and design of parts commonly used in machine design. Approximate calculations of aircraft components are also covered. All mathematical arguments and calculations are presented in such a manner that the specialist in aviation or in other branches of the armed forces can use them easily in practical maintenance work, engineering application, and production. To clarify practical calculations, numerical examples are given at the end of each section. A large number of well-known Russian scientists are mentioned. There are 7 references, all Soviet.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

SEREBRENNIKOV, Yu.M.

25372
S/089/61/011/001/001/010
B102/B214

21,1000

AUTHORS: Glazkov, Yu. Yu., Gerasova, L. A., Dubovskiy, B. G., Krasin, A. K., Kisil', I. M., Kuznetsov, F. M., Serebrennikov, Yu. M., Shelud'ko, V. P., Sharapov, V. N., Pen Fan

TITLE: Investigation of the physical characteristics of the lattice of a uranium - graphite reactor by means of a subcritical insert

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 11, no. 1, 1961, 5-11

TEXT: This paper gives a description of the experiments carried out since the beginning of 1956 to investigate the physical characteristics of the lattice of a uranium-graphite reactor by means of a subcritical insert. A quadratic lattice (period 200 mm) was studied; the graphite block was 2.2m high and had a diameter of 4 m; its holes had diameters of 44 or 75 mm depending on the uranium rods used. Above and below were reflectors, 60 cm thick; the dimensions of the side reflector could be varied according to the composition of the core. The inner and the outer parts of the core

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Investigation of the ...

were different: The inner part had always rods of 2%-enriched uranium, and the outer one the subcritical insert as a part of the lattice of the reactor studied. The rods of the natural as well as the 2%-enriched uranium were 1 m long. To measure the lattice parameters of a reactor of the type Beloyarskaya GRES (Beloyarsk State Regional Electric Power Plant) ring-shaped sections (1 m long) of the fuel element (up to 1.2 % enriched uranium) simulating the real elements were built in the subcritical insert. Each fuel element channel contained six such elements arranged round a central tube. The reactor of the GRES also had vaporization and steam-superheating channels; these were simulated by having the central tube filled with water for the former, and having it without water for the latter. The characteristics of the systems studied were as follows:

Investigation of the ...

Inner part of the core (subcritical insert)			Outer part of the core	
Number of fuel channels		Equivalent radius, cm	Number of the uranium rods with Pu enrichment	Equivalent radius of the whole core, cm
44	Ring shaped elements of two fuel enrichments; uranium rods 120 cm high	7)	174	12,
31	[illegible]	7)	168	131
13	"	"	138	140
6	"	4)	164	159
1	"	12)	118	122
20	Rods of natural uranium 3mm thick	2)	56	103
homogeneous				
lattice	-	-	144	115

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Investigation of the ... [illegible]

In order [illegible] must be [illegible] the central part of the insert [illegible] This is [illegible] suitable [illegible] neutrons. The spectrum of [illegible] thermal neutrons in the [illegible] insert the neutron [illegible] to one of the following methods depending: boron [illegible] method, [illegible] method, [illegible] measurement by means of a monochromator. The [illegible] temperatures [illegible] the insert of 13 and [illegible] rods were found to be 370±15 K (first method), and [illegible]°K and [illegible]°K (third method). Also, the resonance escape probability in U^{238} (φ), the fast fission factor (μ), and the thermal utilization factor (θ) as well as the cadmium ratio R^{f}_{Cd}, for U^{235} (R^{f}_{Cd}) for copper (R^{Cu}_{Cd}) and for gold (R^{Au}_{Cd}) were determined. The results are given in Table 3. The results of the experimental and theoretical determinations of μ are the following:

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B102/B214

Investigation of the ...

Position of the channel	Value of μ experimental	Value of μ theoretical
Central channel of an insert of 21 channels with water	1.040±0.006	1.033
One channel with water in the center of a thermal graphite column of 70 cm diameter	1.036±0.005	1.030
Central channel of an insert of 21 channels without water	1.042±0.006	1.035

Q for the GRES type reactor was found to be 0.64 (for channel with water) and 0.65 (without water). It was found that, in order to adjust the neutron spectrum in the center of the subcritical insert so that it is characteristic of the given uranium - graphite lattice, it is necessary so to choose the dimensions of the insert so that its equivalent radius is $\sim 3(\sqrt{\tau}+L^2)$ cm ($\sqrt{\tau}$ is the slowing down length in the moderator and L the difiusion length). To measure μ it is sufficient to arrange one cell of the lattice under study in the center of the reactor with 2% enriched uranium. The authors thank Ye. F. Makarov, G. M. Vladykov, G. I. Sidorov,

Card 5/8

Investigation of the ...

V. N. Fofanov, V. V. Vavilov, V. A. Semenov, A. N. Galanin, M. V. Bakhtina, M. K. Timonina, A. T. Anfilatov, Yu. S. Ziryukin, Yu. I. Starykh and A. P. Dolgolenko for collaboration; and A. V. Kamayev, M. Ye. Minashin, G. Ya. Rumyantsev and I. G. Morozov for their interest and discussions.
There are 3 figures, 4 tables, and 12 references: 8 Soviet-bloc and 4 non-Soviet-bloc. The three references to English-language publications read as follows: M. Küche. Nucl. Sci. Engng. 2, No. 1, 96 (1957); D. Klein et al. Nucl. Sci. Engng. 3, No. 4, 403 (1958); J. Volpe et al. Nucl. Sci. Engng. 5, No. 6, 360 (1959).

SUBMITTED: December 12, 1960

Legend to Table 3: 1) number of the cells in the insert, 2) homogeneous lattice, 3) construction of the elements and enrichment of the uranium, 4) ring-shaped elements with water, 1.2%, 5) idem, 6) the same without water, 7) 35 cm thick rods of natural uranium, 8) 35 mm thick rods of 2% enriched uranium, 9) experimental, 10) calculated, 11) in the fuel element (according to fragment accumulation), 12) in the graphite of the central cell, 13) in the fuel element. *calculated according to V.V. Orlov; **in agreement with the measurements of M.B. Yegiazarov.

Card ~~6/9~~

37810
S/120/62/000/002/041/047
E032/E514

21.6000

AUTHORS: Konstantinov, L.V., Reshetin, L.V. and Serebrennikov, Yu.M.

TITLE: A small fission chamber

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.2, 1962, 171-172

TEXT: This device can be used in narrow nuclear reactor channels (1.5 mm wide, 300-400 mm deep). The design of the chamber is shown in Fig.1. The chamber is filled with commercial argon to a pressure of 15 atm. It can be used with neutron fluxes between 10^4 and 10^8 neutron/cm^{2}sec and with gamma-ray intensities up to 10^4 r/hr. There are 4 figures.

SUBMITTED: June 21, 1961

Fig.1. Legend. 1 - working volume, 2 - anode (tungsten wire covered with natural or 90% enriched (U^{235}) uranium; 0.3 mg/cm^2 and 3 mg/cm^2, respectively); 3 - stainless steel tube, 4 - copper block, 5 and 6 - glass insulators, 7 - tungsten to copper seal, 8 - copper tube for pumping and

Card 1/2

NOVIKOV, I.; YEFIMOV, V.; SEREBRENNIKOVA, A.

Equip every activist with the best practice in trade-union work. Sov. profsoiuzy 17 no.8:35-38 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Predsedatel' dorozhnogo komiteta profsoyuza rabotnikov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta Vostochno-Sibirskoy zheleznoy dorogi (for Novikov). 2. Direktor profsoyuznykh kursov Belorusskogo respublikanskogo soveta profsoyuzov (for Yefimov). 3. Direktor profsoyuznykh kursov Irkutskogo soveta profsoyuzov (for Serebrennikova).

(Trade unions)

SEREBRENNIKOV, Z.G.

Local penicillin treatment in paronychia. Khirurgiia 35 no.4:55-60 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:8)
(PARONYCHIA, ther.
penicillin, local admin. (Rus))
(PENICILLIN, ther. use
paronychia, local admin. (Rus))

IVANOVSKIY, G.A.; POPYREVA, M.V.; SEREBRENNIKOVA, A.A.

Results of tissue therapy in diseases of the nervous system. Zh. nevropat. psikhiat., Moskva 53 no.10:804-809 Oct 1953. (CIML 25:4)

1. Clinic of Nervous Diseases and Neurosurgery of Sverdlovsk Medical Institute.

SEREBRENNIKOVA, A. G.

USSR/Chemistry - Nitriles Aug 49
Medicine - Chemotherapy

"2-Arylaminopropionitriles," A. F. Bekhli, A. G. Serebrennikova, Chem Dept, Inst of Malaria and Med Parasitol, Acad Med Sci USSR, 4½ pp

"Zhur Obshch Khim" Vol XIX, No 8. p. 1553

Describes new method of preparing 2-arylaminopropionitriles by heating salts of arylamines with acrylonitrile. Prepared 2-phenylaminopropionitrile, 2-(n-chlorophenyl)-aminopropionitrile, and 2-(m-chlorophenyl)-aminopropionitrile. Confirmed constitution of nitriles by reduction of 2-phenylaminopropionitrile to 3-phenylaminopropylamine-1 and its hydrolysis to 2-phenylaminopropionic acid. Submitted 10 May 48.

PA 149T25

SEREBRENNIKOVA, A.G.

Preparation of furfurylideneacetone and its determination. Zhur. Priklad. Khim. 25, 1238-40 '52. (MLRA 5:11)
(CA 47 no.17:8724 '53)

SEREBRENNIKOVA, A.G.; BER, V.L.

Gluing, dyeing, and painting of articles made of polystyrene.
Plast.massy no.2:46-48 '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Styrene polymers)

MISHIN, A.D.; SEREBRENNIKOVA, A.M.; FILATOVA, T.V.

Obtaining furfurole and organic acids in a composite processing of birchwood by hydrolysis. Trudy Inst.khim.UFAN SSSR no.6: 87-92 '61. (MIRA 16:2)
(Furaldehyde) (Wood--Chemistry) (Acids, Organic)

PASKHIN, N.F.; KAPPER, O.G., red.; SEREBRENNIKOVA, A.P.; SKRYABIN, A.P., red.izd-va; BACHURINA, A.M., tekhn.red.

[German-Russian forestry dictionary] Nemetsko-russkii lesnoi slovar'. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1959. 238 p. (MIRA 12:12)
(German language--Dictionaries--Russian)
(Forests and forestry--Dictionaries)

BLANTER, M.Ye.; PROZOROV, L.V.; LEVRENT'YEVA, L.P.; SEREBRENIKOVA, B.G.; SMIRNOV, Ye.I.; REVTOV, V.D.

Effect of thermomechanical treatment with the use of extrusion on the mechanical properties of steel. Metalloved. i term. obr. met. no.8:16-21 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy mashinostroitel'nyy institut i TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii i mashinostroyeniya.

SHOSTAKOVSKIY, M.F.; BELYAYEV, V.I.; OKALDNIKOVA, Z.A.; VASIL'YEVA, L.V.; SEREBRENNIKOVA, E.V.

Polymerization of acrolein under the effect of organomagnesium compounds. Izv. SO AN SSSR no.3 Ser. khim. nauk no.1:88-92 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Irkutskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

L 21424-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T/ETC(m)-6 WW/RM

ACC NR: AP6010115 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0190/66/008/003/0499/0502

AUTHOR: Okladnikova, Z. A.; Komarov, N. V.; Semenova, Ye. F.; Serebrennikova, E. V.; Semenova, N. V.; Langvagen, G. G.

ORG: Irkutsk Institute of Organic Chemistry (Irkutskiy institut organicheskoy khimii)

TITLE: Copolymerization of vinyl 3-trimethylsilylpropionate with vinylic monomers

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 8, no. 3, 1966, 499-502

TOPIC TAGS: copolymerization, copolymer, silicon polymer

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the ability of vinyl 3-trimethylsilylpropionate to copolymerize with vinyl acetate, methyl acrylate, methyl methacrylate, acrylonitrile, and styrene in the presence of azoisobutyronitrile. It was found that vinyl 3-trimethylsilylpropionate can copolymerize with all the above monomers, with the exception of styrene. When the content of vinyl 3-trimethylsilylpropionate in the starting mixture is increased, the yields and molecular weights of the copolymers are decreased. It was shown that, unlike the homopolymers, the copolymers are more easily soluble in organic solvents and have lower melting points. The relative thermal stability of the copolymerization products with vinyl acetate and methyl methacrylate is higher than that of poly(vinyl acetate) and poly(methyl methacrylate). Orig. art. has: 1 table. [VS]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 07Apr65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 002/ ATD PRESS: 4221

Card 1/1 UDC: 66.095.26+678.13+678.745

LEYZEROVICH, G.Ya.; BABINA, I.V.; SEREBRENNIKOVA, E.Ya.

Roasting copper concentrates in a fluidized bed. TSvet.met. 28 no.6:12-15 N-D '55. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Gintsvetmet.
(Copper--Metallurgy) (Fluidization)

LEYZOROVICH, G.Ya., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SEREBRENNIKOVA, E.Ya., inzhener.

Roasting pyrites in boiling media. Bum.prom. 30 no.12:9-13 D '55. (MLRA 9:3)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsvetnykh metallov.

(Pyrites)

137-58-4-6441

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 4, p 15 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Serebrennikova, E. Ya.

TITLE: Laboratory, Pilot-plant, and Industrial-scale Tests of Zinc Concentrate Roasting [Obzhig tsinkovykh kontsentratov (laboratornyye, polupromyshlennyye i promyshlennyye ispytaniya)]

PERIODICAL: Tr. Tekhn. soveshchaniya po obzhigu materialov b kipyashchem sloye. Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1956, pp 5-19

ABSTRACT: As a result of scientific research and design work performed in 1946-1954 at the Elektrotsink Plant, a new method of Fluo-Solids roasting of zinc concentrates was introduced on an industrial scale. The design of the furnace as a whole, and of a number of its elements, was taken into account in developing the method. Industrial operation of the furnace demonstrated the following advantages of the new method and the new furnace design. Higher quality ash was produced: extraction of Zn from the ash in acid-soluble form was 2-3% higher, the content of harmful impurities was lower by a factor of 1.5-2, and all the ash was reduced to powder, not requiring screening and grinding. The concentration of SO_2 in the roast gases was twice as

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137-58-4-6441

Laboratory, Pilot-plant, and (cont.)

high (7.5-9% instead of 4-4.2%). The unit productivity in concentrate roasting per m^3 useful volume of the furnace per 24 hours was 7.5 times as high (1887 kg instead of 200-250 kg). No added fuel is required, as the process yields heat equivalent to the generation of 0.7 t steam per ton of Zn concentrate. The furnace design is simpler and the working conditions are better. For plants now in operation one may recommend the construction of large furnaces if it is necessary to use the space where the old multiple-hearth round furnaces had stood. In this case it is necessary to provide for the possibility of regulating delivery of air along the line of motion of the concentrate.

A.Sh.

1. Zinc--Roasting processes 2. Industrial plants--Operation

Card 2/2

LEYZEROVICH, Grigoriy Yakovlevich; BABINA, Irina Vladimirovna; [illegible], Lidiya Yakovlevna; CHERNYY, L.T., kand. ..., retsenzent; POPOV, N.A., inzh., retsenzent; [illegible], T.M., red.; MISHARINA, K.D., red.izd-va; ISLENT'YEVA, P.G., tekhn.red.

[Roasting zinc concentrates in a fluidized bed] Obzhig tsinkovykh kontsentratov v kipiashchem sloe. Pod red. Leizerovicha. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1959. 222 p. (MIRA 12:8)
(Zinc--Metallurgy)

LIPLAVSKAYA, M.; SEREBRENNIKOVA, F.; NARADETSKIY, B.Ye., otv. red.

[Textile and light industry of the U.S.S.R. at foreign exhibitions and fairs in 1960] Tekstil'naia i legkaia promyshlennost' SSSR na zarubezhnykh vystavkakh i iarmarkah 1960 goda. Moskva, 1961. 85 p. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut assortimenta izdeliy legkoy promyshlennosti i kul'tury odezhdy.
(Russia--Industries) (Exhibitions)

SEREBRENNIKOVA, F.G., inzh.; TARUSHKINA, G.A.

Soviet textile fabrics and knit goods at international fairs and exhibitions in 1959. Tekst. prom. 19 no.7:91 Jl '59.
(MIRA 12:11)

(Textile industry--Exhibitions)

SARYCHEVA, I.K.; SEREBRENNIKOVA, G.A.; ZVONKOVA, Ye.N.; MITROFANOVA, T.K.; MAURIT, M.Ye.; UTKINA, O.V.; PREOBRAZHENSKIY, N.A.

Synthesis of the main triglycerides of linoleic acid. Dokl. AN SSSR 135 no.3:617-619 N '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M.V. Lomonosova. Predstavleno akad. A.N. Nesmeyanovym.
(Linoleic acid)

SEREBRENNIKOVA, G.A.; SMIRNOV, L.D.; SARYCHEVA, I.K.; PREOBRAZHENSKIY, N.A.

Lipides. Part 6: Synthesis of triglycerides of vegetable oils. Zhur.bo.khim. 31 no.5:1537-1540 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

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

(Glycerides)

SARYCHEVA, I.K.; SEREBRENNIKOVA, G.A.; MITRUSHKINA, L.I.; PREOBRAZHENSKIY, N.A.

New synthesis of 1,2,4-trimethyl-3,6-hydroquinone. Zhur.ob.khim. 31 no.7:2190-2192 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)

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

(Hydroquinone)

MITROFANOVA, T.K.; SARYCHEVA, I.K.; IVASHCHENKO, S.P.; PYATNOVA, Yu.B.; SEREBRENNIKOVA, G.A.; PREOBRAZHENSKIY, N.A.

Lipides. Part 9: Synthesis of some triglycerides of soybean oil. Zhur.ob.khim. 31 no.9:2984-2986 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)

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

(Glycerides)

SEREBRENNIKOVA, G.A.; SARYCHEVA, I.K.; PREOBRAZHENSKIY, N.A.

Lipides. Part 11: Synthesis of triglycerides of soybean oil. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.7:2208-2210 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni M.V.Lomonosova.
(Glycerides)

ZAPESOCHNAYA, G. G.; ZVONKOVA, Ye. N.; MITROFANOVA, T. K.; SEREBRENNIKOVA, G. A.; SARYCHEVA, I. K.; PREOBRACHENSKIY, N. A.

Lipides. Part 16: Synthesis of triglycerides, constituents of cocoa butter. Zhur. ob. khim. 32 no.12:3906-3909 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

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

(Glycerides) (Cacao butter)

SEREBRENNIKOVA, G.A.; ZVONKOVA, Ye.N.; ZAPESOCHNAYA, G.G.; SARYCHEVA, I.K.; PREOBRAZHENSKIY, N.A.

Lipides. Part 18: Synthesis of the glyceride constituents of corn oil. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.2:437-440 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)

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

(Corn oil) (Glycerides)

SEREBRENNIKOVA, G. A.; MITROFANOVA, T. K.; KLYKOV, V. N.; SARYCHEVA, I. K.; PREOBRAZHENSKIY, N. A.

Lipides. Part 17: Synthesis of the glyceride composition of safflower oil. Zhur. ob. khim. 33 no.1:60-62 '63. (MIRA 16:1)

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

(Oils and fats) (Glycerides)

KLYKOV, V.N.; SEREBRENNIKOVA, G.A.; PREOBRAZHENSKIY, N.A.

Lipids. Part 26: Synthesis of several saturated triglycerides of milk fat. Zhur.org.khim. 1 no.2:253-256 F '65.
(MIRA 18:4)

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

MITROFANOVA, T.K.; KRAYEVSKIY, A.A.; SHCHERBENNIKOVA, G.A.; KLYKOV, V.N.; ZVONKOVA, Ye.N.; ZAPESOCHNAYA, G.G.; SARYCHEVA, I.K.; PREOBRAZHENSKIY, N.A.

Complete synthesis of the glyceride base of vegetable oils and animal fats. Dokl. AN SSSR 160 no.1:133-136 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M.V. Lomonosova. Submitted July 4, 1964.

SEREBRENNIKOVA, G. P.: Master Med Sci (diss) -- "Experience in tissue therapy of certain diseases of the nervous system, using V. P. Filatov's method". Perm', 1958. 15 pp (Perm' State Med Inst) (KL, No 14, 1959, 124)

SEREBRENNIKOVA, G.P.

Clinical characteristics of viral meningoencephalitis following food infection. Sov.med. 23 no.12:87-89 D '59. (MIRA 13:4)

(ENCEPHALITIS epidemiol.)
(MILK microl.)

S/110/61/000/001/006/023
E194/E455

AUTHORS: Luk'yanova, F.V., Engineer and Serebrennikova, G.S., Engineer

TITLE: The Use of Water-Emulsion Varnish Grade 321-T

PERIODICAL: Vestnik elektropromyshlennosti, 1961, No.1, pp.18-20

TEXT: Water-emulsion varnish grade 321-T is an aqueous emulsion of oil-resin-based varnish and is an oil- and heat-resistant light-coloured stoving impregnating varnish. The water-emulsion varnish has better resistance to heat and oil and to fire than oil-bitumen varnishes; it also has better binding properties and does not damage wire insulating enamel. The water-emulsion varnish is made in a simple plant consisting of an emulsifier of 30 litres containing a stirrer, a tank for heating the basic varnish and a tank for storing the finished varnish. Tests showed that the best proportion of film-forming component in the varnish is 30 to 35%; if it is increased from 40 to 42% the drying time is much longer and if it is reduced to 25% the turns are not sufficiently well bound together. The conditions to be used in impregnating the windings of electric motors were determined by tests on stators of No.5 and No.9 frame sizes. Before winding the stators and

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S/110/61/000/001/006/023
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The Use of Water-Emulsion Varnish Grade 321-T

armatures, the wire was impregnated with water-emulsion varnish of 8 to 10% concentration and dried at 125°C for six hours. The best procedure for impregnating and drying stators was: first dip in varnish for 15 minutes, drain for thirty minutes and give first drying for eight hours at 125 to 135°C; then give second dip in varnish for 15 minutes, drain for 30 minutes and give second drying for 10 hours at 125 to 135°C. This is the procedure now used for treating stator and exciter armature windings. A longer drying period is used for rotors. To avoid deposition in the dipping tanks the varnish temperature did not exceed 40 to 50°C. Varnish that has once been precipitated cannot be re-emulsified. Water-emulsion varnish binds the windings better than varnish No.447. When it is required to repair windings impregnated with water-emulsion varnish, they are first heated to a temperature of 80 to 100°C and can then be withdrawn from the slots. Generators of up to 50 kW and induction motors of up to No.9 frame size are all now treated with water-emulsion varnish. Comparative tests were made of varnishes No.447 and 321-T water-emulsion. The electric

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The Use of Water-Emulsion Varnish Grade 321-T

strength was determined by gradually raising the voltage to breakdown; stators impregnated with the two kinds of varnish were found to be of similar breakdown strength, namely 5 to 7 kV. Similar tests were made after thermal ageing for 15 days at 150°C and again the breakdown voltage was similar for both kinds of varnish, being about 4.2 kV. However, it was evident that the windings impregnated with varnish No.447 were not in such good condition as those impregnated with water-emulsion varnish 321-T. The two kinds of varnish were similar in their resistance to water, but the windings impregnated with water-emulsion varnish regained their insulation resistance somewhat faster on drying. Tests were also made on end windings which were finished with enamel grade СВД (SVD). They were found to have somewhat better properties than end windings that were not enamelled. Because of this and the better appearance, enamel SVD is used on end windings. There are 3 figures and 2 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: June 28, 1960

Card 3/3

SEREBRENNIKOVA I. A.

CA

Action of radioactive substances on the oxidation of vitamin C. I. A. Serebrennikova (Tomsk Med. Inst., Russia). *Biokhimiya* 15, 204-6(1950).—The presence of U salts in plant and animal tissues calls for a study of their action on biochem. processes. The catalytic action of $UO_2(NO_3)_2$ and of 2 specimens of $UO_2(OAc)_2$ on the oxidation by air of an aq. soln. of vitamin C was investigated. The radioactivity of the 0.01 *M* salt solns. (before the addn. of the ascorbic acid) was measured by the method of M. P. Orlova (*Omsk Med. J.* 5-6(1929)). The $UO_2(NO_3)_2$ soln. on this arbitrary scale possessed a radioactive value of 0.44, and the 2 $UO_2(OAc)_2$ solns. values of 0.125 and 0.37. To 1 ml. of the 0.01 *M* salt soln. was added 9 ml. of 20 mg. % ascorbic acid. After definite time intervals, the residual ascorbic acid was detd. In the absence of the U salt, 18% of the ascorbic acid was oxidized in 90 min. The oxidation increased to 66% in the presence of $UO_2(OAc)_2$ with 0.37 radioactivity (90 min.), to 78% with the $UO_2(OAc)_2$ of 0.125 radioactivity (75 min.), and to 51% in the presence of $UO_2(NO_3)_2$ of 0.44 radioactivity (75 min.). Therefore the accumulation of emanations in the aq. soln. retarded the catalytic effect of the U salts on the oxidation of vitamin C.

H. Priestley

Dept. Biochemistry

SEREBRENNIKOVA, I. A.

RYUMINA, V.I.; SEREBRENNIKOVA, I.A.; KLEYTMAN, Ye.I.

Blood glycolysis in forms of experimental hemolytic anemia caused by dyes. Trudy Vses. ob-va fiziol., biokhim. i farm. 3:95-99 '56
(MLRA 10:4)

1. Kafedra biokhimii (zaveduyushchiy kafedroy professor L.D. Kashevnik) i kafedra patofiziologii (zaveduyushchiy kafedroy professor D.I. Gol'dberg) Tomskogo meditsinskogo instituta im. V.M. Molotova. Tomsk.
(DYES AND DYEING--TOXICOLOGY) (ANEMIA) (GLYCOLYSIS)

SAL'NIK, B.Yu; SEREBRENNIKOVA, I.A.; FEDOROVA, T.S.

Effect of ultrasonic waves on the activity of some enzyme systems of erythrocytes in healthy people and in cancer patients. Trudy Tom NIIVS 12:292-296 '60 (MIRA 16:11)

1. Kafedra biokhimii Tomskogo meditsinskogo instituta i Tomskoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vaktsin i syvorotok.

*

SEREBRENNIKOVA, I. Ya., FAYNBERG, L. I., and KOTLI, I. I.

"Radioactive Densimeter for Liquids and Pulps"

paper presented at the All-Union Seminar on the Application of Radioactive Isotopes in Measurements and Instrument Building, Frunze (Kirgiz SSR), June 1961)

So: Atomnaya Energiya, Vol 11, No 5, Nov 61, pp 468-470

UGODCHIKOV, A.G.; SKREBRENNIKOVA, I.I. (Gor'kiy)

Electric modelling of the conformal mapping of the exterior of a circle on the exterior of a given curve. [In Ukrainian with summaries in Russian and English] Prykl.mekh.3 no.3:269-276 '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Gor'kovs'kiy inzhenerno-budivel'niy institut.
(Conformal mapping--Electromechanical analogies)

SEREBRENNIKOVA, I.I. (Gor'kiy)

Bending of hollow rods. Prykl.mekh. 6 no.3:311-318 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Gor'kovskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut.
(Elastic rods and wires)

SEREBRENNIKOVA, I.I.

Flexure and torsion of closed bent profiles. Trudy GISI no.44:23-26 '63. (MIRA 17:11)

SEREBRENNIKOVA, Irina Ivanovna, assistent

Use of electric simulating machines and electronic digital computers in the construction of conforming representation functions. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; elektromekh. 4 no.12:3-12 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Kafedra vysshey matematiki Gor'kovskogo inzhenerno-stroitel'nogo instituta.
(Elasticity--Electromechanical analogies)
(Electronic digital computers)

SEREBRENNIKOVA, Kh., kand.tekhn.nauk; VIZNER, D., inzh.

Lacquers for wooden toys. Prom.koop. 14 no.7:21 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Toy industry) (Varnish and varnishing)

DERBAREMDIKER, M.I.; SEREBRENNIKOVA, K.L.; TKACHEV, G.I.

Gasification of mazut under pressure. Gaz. prom. 7 no.6:14-16 '62. (MIRA 17:6)

MUKHIN, Aleksandr Alekseyevich; PESTRYAKOV, A.I., inzh., nauchnyy red.; SEREBRENNIKOVA, L.A., red.; SUSHKEVICH, V.I., tekhn.red.

[Methods for efficient utilization of tractor-driven machinery] Metody ratsional'nogo ispol'zovaniia traktornykh agregatov. Moskva, Vses.uchebno-pedagog.izd-vo Trudrezervizdat, 1957. 102 p. (MIRA 14:1)

(Agricultural machinery)

LOBANOV, Vasiliy Nikiforovich; SAZONOV, Nikolay Alekseyevich; BEYLIS, Mikhail Yefimovich; GILINSKIY, Iosif Abramovich; EITIN, Isaak Arkad'yevich; VOROB'YEV, V.F., nauchnyy red.; SERZHENNIKOVA, L.A., red.; DEMINA, G.A., red.; ISHKHANOV, V.S., red.; TOKER, A.M., tekhn.red.

[Electrician of rural electrical systems] Elektromekhanik sel'skikh elektroustanovok. Moskva, Vses.uchebno-pedagog.izd-vo Proftekhizdat, 1960. 548 p. (MIRA 14:1)
(Electricians--Handbooks, manuals, etc.)
(Electric power distribution)

KUZNETSOV, Vasiliy Ivanovich, doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; GLIKIN, N.M., nauchnyy red.; SEREBRENNIKOVA, L.A., red. ; PERSON, M.N., tekhn. red.

[Achievements in the field of technological progress in the U.S.S.R.] Dostizheniia v oblasti tekhnicheskogo progressa v SSSR. Moskva, Vses. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo Proftekhizdat, 1961. 303 p. (MIRA 14:6)

(Technology)

POLYAKOV, Georgiy Yevgen'yevich; KOVARSKIY, Aleksandr Il'ich; REYNBERG, Yu.L., nauchnyy red.; SEREBRENNIKOVA, L.A., red.; PERSON, M.N., tekhn. red.

[A methodological manual for training electricians in installation operations and use of the electrical equipment of industrial enterprises]Metodicheskoe posobie dlia obucheniia elektromonterov po montazhu i ekspluatatsii elektrooborudovaniia promyshlennykh predpriiatii. 2., perer. izd. Moskva, Proftekhizdat, 1961. 158 p. (MIRA 15:11)
(Electric wiring)

SEREBRENNIKOVA, L. I.

22071 Serebrennikova, L. I. Vliyaniye Tkanevykh ekstraktov na rost tuberkuleznykh Zagochek. Uchen. Zapiski Nauch-issled. in-ta tuberkuleza v Odesse. Ch. 2, 1948, s. 35-37.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 29, Moskva, 1949.

SEREBRENNIKOVA, L. T.

20127 SEREBRENNIKOVA, L. T. Letnyaya ozdorovitel'naya rabota v detskom sadu. Doshkol. vospitaniye, 1949, No. 6, s. 39-41

SO: LETOPIS ZHURNAL STATEY, Vol. 27, Moskva, 1949

Serebrennikova, M.A.

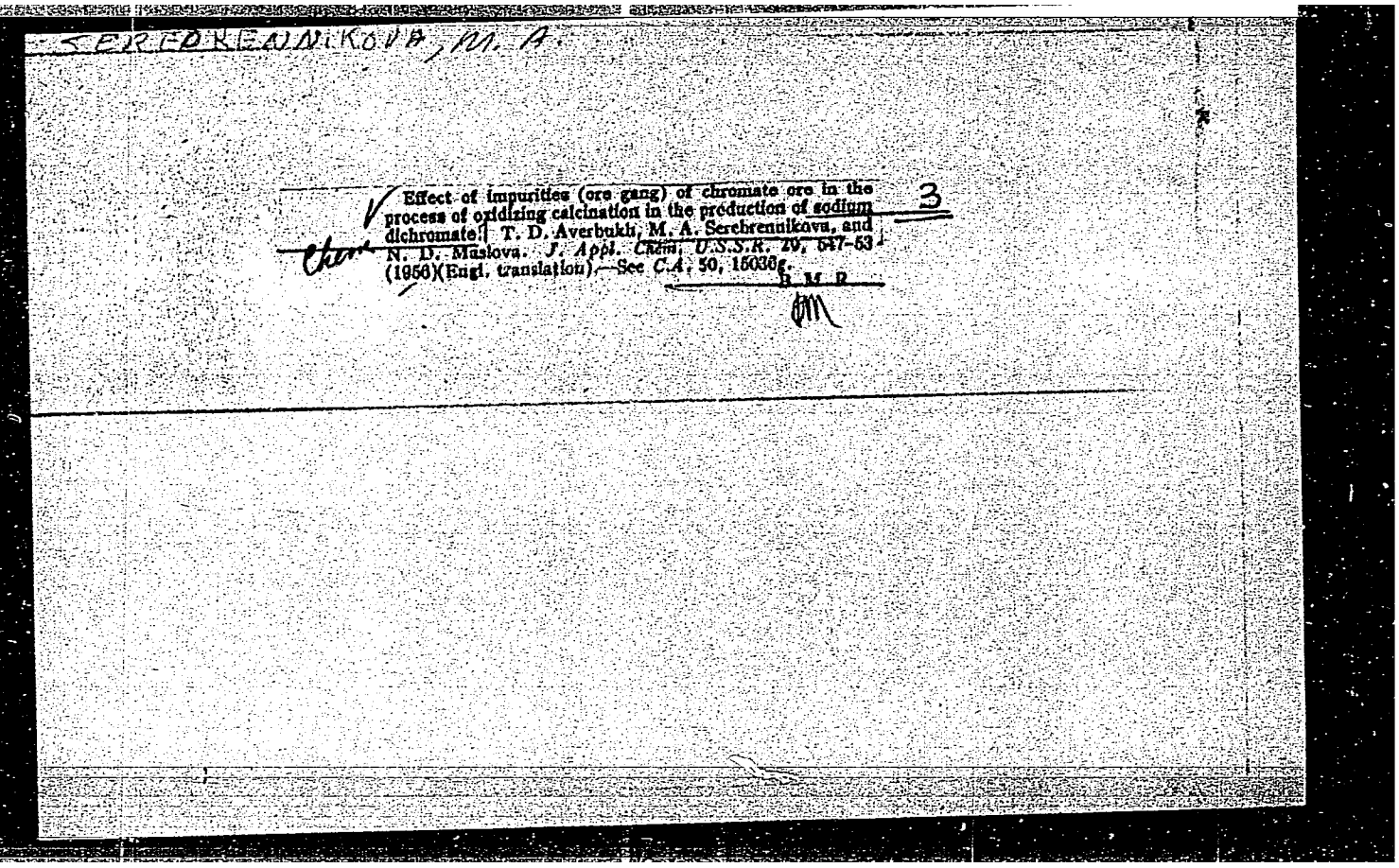
5

Kinetics of oxidation calcining of chromite batches. T. D. Averbukh, M. A. Serebrennikova, and N. D. Masiova. *Trudy Ural. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Khim. Inst.*, 1954, No. 1, 3-22; *Referat. Zhur., Khim.* 1955, Abstr. No. 56017.—The Cr_2O_3 oxidation kinetics in the batches during the chromite production are investigated in relation to the compn. of the chrome-spinellide (Mg, Fe)O(Cr, Al, Fe)$_2O_3$ (I) and the roasting temps. 900–1000°. It is established that the velocity of oxidation decreases with the increased content of Al_2O_3 and Fe_2O_3 in I. With the temp. increase, the difference in the oxidation of Cr_2O_3 in I decreases. Rock not contg. any metal, also excess CaO (up to 4 times the necessity amt. to bind the acid oxides) do not exhibit any noticeable effect to oxidation kinetics of Cr_2O_3. By studying the effect of the batch thickness and detg. the temp. coeff. of the calcining velocity, it is established that at 900° the process takes place in a kinetics region where the batch thickness does not affect the velocity of oxidation. In the range 900–1000° the velocity of the process is basically detd. by chem. kinetics, but it is considerably affected by the diffusion of O_2 through the liquid or solid films formed around each particle of I.

N. Vasileff

AVERBUKH, T.D.; SEREBRENNIKOVA, M.A.; MASLOVA, N.D.

Effect of admixtures (waste rock) in chromite ore on the oxidation roasting of charges in the bichromate. Zhur. prikl. khim. 29 no.4:498-505 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:11)
(Chromite) (Dolomite)



SEREBRENNIKOVA, M. A.

Effect of impurities (ore gang) of chromate ore in the process of oxidizing calcination in the production of sodium dichromate. T. D. Averbukh, M. A. Serebrennikova, and N. D. Maslova. *J. Appl. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 29, 647-53 (1956)(Engl. translation).—See *C.A.* 50, 16038g.

B M P

SEREBRENNIKOVA, M.A.

137-58-5-9291

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 5, p 72 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Mikulinskiy, A.S., Yefremkin, V.V., Selyanskiy, A.P. Serebrennikova, M.A.

TITLE: Loading of a Calcium Carbide Bearing Charge Into a Hot Furnace (Zagruzka shikhty, soderzhashchey karbid kaltsiya, v goryachuyu pech')

PERIODICAL: Tr. Ural'skogo n.-i. khim. in-ta, 1957, Nr 4, pp 200-202

ABSTRACT: In order to achieve conditions conducive to safety in the loading of a charge containing CaC_2 into a hot furnace, a number of experiments was conducted at temperatures ranging from 950°C to 1150° on a pilot-plant furnace with a charge containing NaCl and CaC_2. Pure NaCl, thoroughly heated for 1-1.5 hrs at a temperature of 500-600°, was employed during the experiments together with waste products of high-purity CaC_2 (particle size 0.2 mm) containing about 65% CaC_2. The charge was subjected to briquetting under a pressure of 30 kg/cm^2. The furnace in which the experiments were conducted consisted of a cylindrical housing with an internal lining of fireclay brick. A Fe retort vessel 140 mm in diameter was placed into the furnace. It was

Card 1/2

137-58-5-9291

Loading of a Calcium Carbide Bearing Charge Into a Hot Furnace

established that a backfire occurred 2-5 minutes after an entire charge weighing approximately 4 kg had been introduced in one batch into the furnace which was inclined at an angle of 25°; a portion of the charge would occasionally be ejected from the furnace. When a small portion of the charge (particularly if the charge had not been briquetted) was placed into the furnace, flames formed over it and subsequent charging proceeded without backfire. Therefore, in order to eliminate the hazard connected with the loading of charges containing CaC_2 into a hot furnace, it is imperative that only a small portion be introduced into the furnace initially, followed by the rest of the charge in small batches only after an open flame has appeared.

G.S.

1. Electric furnaces--Operation 2. Transformers--Operation

Card 2/2

SOV/137-58-11-22215

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 11, p 54 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Serebrennikova, M. A.

TITLE: Certain Problems of the Technology of Potassium Production by the Calcium Carbide Reduction Method (O nekotorykh voprosakh tekhnologii polucheniya kaliya karbidotermicheskim sposobom)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Ural'skogo n.-i. khim. in-ta, 1957 (1958), Nr 5, pp 22-24

ABSTRACT: The dependence of the K yield on the type of charge and the KCl content thereof is studied in connection with the process of KCl reduction by Ca carbide. Briquetted and pulverized charges yielded identical K yield (about 69%), the metal being nearly pure K - 99.5 to 99.9%. A KCl content in the charge so elevated as to yield a semiliquid mass substantially reduces the K yield. In order to obtain porous reaction products, it is necessary to use first-quality KCl, which should represent <50% of the charge.

L. P.

Card 1/1

SOV/137-58-11-22214

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 11, p 54 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Serebrennikova, M. A., Skryabin, P. P.

TITLE: A Laboratory Model of a Vertical Vacuum Retort Oven for Thermal Production of Potassium (Laboratornaya model' vertikal'noy vakuumretortnoy pechi dlya polucheniya kaliya termicheskim metodom)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Ural'skogo n.-i. khim. in-ta, 1957 (1958), Nr 5, pp 56-60

ABSTRACT: The design of a laboratory vacuum retort oven (O) is presented. It has been made and tested. The O is an externally-heated tube of heat-resistant St with a gas tight cover at either end. Within the O there is mounted an Fe sleeve with a cover and a central tube welded to the bottom of the sleeve. The charge is loaded into the sleeve, and the Me vapors are withdrawn downward through the central tube into a condenser. This establishes the interval required for separate condensation of the sublimated KCl and K vapors. The salt condenses on the walls of the sleeve and the outer surface of the central tube through which the K vapors are emitted. The model is handy to operate and assures a high K yield, in the 72-74% range. A larger-model periodic O, with the charge heated on two sides, is being designed.

L. P.

Card 1/1

SOV/137-58-10-20713

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 10, p 54 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Mikulinskiy, A.S., Serebrennikova, M.A.

TITLE: Production of Potassium and Sodium by Reduction of the Sulfates With Iron Filings (Polucheniye kaliya i natriya vosstanovleniyem ikh sul'fatov zheleznymi struzhkami)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Ural'skogo n.-i. khim. in-ta, 1957, (1958), Nr 5, pp 61-65

ABSTRACT: A method of producing K and Na by reduction of their (roasted) sulfates by fresh Fe filings (1 mm thick and 5-7 mm long) was tested under laboratory conditions. At 1000-1100°C and a residual pressure of 1-0.5 mm Hg, yields of 77-80% K and 93-95% Na are obtained after the reduction process is run for 2 hours with a 10-g specimen of sulfate (6 g of Fe filings being consumed for K production and 8 g for Na).

G.S.

1. Potassium--Production 2. Sodium--Production 3. Sulfates--Reduction 4. Iron--Applications

Card 1/1

SOV/81-59-16-57616

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1959, Nr 16, p 281 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Averbukh, T.D., Serebrennikova, M.A., Maslova, N.D.

TITLE: The Investigation of the Process of Oxidation Calcination of Dolomite-Free Charges in Bichromate Production

PERIODICAL: Tr. Ural'skogo n.-i. khim. in-ta, 1958, Nr 7, pp 23-31

ABSTRACT: In several chromite samples the calcination of charges without filler (in boats and in revolving furnace models) has been investigated under stationary conditions at various temperatures and duration, at various degrees of grinding of the components and thickness of the charge layer. In the oxidation calcination of chromite charges without filler in which the quantity of the soda is calculated for forming Na_2CrO_4, $Na_2Fe_2O_4$, $Na_2Al_2O_4$ and Na_2SiO_3, the oxidation rate of Cr_2O_3 is many times lower than in the calcination of the usual charges. The determining effect in the kinetics of the oxidation process shows the oxygen diffusion in the layer or the granules. Due to the high Na_2CO_3 content in the charge there is a danger of melting out the liquid phase (which can be avoided only by very long preliminary calcination at low temperature) and obtaining a dense cake with

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SOV/81-59-16-57616

The Investigation of the Process of Oxidation Calcination of Dolomite-Free Charges in Bichromate Production

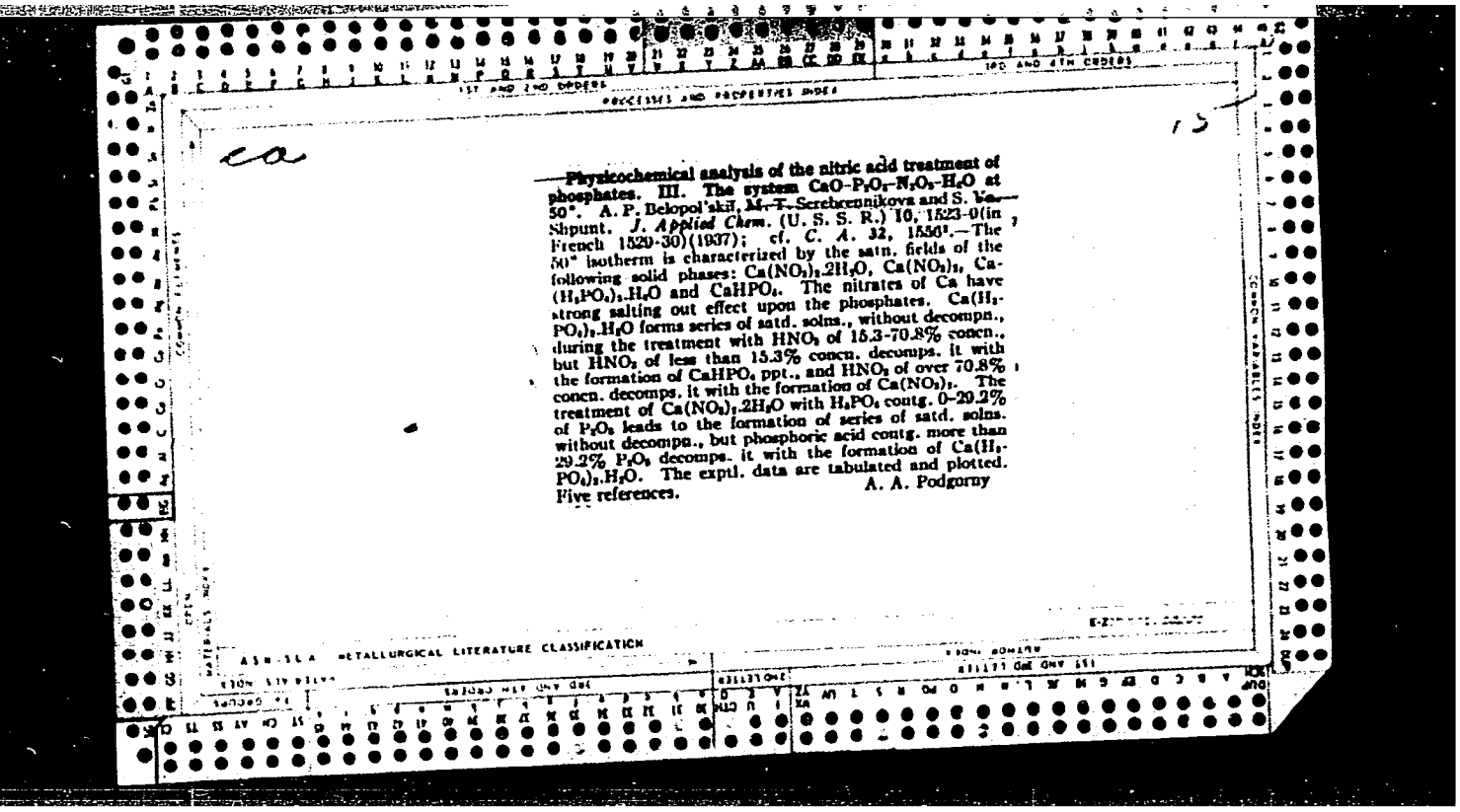
a low oxidation degree which is difficultly permeable by oxygen. The calcination of dolomite-free charges, in which a part of the soda, consumed in the binding of Al_2O_3, Fe_2O_3 and SiO_2, is substituted by lime, shows encouraging results under stationary conditions. Due to the high fusibility of such charges their calcination in revolving kilns has no future.

V. Borisova.

Card 2/2

SEREBRYANAYA, Mariya Iosifovna; DZAGUROV, D.D., red.; DZGOYEV, A.A., tekhn.red.

[A concise geography of Northern Ossetia; textbook for teachers] Kratkaia geografiia Severnoi Osetii; posobie dlia uchitelei. Ordzhonikidze, Severo-Osetinskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1959. 67 p. (Ossetia--Geography) (MIRA 14:2)



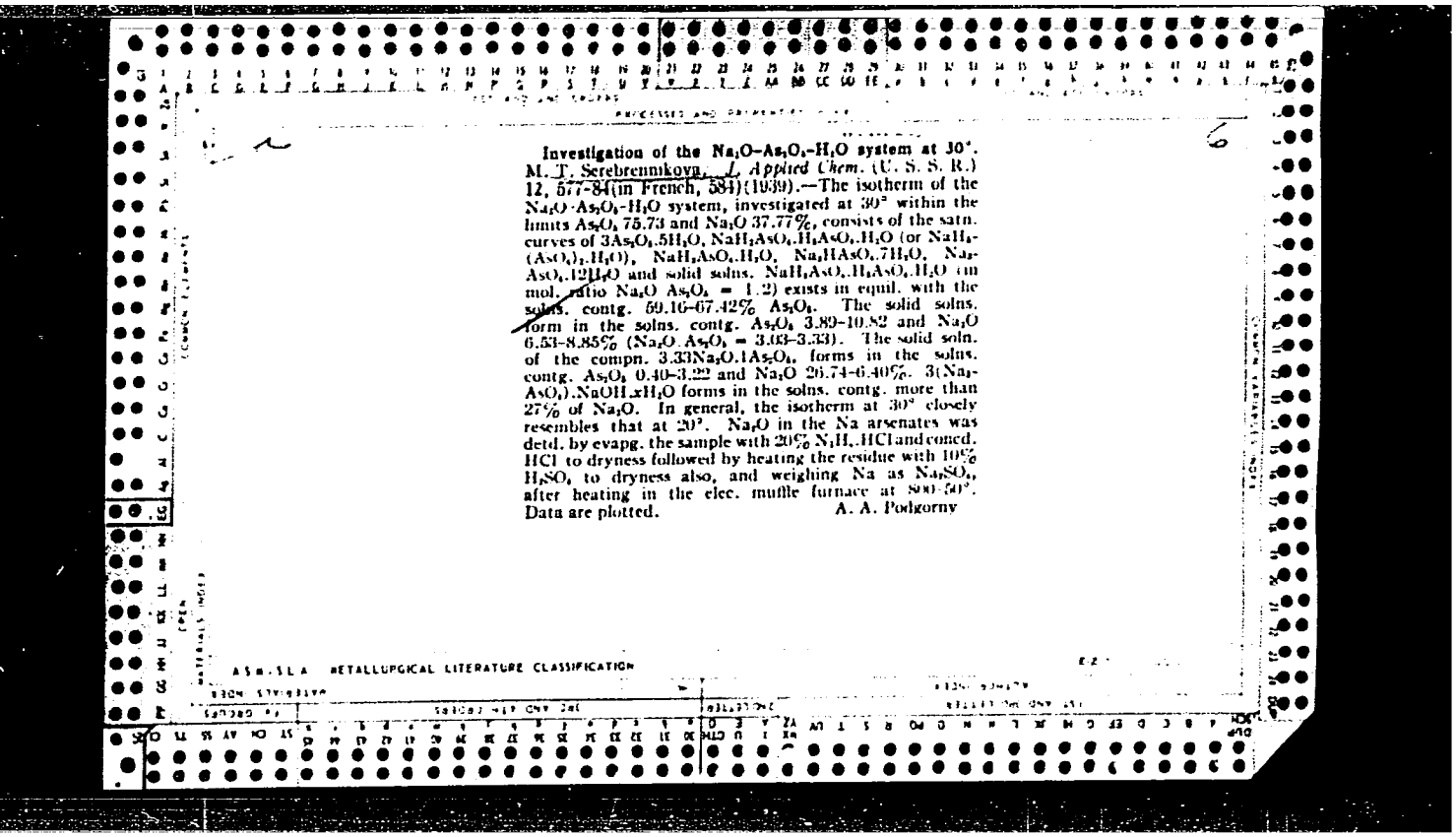
ca

15

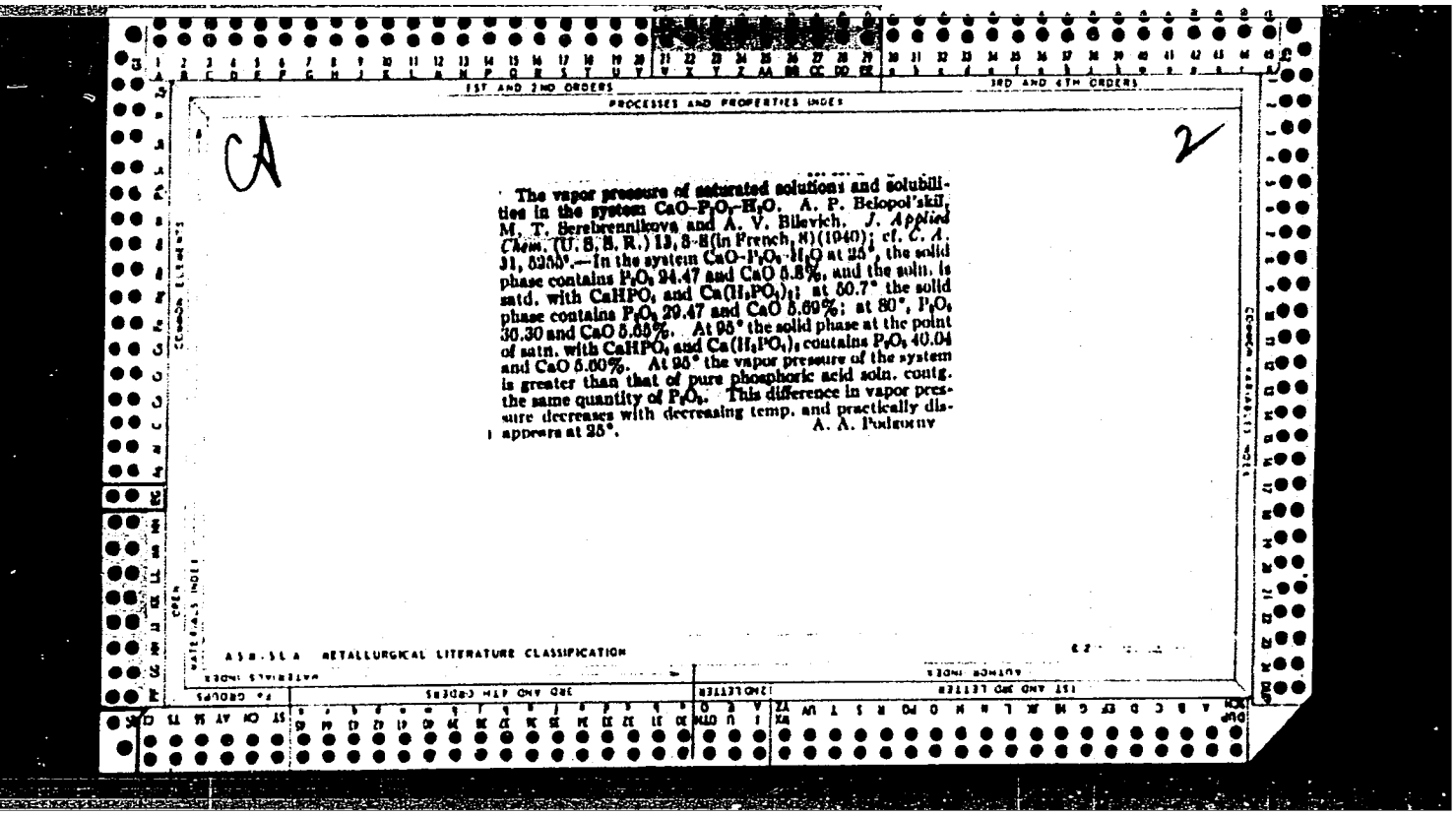
Physicochemical analysis of the nitric acid treatment of phosphates. III. The system CaO-P_2O_5-N_2O_5-H_2O at 50°. A. P. Belopol'skii, M. T. Screbrennikova and S. Ya. Shpunt. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 10, 1523-0(in French 1529-30)(1937); cf. *C. A.* 32, 1556⁹.—The 50° isotherm is characterized by the satn. fields of the following solid phases: $Ca(NO_3)_2.2H_2O$, $Ca(NO_3)_2$, $Ca(H_2PO_4)_2.H_2O$ and $CaHPO_4$. The nitrates of Ca have strong salting out effect upon the phosphates. $Ca(H_2PO_4)_2.H_2O$ forms series of satd. solns., without decompn., during the treatment with HNO_3 of 15.3-70.8% concn., but HNO_3 of less than 15.3% concn. decomps. it with the formation of $CaHPO_4$ ppt., and HNO_3 of over 70.8% concn. decomps. it with the formation of $Ca(NO_3)_2$. The treatment of $Ca(NO_3)_2.2H_2O$ with H_3PO_4 contg. 0-29.2% of P_2O_5 leads to the formation of series of satd. solns. without decompn., but phosphoric acid contg. more than 29.2% P_2O_5 decomps. it with the formation of $Ca(H_2PO_4)_2.H_2O$. The exptl. data are tabulated and plotted. Five references.

A. A. Podgorny

A5N-5LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Investigation of the Na_2O–As_2O_5–H_2O system at 30°. M. T. Serebrennikova. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 12, 577-84(in French, 584)(1939).—The isotherm of the Na_2O–As_2O_5–H_2O system, investigated at 30° within the limits As_2O_5 75.73 and Na_2O 37.77%, consists of the satn. curves of $3As_2O_5.5H_2O$, $NaH_2AsO_4.H_3AsO_4.H_2O$ (or $NaH_4(AsO_4)_2.H_2O$), $NaH_2AsO_4.H_2O$, $Na_2HAsO_4.7H_2O$, $Na_3AsO_4.12H_2O$ and solid solns. $NaH_2AsO_4.H_3AsO_4.H_2O$ (in mol. ratio Na_2O As_2O_5 = 1.2) exists in equil. with the solns. contg. 59.16–67.42% As_2O_5. The solid solns. form in the solns. contg. As_2O_5 3.89–10.82 and Na_2O 6.53–8.85% (Na_2O As_2O_5 = 3.03–3.33). The solid soln. of the compn. $3.33Na_2O.1As_2O_5$, forms in the solns. contg. As_2O_5 0.40–3.22 and Na_2O 26.74–6.40%. $3(Na_3AsO_4).NaOH.xH_2O$ forms in the solns. contg. more than 27% of Na_2O. In general, the isotherm at 30° closely resembles that at 20°. Na_2O in the Na arsenates was detd. by evapg. the sample with 20% $N_2H_4.HCl$ and concd. HCl to dryness followed by heating the residue with 10% H_2SO_4 to dryness also, and weighing Na as Na_2SO_4, after heating in the elec. muffle furnace at 800–50°. Data are plotted. A. A. Podgorny



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

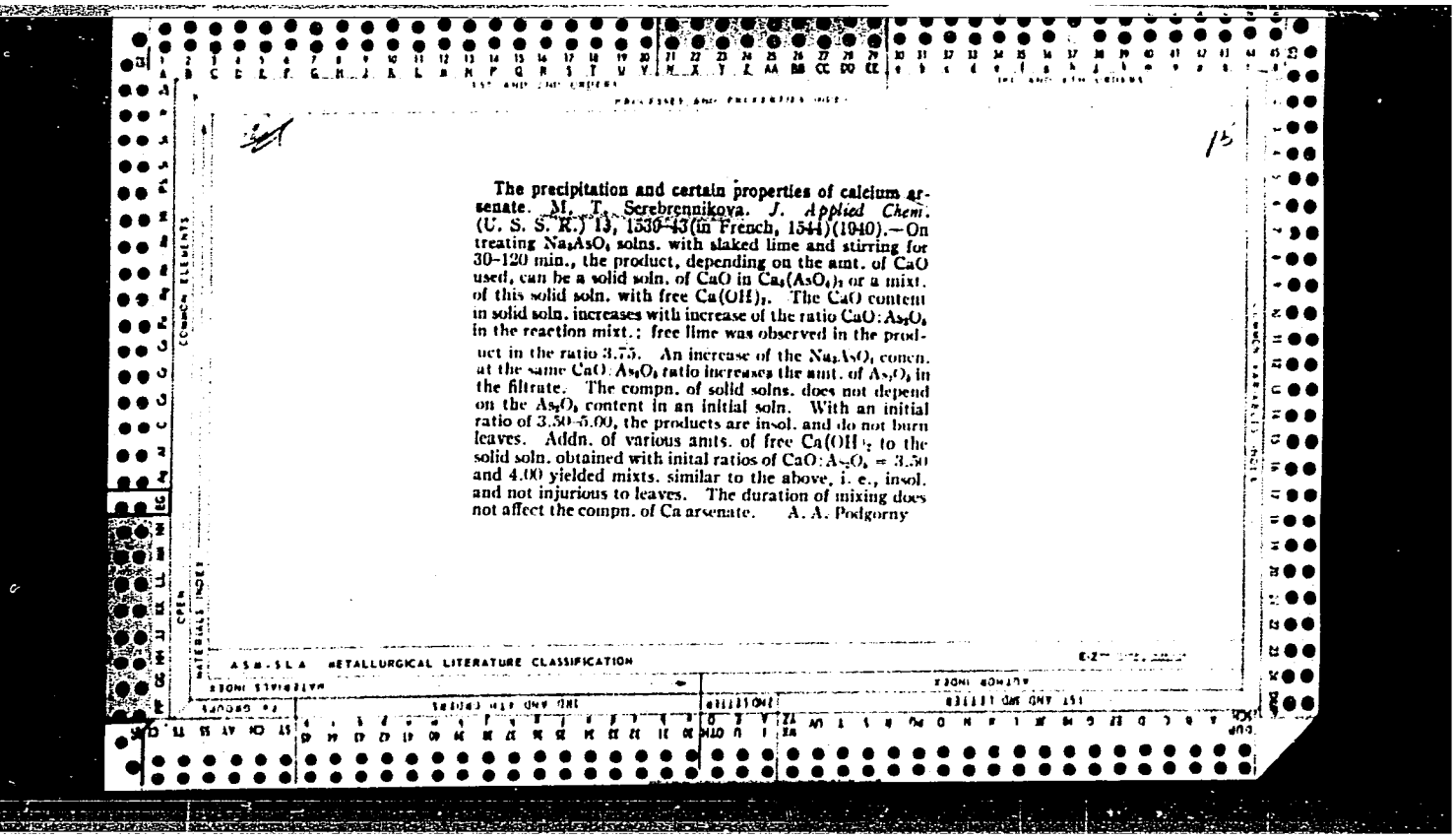
CA

2

The vapor pressure of saturated solutions and solubilities in the system $CaO-P_2O_5-H_2O$. A. P. Belopol'skii, M. T. Berebrennikova and A. V. Bilevich. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 13, 3-8 (in French, 8) (1940); cf. *C. A.* 31, 8250⁹.—In the system $CaO-P_2O_5-H_2O$ at 25°, the solid phase contains P_2O_5 34.47 and CaO 5.8%, and the soln. is satd. with $CaHPO_4$ and $Ca(H_2PO_4)_2$; at 50.7° the solid phase contains P_2O_5 29.47 and CaO 5.69%; at 80°, P_2O_5 30.30 and CaO 5.65%. At 98° the solid phase at the point of satn. with $CaHPO_4$ and $Ca(H_2PO_4)_2$ contains P_2O_5 40.04 and CaO 5.60%. At 98° the vapor pressure of the system is greater than that of pure phosphoric acid soln. contg. the same quantity of P_2O_5. This difference in vapor pressure decreases with decreasing temp. and practically disappears at 25°.

A. A. Poliakova

A.S.T.M. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



The precipitation and certain properties of calcium arsenate. M. T. Serebrennikova. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 13, 1539-43(in French, 1544)(1940).—On treating Na_3AsO_4 solns. with slaked lime and stirring for 30–120 min., the product, depending on the amt. of CaO used, can be a solid soln. of CaO in $Ca_3(AsO_4)_2$ or a mixt. of this solid soln. with free $Ca(OH)_2$. The CaO content in solid soln. increases with increase of the ratio $CaO:As_2O_5$ in the reaction mixt.; free lime was observed in the product in the ratio 3.75. An increase of the Na_3AsO_4 concn. at the same $CaO:As_2O_5$ ratio increases the amt. of As_2O_5 in the filtrate. The compn. of solid solns. does not depend on the As_2O_5 content in an initial soln. With an initial ratio of 3.50–5.00, the products are insol. and do not burn leaves. Addn. of various amts. of free $Ca(OH)_2$ to the solid soln. obtained with inital ratios of $CaO:As_2O_5 = 3.50$ and 4.00 yielded mixts. similar to the above, i. e., insol. and not injurious to leaves. The duration of mixing does not affect the compn. of Ca arsenate. A. A. Podgorny

SEREBRENNIKOVA, M. T.

"Deposition of Ca and Mg from Precarbonated Solutions of Na_2SO_4," A. P. Belopol'skiy M. T. Serebrennikova, M. N. Shul'gina, Works of the Sci Inst of Fert and Insectofung im Ya. V. Samoylov, 1940, No 144, pp 177-84 Khim Referat Zhur IV, No 6, 83-4 (1941) (SEE: Inst. Insect/Fung. in Ya. V. Samoylov)

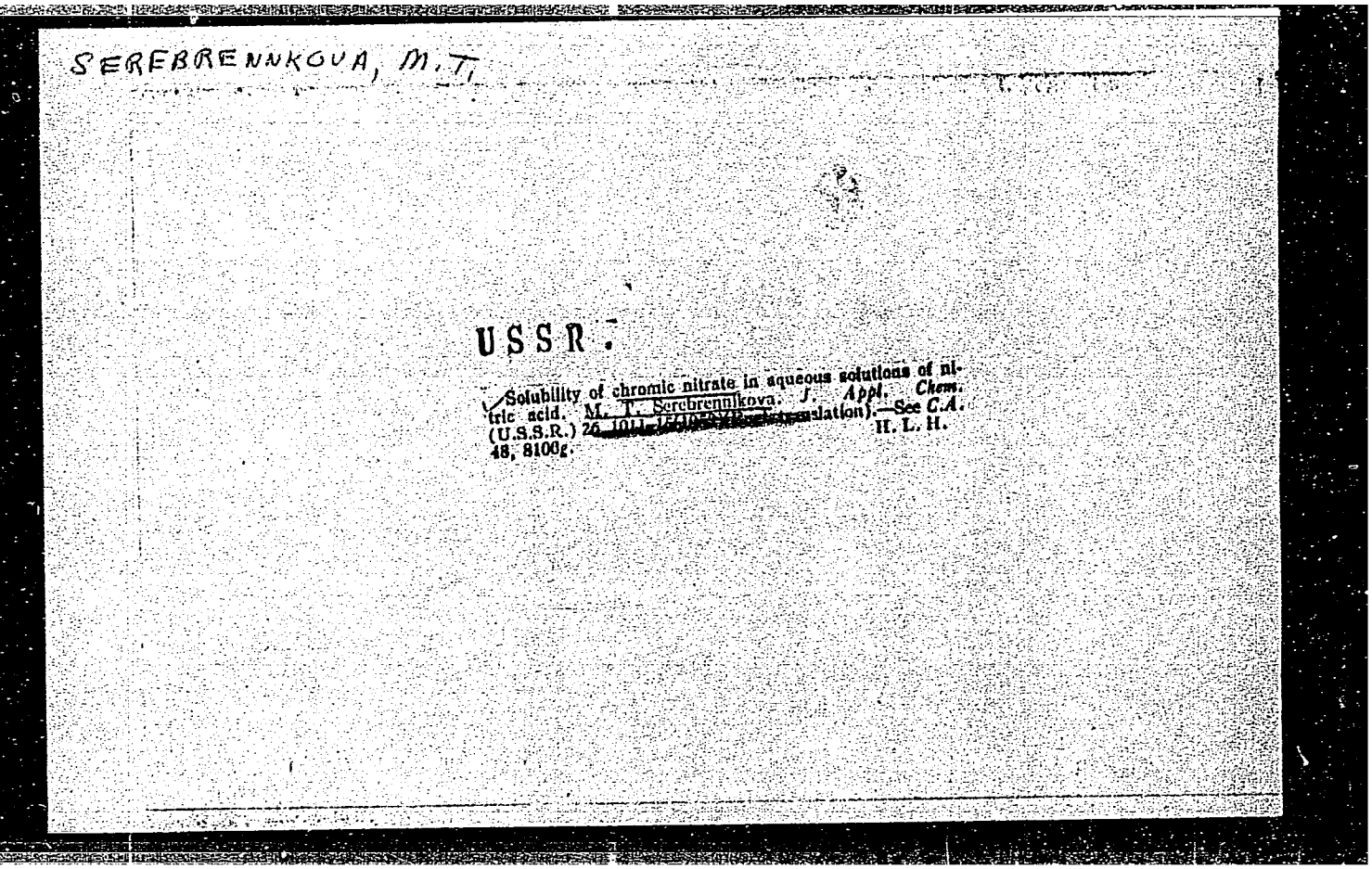
SO: U-237/49, 8 April 1949

Serebrennikova, M.T.

BERESKOV,G.K., doktor khimicheskikh nauk; RITTER,L.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SEREBRENNIKOVA,M.T., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Oxygen contact process for the manufactue of sulfuric anhydride (sulfur trioxide) Khim.prom.no.1:8-12 Ja'47. (MLRA 8:12)

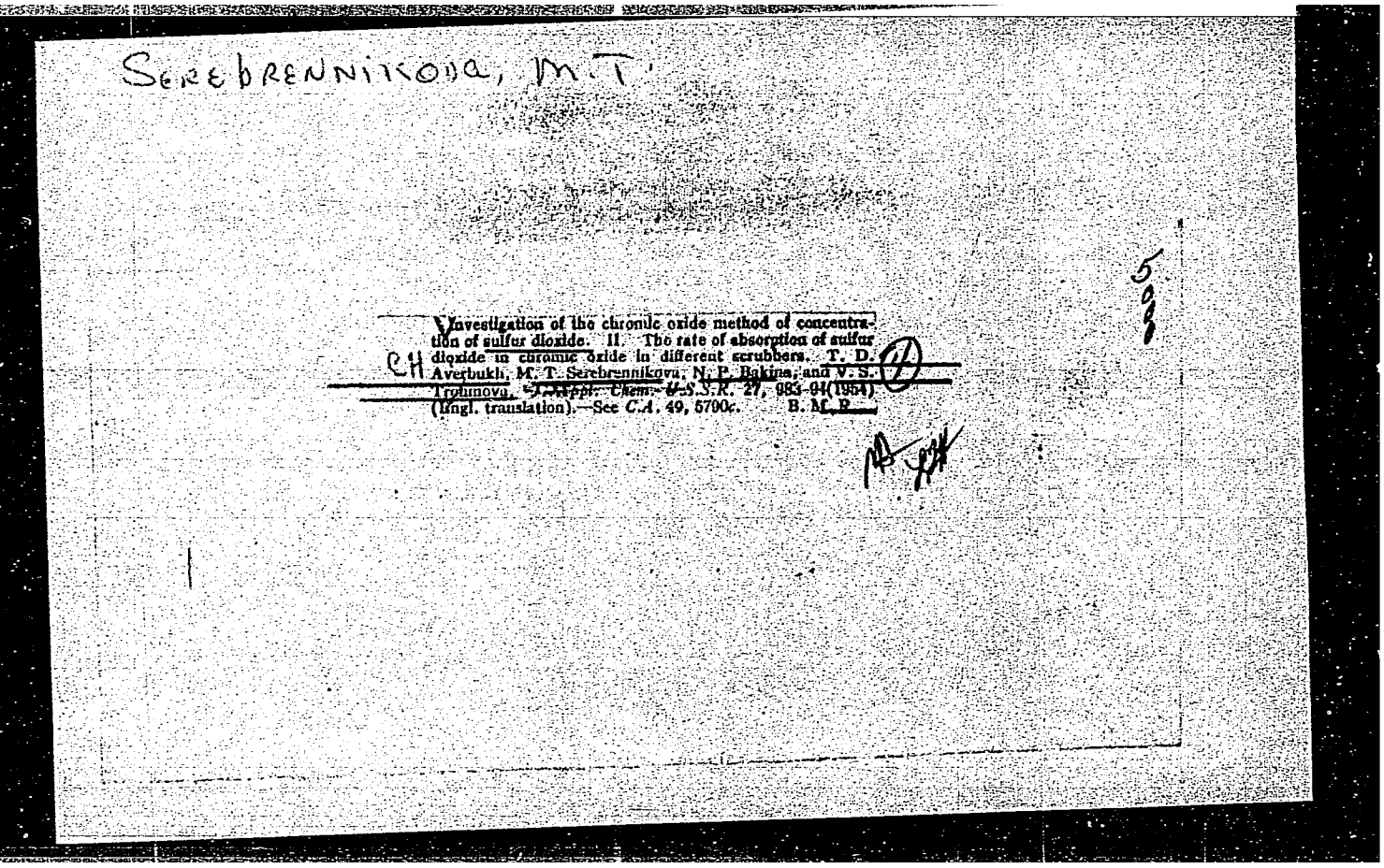
1. Nauchnyy institut po udobreniyam i insektofungisidam
(Sulfur trioxide)



SEREBRENNKOVA, M.T.

USSR

Solubility of chromic nitrate in aqueous solutions of nitric acid. M. T. Serebrennikova. *J. Appl. Chem.* (U.S.S.R.) 26, 1011–[illegible] (translation).—See *C.A.* 48, 8100g. H. L. H.



Serebrennikova, M. T.

Investigation of the chromic oxide method of concentration of sulfur dioxide. II. The rate of absorption of sulfur dioxide in chromic oxide in different scrubbers. T. D. Averbukh, M. T. Serebrennikova, N. P. Bakina, and V. S. Trofimova. *J. Appl. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 27, 983-91(1954) (Engl. translation).—See *C.A.* 49, 5790c. B. M. R.

SEREBRENNIKOVA, M. T.

USSR

Investigation of the chromic oxide method of concentration of sulfur dioxide. II. The rate of absorption of sulfur dioxide in chromic oxide in different scrubbers. T. D. Averbukh, M. T. Serebrennikova, N. P. Bakina, and V. S. Trofimova. *Zhur. Prikład. Khim.*, 27, 1042-55(1954); cf. *C.A.* 47, 10202*h*.—The over-all coeff., K_y, of the absorption of SO_2 in basic chromic sulfate was detd. at room temp. in the following types of scrubbers: (a) a vertical tower, 10 cm. in diam., packed with 17-mm. Raschig rings with a total area of 2.28 sq. m.; (b) towers filled with wooden grids, total area 2.28 sq. m.; (c) revolving disks, parallel to the direction of flow (20 r.p.m., 0.5 sq. m. wetted area) and perpendicular to the direction of flow (17 r.p.m., 0.35 sq. m.) (cf. Agarev, *C.A.* 46, 3809*a*). The liquid and gas films enter into the absorption process which is assumed to be a slowly reversible reaction through the entire depth of the diffusion layer of the type $K < D_1 < D_l$ (cf. Pozin, *C.A.* 42, 15*h*). K_y is a linear function of the liquor and the gas rates in all absorbers. It is but little effected by the temp. (up to 40°) and decreases as the concns. of the absorbent and SO_2 in the gas (1–10%) increase. The latter is ascribed to a deviation from Henry's law. K_y is about the same in a and c but it is 2 times as large in b. —I. Bencowitz

SOV/80-32-2-9/56

AUTHORS: Serebrennikova, M.T., Volynko, L.P., Lobatsevich, E.V.

TITLE: Study of the Solubility in the Systems $CrCl_3$ - NaCl - H_2O and $Cr(NO_3)_3$ - $NaNO_3$ - H_2O (Izucheniye rastvorimosti v sistemakh $CrCl_3$ - NaCl - H_2O i $Cr(NO_3)_3$ - $NaNO_3$ - H_2O)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1959, Vol XXXII, Nr 2, pp 291-297 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: During the reduction of sodium monochromate in a hydrochloric medium $CrCl_3$ is formed, in a nitric acid medium $Cr(NO_3)_3$. The separation of these salts is investigated here in order to produce chromium oxide from them by decomposition. The investigations were conducted by the isothermal method. The isotherms show a sharp lowering of the solubility of the chromium nitrate in the solution. It has been shown that a residue of 2% of $NaNO_3$ can not be eliminated from the solution, if the content of $Cr(NO_3)_3$ is increased to 59.38% which corresponds to the composition of its crystallized form. The residue of $NaNO_3$ interacts with chromium oxide forming sodium mono- and bichromate which lowers the output of chromium oxide. The investigations may serve as the base for the

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Study of the Solubility in the Systems $CrCl_3$ - NaCl - H_2O and $Cr(NO_3)_3$ - $NaNO_3$ - H_2O

development of technological processess for the production of chromium oxide.
There are 4 graphs, 2 tables, and 4 references, 3 of which are Soviet and 1 German.

SUBMITTED: June 21, 1957

SEREBRENNIKOVA, N.G.

The chemical nature and some properties of the adrenocorticotropic hormone of cattle hypophyses. L. M. Broude, T. S. Sakhatskaya, and N. G. Serebrennikova (All-Union Inst. Exptl. Endocrinol., Moscow). Problemy Endokrinologii i Gormonoterapii 19, 461–8(1954).—Two prepns. of adrenocorticotropic hormone (ACTH) were used; one was obtained by the combined, modified methods of Li, *et al.* (*C.A.* 37, 6025⁶) and Fishman (*C.A.* 41, 3164*f*) the other was a lyophilized prepn. of a com. Moscow prepn. By paper chromatography, CCl_3CO_2H pptn., and electrodialysis it was established that prepns. of ACTH obtained from the hypophyses of cattle differ and consist partly of a protein and partly an albumose. By electrodialysis there was isolated from the lyophilized prepn. a fraction 10 times as active as the original prepn. Paper-chromatographic distribution indicates that this fraction is identical with the most mobile of the 3 fractions into which the original ACTH prepn. can be sepd. chromatographically. A simple method for the sepn. of the active from the inactive part of the lyophilized prepn. is presented.
B. S. Levine

SAKHATSKAYA, T.S. (Moskva); SEREBRENNIKOVA, N.G. (Moskva)

Effect of partial acid and peptic hydrolysis of an ACTH preparation on its biological activity. Probl. endok. i gorm. 2 no.1:64-68 Ja-F '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Iz Vsesoyuznogo instituta eksperimental'noy endokrinologii (dir. - prof. Ye.A.Vasyukova)
(ACTH,
eff. of partial acid & peptic hydrolysis (Rus))

Serebrinnikova, N. G.

MD

Preparation of highly active homogeneous fraction of adrenocorticotropin (ACTH). N. G. Serebrennikova. *Problemy Endokrinol. i Gormonoterap.* 2, No. 1, 97–8(1956). —A prepn. contg. 4 units ACTH activity/mg. was purified by adsorption of active fraction on kieselguhr. The purified active fraction (50–60 units/mg.) was further fractionated on a kieselguhr column, and a chromatographically homogeneous fraction with 30 units/mg. activity was obtained. J. A. Stekol

(1)

Biochem Dept, A-U Inst. Exptl. Endocrinology

SEREBRENNIKOVA, N. G.

"The Effect of the Adrenocorticotropic and Somatotropic Hormones on the Proteolytic Enzymes of the Liver."

Theses of the Proceedings of the Annual Scientific Sessions 23-26 March 1959 (All-Union Institute of Experimental Endocrinology)

From the Department of Biochemistry (Head--Senior Scientific Worker, Ye. A. Kolli) of the All-Union Institute of Experimental Endocrinology (Director--Professor Ye. A. Vasyukova).

9.9100

S/169/61/000/003/015/022
A005/A005

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, 1961, No. 3, p. 28, # 3G247

AUTHORS: Rudina, M. P., Serebrennikova, N. I.

TITLE: The Structure of the Ionosphere According to the Sped up Recording of Ionograms

PERIODICAL: "Tr. Sibirsk. fiz.-tekh. in-ta pri Tomskom un-te", 1959, No. 37, pp. 363-368

TEXT: Results are presented from a comparison of ionograms taken at Tomsk by the manual station at hourly times and ionograms recorded with intervals of 10 min by the panoramic station of the N. D. Bulatov system at stable state (March 4-5, 1956) and disturbed state (April 23) of the ionosphere. It is shown that the sped up observations by the panoramic station give a more detailed information on the ionosphere structure and high-speed processes.

/B

N. P.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 1/1

89079
S/169/61/000/001/007/011
A005/A001

9,9842 (also 1046)

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, 1961, No. 1, p. 21, # 1G196

AUTHOR: Serebrennikova, N. I.

TITLE: Some Anomalous Types of Ionograms at the Motion of Large Inhomogeneities

PERIODICAL: Tr. Sibirsk. fiz.-tekhn. in-ta pri Tomskom un-te, 1959, No. 37, pp. 388-389

TEXT: Interpreting the ionograms of the Tomsk ionospheric station, the author explains reflections from the levels located higher than the F2-layer to be inclined reflections from large moving inhomogeneities in the ionosphere. The speed of motion is of the order of some ten kilometers per hour.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 1/1

ACCESSION NR: AT4013057 S/3058/62/000/041/0055/0061

AUTHOR: Serebrennikova, N. I.

TITLE: Electron concentration profiles of the F layer of the ionosphere according to data of the Tomskaya ionosfernaya stantsiya (Tomsk Ionspheric Station)

SOURCE: Tomsk. Universitet. Sibirskiy fizikotekhnicheskiy institut. Trudy*, no. 41, 1962. Rezul'taty*obrabotki materialov po issledovaniyu ionosfery*i magnitnogo polya Zemli za period MGG i MGS, 55-61

TOPIC TAGS: ionosphere, atmospheric, ionization, F layer, F layer electron concentration, electron concentration profile, electron concentration altitude dependence, vertical pulse sounding method

ABSTRACT: At the present time, the electron concentration distribution as a function of height is being investigated by means of rockets, artificial Earth satellites and the verticle-pulse-sounding method. Since rocket measurements are episodic importance attaches to the study of the N(h) profiles by the vertical-pulse-sounding method. In this article, the author considers certain preliminary results of a calculation of N(h) profiles, made by the Budenn method (K. G. Budenn, A Method for Determining the Variation of Electron Density with Height (N(z) Curves) from Curves of Equivalent Height against Frequency (h'(f) Curves). Re-

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ACCESSION NR: AT4013057

port on the Physics of the Ionosphere, Cambridge, 1955, p. 332-339.), on the basis of observations carried out at the Tomsk ionospheric Station. The Budenn method is one of a class of integral equation methods, consisting essentially of the following: the integral equation:

$$h'(f) = \int_0^h \mu'(f, N)\, dh, \qquad (1)$$

(where K' is the group index of refraction, h' is the apparent height, f is the probe frequency (sounding frequency), and N is the electron concentration) is presented in matrix form. The further solution of the problem resolves itself to the calculation of the elements of a matrix and to the inversion of this matrix. Discussed in the article are the mean-monthly profile for ten days of the month of June, 1957; the annual variation of noon and midnight values of electron density for 1957; and the electron concentration distribution at the evening maximum for July-August 1957, according to data of the Tomsk Ionospheric Station. Original article has: 4 figures and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut, Tomskiy gosudarstvenny*y universitet im. V. V. Kuyby*sheva (Siberian Physicotechnical Institute, Tomsk State University)

Card 2/3

SEREBRENNIKOVA, N. L.: Master Tech Sci (diss) -- "Pre-reinforcement in the working of thick inclined coal seams". Moscow, 1958. 17 pp (All-Union Sci Res Coal Inst VUGI), 150 copies (KL, No 13, 1959, 107)

AID P - 2287

Subject : USSR/Chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 152 - 13/21

Authors : Kuznetsov, S. I., O. V. Serebrennikova, and K. V. Kakovskaya

Title : Interaction of bauxite and kaolin with calcium hydroxide

Periodical: Zhur. prikl. khim., 28, no.3, 317-319, 1955

Abstract : Preliminary calcination of bauxite and kaolin increases the yield of alumina. However, calcination and use of large quantities of $Ca(OH)_2$ make the cost prohibitive for industrial use. Five references (1 Russian: 1936)

Institution: Ural Polytechnic Institute (im. S. M. Kirov)

Submitted : O 12, 1953

KUZNETSOV, S.I.; SEREBRENNIKOVA, O.V.; KAKOVSKAYA, K.V.

Accelerating the decomposition of aluminate solutions by inoculating them with aluminum hydroxides and oxides. Zhur.prikl.khim. 30:no.2: 195-200 F '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1.Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M. Kirova.
(Aluminates)

SEREBRENNIKOVA, O. V.

The effect of some factors on the kinetics of decomposition of aluminates and on the crystal coarseness of the resultant aluminum hydroxide / S. I. Kuznetsov, O. V. Serebrennikova, and V. A. Dervyankin. Zhur. Prikl. Khim., 30, 935-6(1957); cf. C.A. 51, 10280i.—The effect of the following variables on the degree of decompn. k of aluminate solns. was investigated: the temp. range; concn. C; caustic ratio $\alpha = (Na_2O_{caustic})/(Al_2O_3)$; and the "seed" ratio $\beta = (Al_2O_3 \text{ seeded})/(Al_2O_3 \text{ in the soln.})$ The values of k were plotted as a function of the duration of decompn. t at different temps. of solns. with different values of α and β. k was practically independent of the temp. in the ranges of 57–40° and 73–55° for solns. with α up to 1.53 and β between 0.1 and 1.4. In solns. with α above 1.53 and up to 1.80 and $\beta = 1.4$ k rose more rapidly with t than in solns. with $\beta = 0.1$; in the former there was no inhibition period, whereas in the latter and in solns. with β less than 0.1 the inhibition period increased as β decreased. k increased more rapidly and to higher values as β increased from 0.1 to 1.4. The difference was most pronounced in solns. with β 0.1 and 0.05. Increasing β and lowering C simultaneously resulted in an increase in the dk/dt to a greater extent than by either variable alone. Thus the value of dk/dt was the same in solns. contg. Na_2O 91.5 and 133.0 and Al_2O_3 92.0 and 134.5 g./l. with α 1.79 and 1.58 and β 1.4 and 1.0–0.05. Increasing simultaneously β and the temp. increased dk/dt very little, especially in solns. with higher values of C.

I. Bencowitz

5

Ural Polytech. Inst. im. Kirov

SEREBRENNIKOVA, O.V.

VOL'F, F.F. [deceased]; SEREBRENNIKOVA, O.V.

Influence of the accumulating impurities on the decomposition process of aluminate solutions. Trudy Ural.politekh.inst. no.58:28-35 '57.
(Alkali metal aluminates) (MIRA 11:4)
(Solution (Chemistry))

SOV/137-57-10-18787

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 10, p 49 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Kuznetsov, S.I., Antipin, L.N., Sryvalin, I.T., Serebrennikova, O.V., Derevyankin, V.A.

TITLE: Properties of Aluminate Solutions (Svoystva alyuminatnykh rastvorov)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Ural'skogo politekhn. in-ta, 1957, Nr 58, pp 36-50

ABSTRACT: A study is made of the properties of aluminate solutions for density, viscosity, electrical conductivity (C) and surface tension. Subjected to the investigation were solutions containing ~30-320 g N_2O_{total}/liter and 15-320 g Al_2O_3/liter, with a basicity of 1.48-3.53. The solutions are made by dissolution of grade A_{oo} Al in chemically-pure caustic. These properties of the aluminate solutions are measured at 30, 40, 50, 60, and 80°C. Density is determined by pycnometer, viscosity by the Ostwald viscosimeter, and electrical conductivity by the Kohlrausch bridge. Surface tension is determined by the method of maximum pressure of air bubbles (the "Rebinder" instrument). An investigation of aluminate solutions of various molar Na_2O_{total} Al_2O_3 ratios in accordance with strength show that

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Properties of Aluminate Solutions

at first specific C rises with Na_2O concentration, attaining a maximum at 90-140 g Na_2O_{total}/liter, and then declines. The molar C of aluminate solutions drops smoothly as concentration rises. Molar C decreases with increasing Al_2O_3 concentration in the solution. As temperature rises, the C maximum shifts toward higher concentrations. The viscosity of aluminate solutions containing up to 100 g Na_2O_{total}/liter at various Al_2O_3 concentrations is virtually the same as the viscosity of NaOH solutions of the same strengths. The high values of the molar C of aluminate solutions and the low values of the energies of activation bear witness to the fact that the predominant Na^+ solutions in dilute solutions are also accompanied by a smaller amount of OH^-. Viscosity is determined primarily by the large and sluggish aluminate anions. As temperature rises, the density of the aluminate solutions shows a linear decrease. In dilute solutions, the energies of activation, ϵ_ℓ and ϵ_η are 400-700 cal/mole, while in strong solutions they differ and depend upon the Na_2O:Al_2O_3 ratio. Surface tension rises with concentration and drops as temperature rises.

Card 2/2

O. B.

SEREBRENNIKOVA, O.V.

Interaction of calcium carbonate with sodium hydroxide of aqueous solutions. Trudy Ural.politekh.inst. no.58:57-67 '57.
(Calcium carbonate) (MIRA 11:4)
(Sodium hydroxide)

KHODAK, L.P.; KUZNETSOV, S.I.; IVANOV, A.I.; SEMENNIKOVA, O.V.; MOLEVA, N.G.

Obtaining alumina from blast furnace slags rich in the compound. Izv.Sib.otd.AN SSSR no.2:19-28 '59. (MIRA 12:7)
(Alumina) (Slag)

KUZNETSOV, S.I.; SEREBRENNIKOVA, O.V.; KOZHEVNIKOV, G.N.

Effect of cation exchangers on the stability of aluminate solutions. Zhur.prikl.khim. 34 no.10:2342-2345 O '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Aluminates) (Ion exchange)

SEREBRENNIKOVA, O.V.; KUZNETSOV, S.I.

Decomposition of high concentration aluminate solutions.
TSvet. met. 37 no.11:65-70 N '64. (MIRA 18:4)

AKOL'ZIN, L.Ye.; BEDILO, V.Ye.; BOROZDOV, I.A.; VINARSKIY, I.S.; GOLOVATYUK, S.A.; NIKOLAYEV, G.P. Prinimali uchastiye: DATSUN, N.V.; ZHEGOV, V.T.; IVANITSKAYA, S.Yu.; KOMISSAROV, M.A.; KALINCHUK, I.G.; LISHBERGOV, V.D.; SERKEBRENNIKOVA, S.O.; FILIN, V.D. DUGIN, Ye.V., otv.red.; DUKALOV, M.F., red.; BUBYR', V.A., red.; TYUTYUNIK, Ya.I., red.; VARSHAVSKIY, I.N., red.; MONIN, M.I., red.; PANCHENKO, A.I., red.; BELYAYEV, F.R., red.; RABINKOVA, L.K., red.izd-va; BOLDYREVA, Z.L., tekhn.red.

[Types of mine cross section] Tipovye secheniia gornykh vyrabotok. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu. Vol.5. [Cross section of mines with reinforced-concrete supports and hinge-hung crossbars for 1-, 2- and 3-ton railroad cars] Secheniia vyrabotok, zakreplennykh zhelezobetonnymi stoikami s sharnirno-podvesnym vekhniakom, dlia 1-, 2- i 3-tonnykh vagonetok. 1960. 411 p. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Khar'kov. Gosudarstvennyy proyektnyy institut Yuzhgiproshakht. (Mine timbering)

SEREBRENNIKOVA, T. nauchnyy sotrudnik; CHORTANIDI, V., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Observations on the demand for clothing and shoes. Sov. torg. 35 no.8:37-40 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut torgovli i obshchestvennogo pitaniya.

(Shoe industry) (Clothing industry)