan Kuz'mich; OKUNEV, Aleksandr Kuz'mich; SIDOROVA, L.A., red.; SMIRNOVA, M.I., tekhn.red.

[Basic course of trigonometry, based on practical problems; textbook for teachers] Osnovnoi kurs trigonometrii, razvivaemyi na tsiesoobraznykh zadachakh; posobie dlia uchitelei. Moskva, Gos.uchebno-pedagog.izd-vo M-va prosv.RSFSR, 1960. 365 p. (MIRA 13:6)

(Trigonometry--Study and teaching)

OKUNEV, A.K.

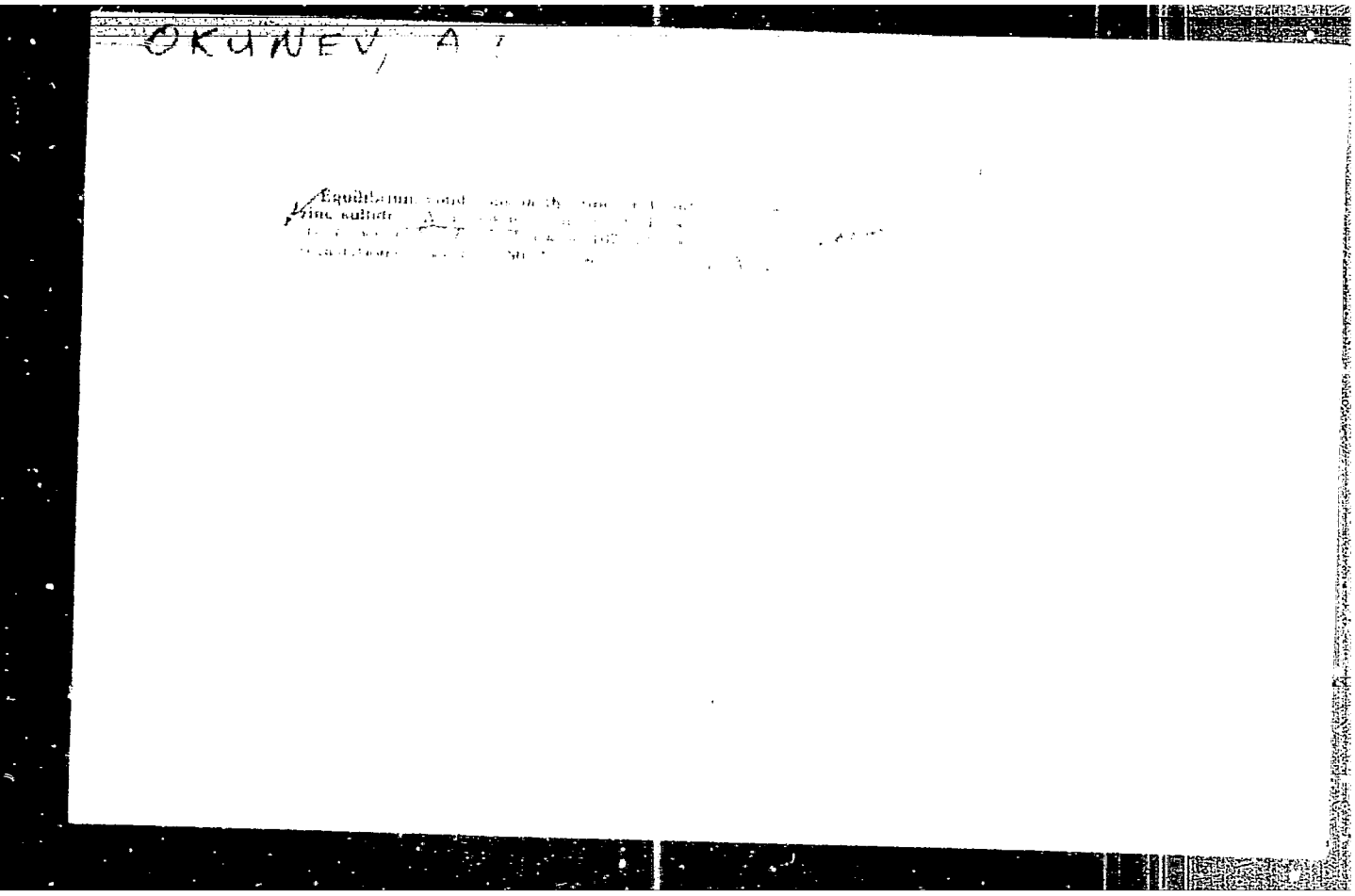
Use of trigonometry in the solution of geometric construction problems. Uch. zap. MOPI 98:93-118 '60. (MIRA 15:1)
(Geometry--Problems, exercises, etc.)

POLYAKOVA, V.I.; ORLOV, A.L.; KULYUKINA, I.N.; SHKLYART, I.Ya., red.

[Painting and decoration of toys made from paper-wood pulp, wood, metal, plastics and other materials] Okraska i rospis' igrushek iz bumazhno-drevesnykh mass, dereva, metalla, plastmass i drugikh materialov. Moskva, Gosmestpromizdat, 1962. 2 v. (MIRA 17:4)

BOCHKOVSKAYA, I.V.; OKUNEV, A.L.; OSTROUKHOV, A.I., redaktor; SINYAVSKAYA, YE.K., redaktor; ANDREYEV, S.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Work practice in operating the BES-2 type drilling machine in the Krivoy Rog Basin] Opyt ekspluatatsii burovogo stanka tipa BES-2 v Krivorozhskom basseine. Khar'kov, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1955. 28 p. (MLRA 9:6)
(Krivoy Rog)



USSR/Metallurgy - Cast Iron, Ionic Theory Oct 52

"Kinetics of Metal-Slag Interaction From the Viewpoint of the Ionic Theory," O. A. Yesin, A. N. Okunev

"Iz Ak Nauk, Otdel Tekh Nauk" No 10, pp 1472-1482

Demonstrates on example of desulfurization of cast irons, that the kinetic equation developed on basis of the ionic theory of slags, describes process of metal-slag reaction better than that based on the molecular theory. Using equation obtained, clarifies some regularities observed experimentally, such as: retarded decrease of process rate with increase in concentration of S ions in slag; proportionality

24T52

OKUNEV, A. N.

between initial rate and concentration of O ions in slag; sharper decrease of initial rate for slags of lower basicity; dependence of rate constant of direct process on slag basicity. Submitted by Acad I. P. Bardin 25 Dec 51.

24T52

OXUNEV, Boris Nikolayevich

Ballistics

DECEASED

1964

C. '64

OKUNEV, D.

Latvia exports goods to 60 countries. Vnesh.torg. 42 no.12:34-35 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Nachal'nik Otdela vneshnikh snosheniy i kooperirovannykh postavok Soveta narodnogo khozyaystva Latviyskoy SSR.
(Latvia—Commerce)

OKUNEV, Grigoriy Stepanovich; ALPATSKIYK I.V., red.; MIKHAYLOVA, L.G., red. izd-va; GRECHISHCHEVA, V.I., tekhn. red.

[Manual on the expenditure of raw material and materials used in forestry] Spravochnik po raskhodu syr'ia i materialov, primeniaemykh v lesnoi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1961. 225 p. (MIRA 15:3)

(Wood-using industries)

LISENKOVA, V.A.; SKOTNIKOV, D.I.; OKUNEV, I.

Public councils in preventive medicine institutions. Sov. zdrav. 21 no.3:52-56 '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Kiyevskiy rayonnyy otdel zdravookhraneniya goroda Moskvy (for Lisenkova). 2. Predsedatel' obshchestvennogo soveta pri poliklinike No.57 Kiyevskogo rayona Moskvy, direktor fabriki imeni Sakko i Vantsetti (for Skotnikov). 3. Zamestitel' predsedatelya obshchestvennogo soveta pri 42-y detskoy poliklinike Kiyevskogo rayona Moskvy (for Okunev).

(PUBLIC HEALTH)
(MEDICINE, PREVENTIVE)

KALANTAR, N.G.; GLAZUNOV, V.I.; MANNAFOVA, V.S.; Prinimali uchastiye: GABSATTAROVA, S.A.; OKUNEV, I.Ye.; KUL'MURZINA, L.Kh.; AKHMETZYANOV, Ch.R.

Composition and properties of turbine distillates from Tuymazy crudes. Khim. i tekh. topl. i masel 8 no.9:31-38 S '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Bashkirskiy filial AN SSSR.

TOKAREV, V.V.; TOLSTOPYATOV, K.S.; CKUNEV, L.R.

Voltage regulator for supplying measuring circuits of electronic potentiometers. Sbor.rats.predl.vnedr.v proizv. no.1:37-38 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Zavod "Elektrostal'."

(Voltage regulators)

OKUNEV, L. YA.

Kol'tso, kak algebra otnositel'no tela. Matem, SB, 40 (1933), 410-424.
O priznakakh, opredelyayushchikh kol'tso kak giperkompleksnuyu sistemu. Trudy simn. po teorii grupp (1938), 80-96.
Osnovy sovremennoy algebry. M, uchpedgiz (1941), 1-202.
Vysshaya algebra, izo, 2. M.-L., GITI (1944), 1-292.

SO: Mathematics in the USSR, 1917-1947
edited by Kurosh, A. G.
Markushevich, A. I.
Rashevskiy, P. K.
Moscow-Leningrad, 1948

OKUNEV, Leopol'd Yakovlevich.

Higher algebra. Izd. 3., perer. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo tekhn.-teoretich. lit-ry, 1944. 290 p. (A 48-2088)

QA37.045 1944

OKUNEV, L. Ya.

Okunev, L. Ya. Problema resol'vent Čebotarëva. [Čebotarev's Problem of Resolvents]. Gosudarstv. Izdat. Tehn.-Teor. Lit. Moscow-Leningrad, 1949. 55 pp. (1 plate).

This brochure, the first of a series designed to popularize the achievements of Soviet scientists in mathematics and physics, is a descriptive account, preceded by a short biography and introduction to the concepts of group, field, solvability by radicals and Galois group, of an equation, of the work of N. G. Čebotarev establishing a lower bound on the number of parameters of a resolvent of a polynomial equation with coefficients which are polynomials over the complex numbers in a number of parameters [Bull. Acad. Sci. URSS. Sér. Math. [Izvestia Akad. Nauk SSSR] 7, 123–146 (1943); these Rev. 6, 111; Jubilee Symposium, v. 1, Moscow-Leningrad, 1947; these Rev. 9, 638; for a translation into German see Sowjetwissenschaft 1948, no. 4, 140–152 (1948); these Rev. 12, [illegible]. L. R. Ford, Jr.

Source: Mathematical Reviews, Vol. 11, No.

OKUNEV, Leopol'd Yakovlevich

[Advanced algebra] Vysshaia algebra. Izd.4., perer. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo tekhniko-teoret.lit-ry, 1949. 431 p. (MIRA 12:3)
(Algebra)

OKUNEV, L. Ya.

7490. OKUNEV, L. Ya. Vyssheya algebra. (Uchebnik dlya fiz.-matem. fak. ped. in-tov i un-tov). Izd. 2-ye, pererabot. i dop. Kiyev, "Rad. shkola", 1954, 424 s. s chert. 23sm. 5,000 EKZ. 9r. 80k. v per.-- Bibliogr: s. 416.--Na ukr. yaz.- (55-2867) 512.8 & (016.3)

So. Knizhnaya letopis', Vol. 7, 1955

OKUNEV, Leopol'd Yakovlevich; OSTIANU, N.M., redaktor; RUBIN, I.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Short course in the therory of numbers; a textbook for pedagogical institutes] Kratkii kurs teorii chisel; uchebnoe posobie dlia pedagogicheskikh institutov. Moskva, Gos. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo Ministerstva prosveshchen'ia RSFSR. 1956. 237 p. (MLRA 9:9)
(Numbers, Theory of)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION 623

Okunev, Leopol'd Yakovlevich

Vysshaya algebra (Higher Algebra) Moscow, Uchpedgiz, 1958. 335 p. 40,000 copies printed.

Ed.: Ignat'yeva, A. V.; Tech. Ed.: Smirnov, O. I.

PURPOSE: The book is intended as a textbook for pedagogical institutes and universities.

COVERAGE: The basic theory of determinants and matrices in connection with linear equations is given. The concepts of ring, field, isomorphism and group are introduced. Polynomials of real and complex arguments are studied, the fundamental theorem of algebra proved, solutions in radicals of equations of the third and fourth degrees are given and the solution of equations of higher degrees analyzed. Polynomials with several variables, symmetrical polynomials and the concept of the resolvent are introduced. The insolvability in radicals of the equations of degrees higher than the fourth is demonstrated. The author thanks A.I. Maltsev for his help in preparing the book. There are 14 references, all Soviet.

Card 1/5

SOV/81-59-10-37175

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1959, Nr 10, p 537 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Mikhaylov, P.V., Okunev, L.Ye.

TITLE: Regeneration of Copper and Ammonia in the Production of Copper-Ammonia Staple Fiber

PERIODICAL: Vestn. tekhn. i ekon. inform. Mezhotrasl. labor. tekhn.-ekon. issled. i nauchno-tekhn. inform. N.-i. fiz.-khim. in-ta im. L.Ya Karpova, 1958, Nr 5 (10), pp 34-37

ABSTRACT: The regeneration of Cu (I) and NH_3 (II) in the production of copper-ammonia staple fiber is carried out by two methods. In the first method the spinning bath is boiled under vacuum; in this case the oxide of I is precipitated in the form of a slime and II is distilled with the water steam. The slime then passes into an installation for the regeneration of I and the steam containing 1.1 g/l of II passes into a cooling condenser and proceeds to rectification. Up to 80% II contained in the spinning bath returns to production. The gas-air mixture passes through an installation with horizontal and vertical absorbers, where II is absorbed by softened water to a concentration of 250 - 260 g/l which makes it possible to reduce the specific standard of the consumption of ammonia water in the production by 12 -

Card 1/2

Regeneration of Copper and Ammonia in the Production of Copper-Ammonia Staple Fiber

SOV/81-59-16-37176

- 15%. The diagrams of the installations for regeneration of I from slimes for rectification and collection of II are cited. For regeneration from waste waters containing 0.4 - 0.9 g/l of I the most suitable method is the use of H-ionites. The diagram of the pertaining installation and the description of its arrangement, operation, purification of quartz filters and regeneration of ionite filters are given; for the latter vofatit R is used. The data compiled in a table on the operating condition of the ionite filters show the expediency of a step-wise system of cationite regeneration

R. Neyman

Card 2/2

OKUNEV, M.A.

Design for suspension and control unit of snowplow blades. Avt.dor. 19 no.9:25-26 S '56. (MLRA 9:11)

(Snowplows)

MIKHAL'CHENKO, Mikhail Grigor'yevich, inzh.; OKUNEV, Nikolay Aleksandrovich, inzh.; KHUTORYAN, Naum Benitsianovich, inzh.; SMIRNOV, N.A., red.; FOMICHEV, A.G., red. izd-va; BELOGUROVA, I.A., tekhn. red.

[Comprehensive mechanization and automation of plants manufacturing building materials of rock, gravel, and sand] Kompleksnaia mekhanizatsiia i avtomatizatsiia na predpriiatiiakh nerudnykh stroitel'nykh materialov; stenogramma lektsii. Leningrad, 1962. 30 p. (MIRA 15:3)

(Automation) (Building materials)

OKUNEV, N.A., inzh.

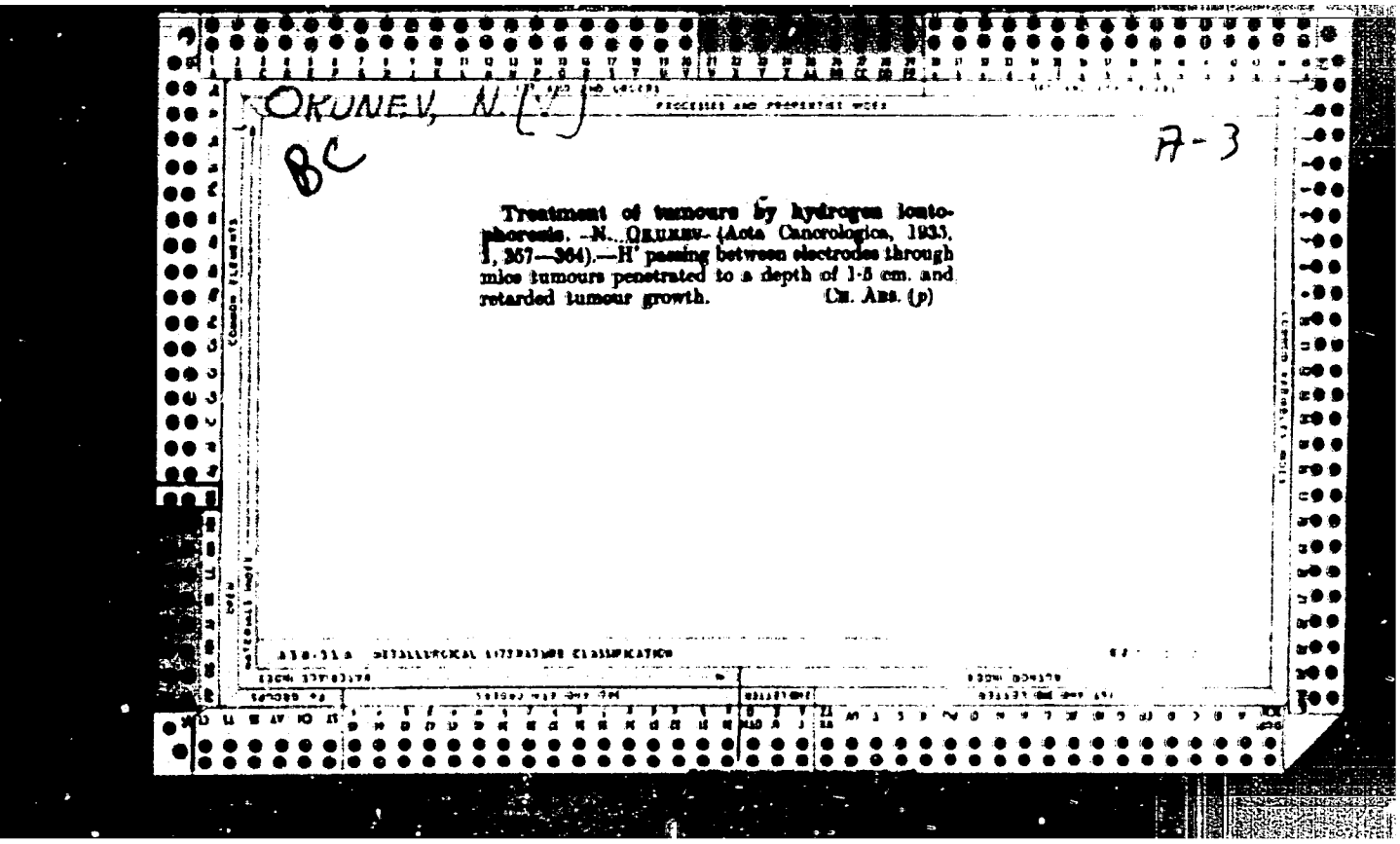
Automatic control of closed-cycle equipment. Stroi. mat. 9 no.5:21-22 My '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Automatic control)

BERNSHTEYN, B.K., inzh.; VALYUZHINICH, V.Ia., inzh.; GDALIN, A.D., inzh.; GOLOVKO, V.A., inzh.; GOLUBEVA, N.V., inzh.; GUREVICH, V.G., inzh.; KOROVIN, N.I., inzh.; NEDOV, V.G., inzh.; LEVKAN, I.M., inzh.; MITRYASHIN, M.L., inzh.; OGANESOV, N.G., inzh.; OKUNEV, N.A., inzh.; TURZHITSKIY, V.I., inzh.; YUFIT, B.F., inzh.; SHEL'VAKH, V.F., inzh.

[Manual on the quarrying and processing of rock building materials] Spravochnik po dobyche i pererabotke nerudnykh stroitel'nykh materialov. Leningrad, Stroiizdat, 1965. 520 p. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektnym i nauchno-issledovatel'skim rabotam promyshlennosti nerudnykh stroitel'nykh materialov.

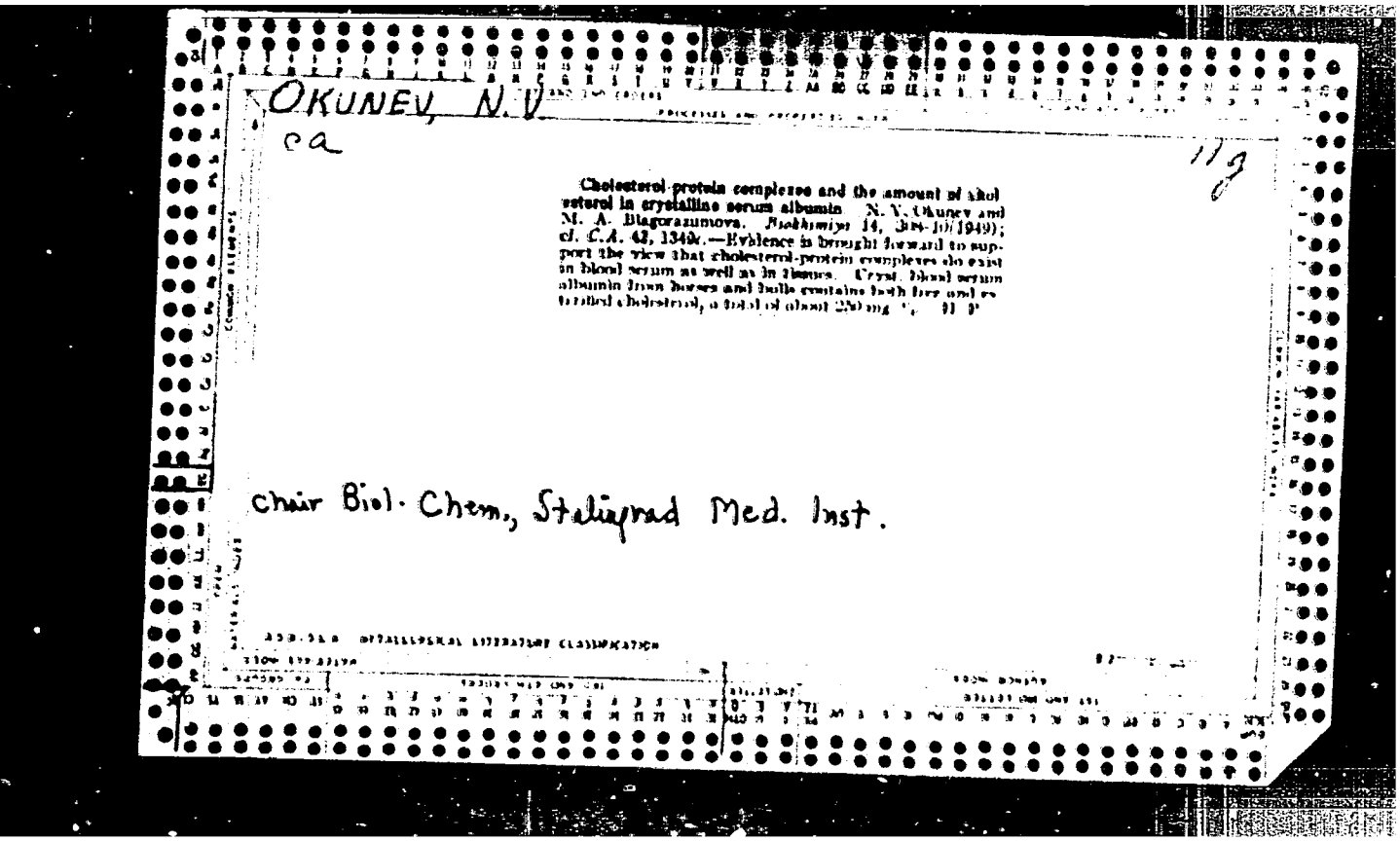


OKUNEV, N. [V.]

BC

A-3

Treatment of tumours by hydrogen ionto-phoresis. —N. OKUNEV. (Acta Cancrologica, 1935, 1, 357—364).—H' passing between electrodes through mice tumours penetrated to a depth of 1·5 cm. and retarded tumour growth. (Ch. Abs. (p)



OKUNEV, N.V.

ca

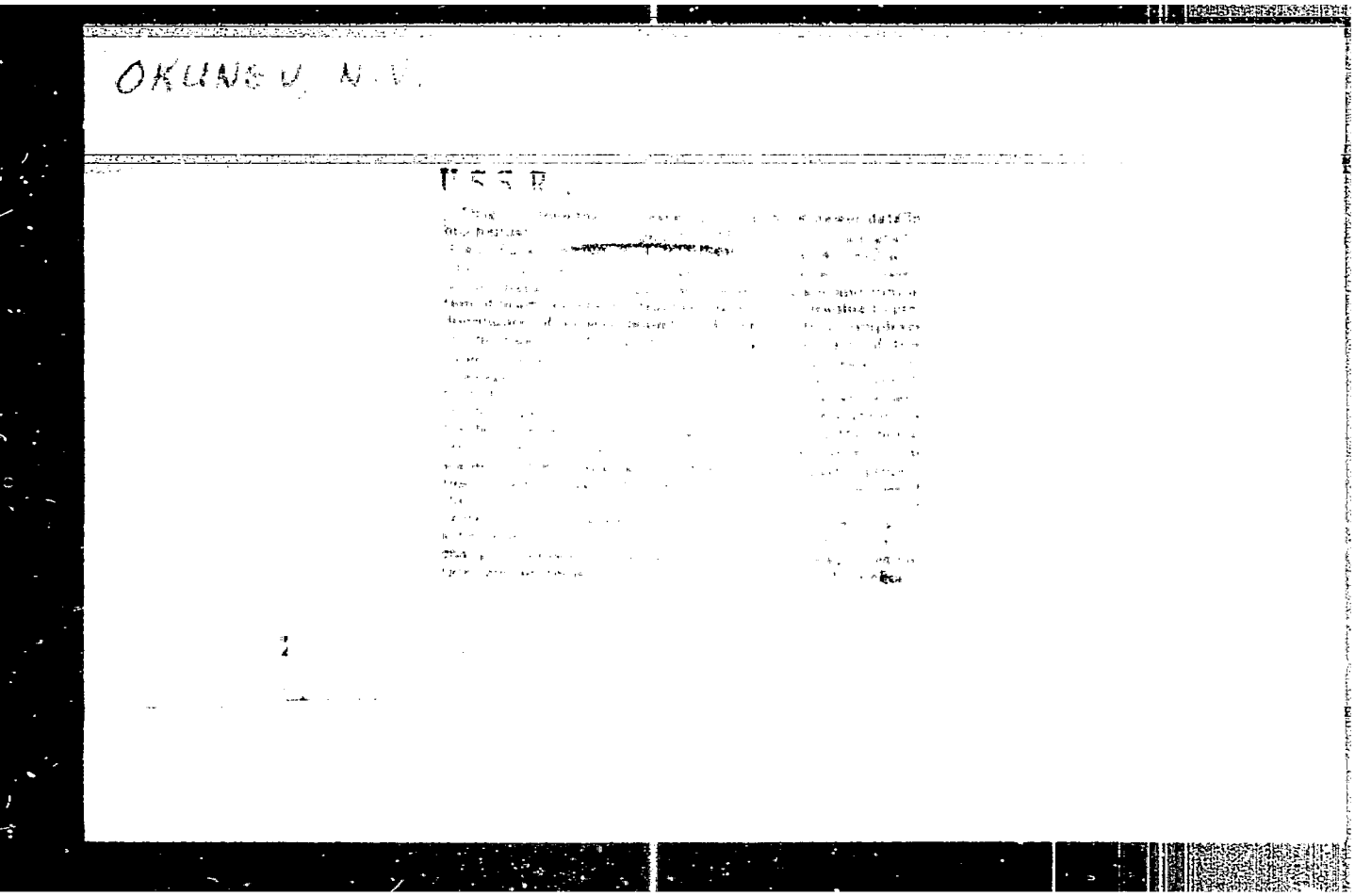
Cholesterol-protein complexes and the amount of cholesterol in crystalline serum albumin. N. V. Okunev and M. A. Blagoveshchenova. *Biokhimiya* 14, 384-10 (1949); cf. *C.A.* 43, 1340c.—Evidence is brought forward to support the view that cholesterol-protein complexes do exist in blood serum as well as in tissues. Cryst. blood serum albumin from horses and bulls contains both free and esterified cholesterol, a total of about 2% mg [illegible]

Chair Biol. Chem., Stalingrad Med. Inst.

OKUNEV, N.V.

New data on lipoproteins in blood and organs. Ukr.biokhim.zhur. 22 no.2:215-223 '50. (MLRA 9:9)

1. Kafedra biokhimii Stalingradskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(LIPOPROTEINS)



OKUNEV, N.V.; KRUGLOVA, S.S.

Micromethod of determination of cholesterol bound with serum proteins. Ukr.biokhim.zhur. 27 no.1:108-112 '55. (MLRA 8:6)

1. Kafedra biokhimii Stalingradskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(BLOOD PROTEINS,
binding cholesterol, determ.)
(CHOLESTEROL, in blood,
bound with proteins, determ.)
(BLOOD,
cholesterol, bound with proteins, determ.)

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - Blood Circulation. T-4
Blood Vessels.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 18, 1958, 84200

Author : Okunev, N.V.
Inst : -
Title : Biochemistry of Atherosclerosis (According to Data in Foreign Periodicals).

Orig Pub : Vopr. patol. serd.-sosud. sistemy. Sb. perev., obz. i ref. in. period. lit., 1958, No 1, 2-25

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

OKUNEV, V.N. [Okuniev, V.M.]

Some features of proteolytic processes in the muscles in ischemia. Ukr. biokhim. zhur. 35 no.2:168-174 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Donetskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut im. Gor'kogo.

37432
S/190/62/004/005/008/026
B110/B144

5.5600

AUTHORS: Tarakanov, O. G., Okunev, P. A.

TITLE: Chromatographic fractionation. I. Modified column for polymer fractionation

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 4, no. 5, 1962, 683-689

TEXT: The chromatographic column was modified to develop a new method of polymer introduction. Pure solvent and precipitant are filled into 1 and 3, respectively (Fig. 1). Pure solvent runs from 1 into 3 at the same rate as the solution flows out of the column, to enrich the solvent in the mixture in 3. The polymer is filled into 7. First, 7 is filled with the precipitant and heated to boiling to mix the solution thoroughly. The amount of dissolved high-molecular fractions increases as the amount of solvent in the mixture increases. A certain solvent level in 7 is maintained by 11 with a photorelay and a hollow, colored glass sphere. When the level is reached, the photorelay interrupts the solenoid current, magnetic cock 5 stops the supply into 7. The air in the solvent is removed

Card 1/3

through three-way cock 10. Glass cylinder 13 (~ 35 cm long; outside diameter 25 mm) has a Schott filter soldered to its bottom. The packing washed with distilled water is boiled in the solvent for 2-3 hrs, and the column is filled with liquid. Copper shell 12 (diameter: 25 mm, wall thickness: 7 mm) guarantees a continuous temperature drop along the column which is heated at the top with heating coil 8 (60-80 v) and cooled at the bottom. A simplified unit without packing (Fig. 2) is less efficient. However, it allows the use of larger amounts and elimination of polymer destruction by working without packing. The columns were used to determine the integral curves for the viscosity of cellulose triacetate (methylene chloride - heptane, flow rate 5-10 ml/hr, time of fractionation ~ 4 days) and the efficiency of this method was proven. There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Vladimirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh smol (Vladimir Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Resins)

SUBMITTED: March 24, 1961

Card 2/6

Fig. 1. Unit for polymer fractionation. Legend: (1) Solvent container; (2) connecting tube; (3) mixer; (4) solenoid; (5) magnetic cock; (6) reflux condenser; (7) vessel for polymer dissolution; (8) heating coil; (9) Schott filter; (10) discharge pipe with three-way cock; (11) discharge tube with floating hollow sphere; (12) copper shell; (13) column; (14) magnetic stirrer; (15) contact thermometer; (16) control thermometer.

Fig. 2. Column without packing for polymer fractionation. Legend: (1) Solvent container; (2) mixer; (3) reflux condenser; (4) dropping tube; (5) vessel for polymer dissolution; (6) Schott filter; (7) contact thermometer; (8) control thermometer; (9) heating coil; (10) aluminum shell; (11) column.

OKUNEV, P.A.; TARAKANOV, O.G.

Fractionation of cellulose triacetate in a modified column. Khim.volok no.6:44-46 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh spirtov i organicheskikh produktov, g. Vladimir.

YURCHENKO, I.F.; OKUNEV, P.F., starshiy mekhanik; TOLKACHEV, V.P., inzh.; BYCHKOVSKIY, A.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; GORBATYUK, V.A., inzh.; LAGUN, Ya.I., starshiy inzh.; SHALIMOV, V.S., inzh.; DANILOV, V.I., inzh.

Replies to the inquiries of our readers. Elek. i tepl. tiagc. 5 no.6:41-43 Je '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Nachal'nik Upravleniya truda, zarabotnoy platy i tekhniki bezopasnosti Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya (for Yurchenko). 2. Otdeleniye avtotormoznogo khozyaystva Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta zheleznodorozhnogo transporta Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya (for Okunev). 3. Otdel glavnogo tekhnologa Perovskogo zavoda po remonty elektropodvizhnogo sostava (for Lagun).

(Diesel locomotives)
(Railroads--Rolling stock)

KOZHOV, M.M., prof., doktor biolog.nauk; MISHARIN, K.I., dotsent, kand. biolog.nauk. Prinimali uchastiye: TOMILOV, A.A., kand.biolog.nauk; POPOV, P.F., kand.biolog.nauk; YEGOROV, A.G., kand.biolog.nauk; TUGARINA, P.Ya., kand.biolog.nauk; TYUMENTSEV, N.V., nauchnyy sotrudnik; ASKHAYEV, M.G., nauchnyy sotrudnik; NIKOLAYEVA, Ye.P., nauchnyy sotrudnik; KARTUSHIN, A.I., nauchnyy sotrudnik; SPEKLYAGOVA, M.A., nauchnyy sotrudnik; KORYAKOV, Ye.A.; SPELIT, K.K., inzh.; ARTYUNIN, I.M., inzh.; OKUNEV, P.M.; SHNIPER, R.I., rabotnik. SHAPIROVA, A.S., red.; SOROKINA, T.I., tekhn.red.

[Fishes and commercial fishing in Lake Baikal] Ryby i rybnoe khoziaistvo v basseine ozera Baikal. Irkutskoe, knizhnoe izd-vo, 1958. 745 p. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Sotrudniki Irkutskogo gosuniversiteta (for Misharin, Tomilov, Popov, Yegorov, Tugarina). 2. Sotrudnik Baykal'skoy limnologicheskoy stantsii Akademii nauk SSSR (for Koryakov). 3. Baykalrybtrest (for Spelit, Artyunin). 4. Gosplan Buryat-Mongol'skoy ASSR (for Shniper). (Baikal, Lake--Fisheries)

OKUNEV, P.P.

Geographical distribution and destructive zone of the larch spinner. Geog.sbor. no.5:210-222 '55. (MIRA 9:6)
(Moths)

USSR/General and Special Zoology. Insects

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 6, 1958, No 25807

Author : Okunev P.F.
Inst : Not Given
Title : The Use of Planes of Increased Load Lifting Capacity and of Organic Synthetic Poisons in the Control of the Siberian Silkworm. (Primeneniye samoletov povyshennoi gruzopod"yemnosti i organo-sinteticheskikh yadov dlya bor'by s sibirskim shelkopryadom).

Orig Pub : V sb.: Dostizheniya nauki i peredov. opyta v lesnom kh-ve, vyp. 1, M-L. Goslesbumizdat, 1956, 177-188

Abstract : DDT is the most effective poison for the silkworm larvae. HC dusts are only a little less toxic than DDT dusts, and may replace them. Oil solutions of DDT and HC were more effective than their dusts containing the same amount of active material. Metaphos preparations and, apparently, those of thiophos might take the place of DDT. The toxicity of 5.5% of DDT was insufficient for larvae of the older hatchings even at an

Card : 1/2

USSR/General and Special Zoology. Insects

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 6, 1958, No 25807

outlay of 30-40 kg/hectare. An expenditure of 5% DDT in 20 kg/hectare against the first three hatchings of the larvae was high. The use of 10% DDT dust in 7-18 kg/hectare against larvae of the first three hatchings and in 18-30 kg/hectare against larvae of the third and fourth hatchings or of 12% HC dust in 15-25 kg and 25-50 kg per hectare respectively was recommended. The width of operating grip (50 m and 30 m) and the productivity (4½-6 times) were larger in the plane AN-2 than in the plane Po-2. The width of the operating grip depended upon the rapidity of the plane and the discharge in seconds of the chemical poisons. The height of the flight increased inevitably with an increase in the rapdity of the flight, and this permitted to disregard the small relief irregularities and to proceed into breaking up the operating section not along horizontal lines, but along sighting lines and clearings. In the control of the silkworm one may use planes of greater load lifting capacity. A technical signalization which was not heavily lorded (utilizationof radio) and the mechanization of dust loading were necessary.

Card : 2/2

USSR / General and Specialized Zoology. Insects. P

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 17, 1958, No 78344

Author : Okuney, P. P.

Inst : Leningrad Scientific Research Institute of Forest Economy

Title : Improvement of the Control of the Gypsy Moth by Using Airplanes and Chemicals

Orig Pub : Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Leningr. n.-i. in-ta lesn. kh-va, 1957, 3, 3-10

Abstract : A generalization is given of the advanced experiments in the control of the Gypsy moth by using airplanes and chemicals in West Siberia in the years 1954-56. Technical and economomical effectiveness of using control by airplanes and chemicals. Success of using 10% and 20% dusting with DDT (20--40 kg./ha.) and 4.8% emulsions and suspensions of DDT (15-25 l/ha. of acting material). The toxicity of aldrin and dielcrin is

Card 1/2

USSR / General and Specialized Zoology. Insects P

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 17, 1958, No 78344

2.5 times greater than that of DDT. It is possible to carry out the control of the moth at any age, but it is preferable with caterpillars of younger age. In West Siberia, only one generation is typical of the Gypsy moth. The development of the moth is determined by the thermal balance, feeding factor and vitality expressed in a complex bioecological index (quantity, age composition, qualitative condition of the pest, infected condition of the pupae and eggs with parasites and diseases). -- A. P Adrianov.

Card 2/2

USSR / General and Specialized Zoology. Insects. General Problems. P

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 16, 1958, No. 73497

Author : Okunev, P. P.
Inst : Not given
Title : A Fast Method for Determining Whether Insect Eggs are Infested with Parasites

Orig Pub : Lesn. kh-vo, 1957, No 9, 59-60

Abstract : Special molds can be used to determine whether insect eggs are infested with parasites. On a piece of plywood (6 x 20 cm.) five holes are made, the depth of which should be approximately half the diameter of the eggs; the area of the holes, in which about 100 eggs should be placed, depends on the size of the eggs (for the Siberian silkworm moth and pine moth 18 x 20 mm.). After the eggs have been leveled in the holes, they are spread with a paraffin-wax mixture (1:1) and covered until they harden

Card 1/2

USSR/General and Specialized Zoology - Insects. Harmful Insects and Acarids. Fodder Plants. P

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 25518

The larva and caterpillars develop in one cone (C) without emerging outwards. Only the coniferous moth sometimes passes from one C into another. Only the seedeater and partly the gall midge and the leafroller hibernate in C. The larch fly, gall midge and the coniferous moth, on the whole, hibernate in litter or in soil; the leafroller, under the bark. Control measures. Right after snow-melting, dusting of the cover and of the litter with 12% BHC powder (50 kg/ha) and mellowing the soil to 10-12 cm. with turnover. At the end of June, dusting the cover and litter without mellowing in the control of the moth during its emergence from the litter. At the end of the larch blossoming, dusting of the trees against the larch fly and the gall midge; and still in another 2-3 weeks, against the moth and the seedeater. The outlay rate of the 12% BHC powder is 20 kg/ha and of the 5.5%

Card 2/3

USSR/General and Specialized Zoology - Insects. Harmful Insects and Acarids. Fodder Plants. P

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 25518

DDT powder is 25 kg/ha. Dusting may be substituted by spraying with emulsions of BHC and DDT. When great numbers of the coniferous-moth catterpillars are present in the gathered cones for seeds - spraying them (by shoveling) with 12% BHC powder (1 kg/t) or with 5.5% DDT powder (2 kg/t). -- A.P. Adrianov

Card 3/3

SMIRNOV, Aleksey Andreyevich; OKUNEV, Pavel Yakovlevich; PEN'TYUKHOV, I.P., tekhn.red.

OKUNEV, R.A.

Pharmacological prevention and therapy of motion sickness. Klin. med. 36 no.9:72-76 S'58 (MIRA 11:10)
(MOTION SICKNESS,
pharmacol. prev. & ther. (Rus))

33334

4112 S/177/61/000/012/001/001
27.3000 3212 D243/D302

AUTHOR: Okunev, R.A.

TITLE: Experiment on the use of hypnosis and suggestion for the prophylaxis and treatment of motion sickness

PERIODICAL: Voyenno-meditsinskiy zhurnal, no. 12, 1961, 72

TEXT: The author carried out a special investigation to study the effectiveness of hypnosis in the prophylaxis and treatment of motion sickness in artificial (revolving in a Barani chair) a natural (sea travel) conditions. Sea sickness was considerable reduced, treatment effectiveness being directly proportional to the depth of the induced trance. After the treatment course, which averaged about 30 sessions, booster sessions were necessary at least twice weekly to maintain effectiveness. No harmful effects of treatment were recorded and machine conducted sessions were as effective as those conducted by a medical hypnotist.

Card 1/1

BONDAR', [illegible]; [illegible], [illegible]; [illegible], N.V.

[illegible] of [illegible], Izv. AN SSSR.Ser.khim. no.10:1893-1894 [illegible] (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

BONDAR', L.S.; OKUNEV, N.A.

Higher fatty acids. Report No.3: Alkyl-substituted [illegible] acids. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khim. no.11:1996-2000 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

L 43068-66 EWT(d)/FSS-2
ACC NR: AN6003129 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/9008/66/000/004/0002/0002

AUTHOR: Okunev, V. (Lieutenant general of the artillery)

43
B

ORG: none

TITLE: First duty assignment. [On the job training of military school graduates assigned to antiaircraft defense units]

SOURCE: Krasnaya zvezda, no. 4, 1966, 2

TOPIC TAGS: antiaircraft defense, military training, radar tracking

ABSTRACT: The problem of assigning and training recent military school graduates (officers) at radar tracking stations and launching sites in the Soviet antiaircraft defense system is discussed. The commander assesses the technical background of the new officer and assigns him appropriate duties in line with his abilities. As a rule, the new officer is given command of a platoon or a crew. The practice of assigning officer candidates to line units as a part of their military school course work is recommended. Orig. art. has: 1 photograph.

SUB CODE: 15,19,17/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1 hs

OKUNEV, V. N.

"Certain Nitrogenous Fractions of Muscles Under Conditions of Applying and Releasing a Tourniquet." Dr. Med Sci, Chair of Biochemistry, Second Moscow State Medical Inst imeni I. V. Stalin; Chair of Biochemistry, Dnepropetrovsk State Medical Inst, Dnepropetrovsk, 1954. (KL, No 1, Jan 55)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12)
SO: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

OKUNEV, V.N.

Improved method for the synthesis of para-hydrokybiphenyl.
Vop.med.khim. 4 no.3:222-224 My-Je '58 (MIRA 11:6)

1. Kafedra biokhimii Voroshilovgradskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(BIPHENYL COMPOUNDS, preparation of
4-hydroxybiphenyl synthesis, improved method (Rus))

OKUNEV, V.N. [Okunev, V.N.]

Some characteristics of the formation of ammonia and glutamine in the muscles during ischemia. Ukr. biokhim. zhur. 34 no.2:291-299 '62. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Kafedra biokhimii Donetskogo meditsinskogo instituta im. A.M. Gor'kogo.

OKUNEV, V.N. [Okuniev, V.M.]; NIKONOVA, A.A. [Nykonova, A.O.]

Effect of ischemia on the content of some energy-rich components in skeletal muscles of rabbits. Ukr.biokhim.zhur. 34 no.6:871-875 '62. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Biochemistry Department of Donetsk Medical Institute.
(MUSCLES) (BLOOD VESSELS--LIGATURE)

TSELIBEYEV, B.A.; YASHISH, I.L.; OKUNEV, V.N.

Mental disorders in hematologic diseases. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 64 no.8:1192-1197 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Moskovskaya gorodskaya klinicheskaya ordena Lenina bol'nitsa im. Botkina (glavnyy vrach - dotsent Yu.G. Antonov), Moskva.

OKUNEV, V.V., inzh.

Over-all electrification of the Moscow-Bologoye section. Zhel. dor.transp. 43 no.12:83-87 D '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Moskovskogo uchastka energosnabzheniya Oktyabr'skoy dorogi.
(Railroads--Electrification)

L 32901-66

ACC NR: AP6023832 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0399/66/000/003/0079/0083

AUTHOR: Tseliboyev, B. A.; Yashish, I. L.; Brusilovskaya, K. I.; Fatkullina, Z. I.; Okunev, V. N.

ORG: Central Scientific Institute of Forensic Psychiatry im. Serbskiy /headed by Docent G. B. Morozov/ (Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sudebnoy psikhiatrii); Clinical Order of Lenin Hospital im. S. P. Botkin /headed by Docent Yu. G. Antonov/, Moscow (Klinicheskaya ordena Lenina bol'nitsa)

TITLE: Psychic disturbances in burns

SOURCE: Sovetskaya meditsina, no. 3, 1966, 79-83

TOPIC TAGS: injury, psychoneurotic disorder, psychiatry

ABSTRACT: The authors observed four cases of psychoses associated with burns. In three patients, soon after the burns, brief amental-depressive states developed, and in one -- a severe psychic state was observed followed by a depressive-paranoid syndrome. It was found that in all three patients of the first group, 3 days after receiving the burns, when shock symptoms had passed, but intoxication, development of suppurative pus, and insomnia due to pain continued, states of psychomotor excitation developed with disorientation in space and time, and with large numbers of visual and auditory hallucinations and periodic confusion of mental processes. Psychic disturbances were noted

Card 1/2

UDC: 616.5-001.17-06:616.89-02:616-001.17