SEREBRENNIKOVA, T. A.

"Condensation et polymorisation des aldehydes et acides a, b non satures. II. Condensation des aidehydes hexa- et tetra- hydrobenzoiques avec l'acroleine." Cherline, S. M., Berline, A. J., Sserebrennikova, T. A., et Rabinovitch, F. E. (p. 15)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Obschei Khimii) 1938, Volume 8, No. I

SEREBRENNIKOVA, T. A.

"Condensation et polymerisation des aldehydes et acides a, b non satures. III. Polymerisation de l'acroleine et de l'acide acrylique et structure de leurs demeres." Cherline, S. M., Berline, A. J., Serebrennikova, T. A., et Rabinovitch, F. E, (p. 34)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Obschei Khimii) 1938, Volume 8, No. I

SEREBRENIKOVA, T. A.

62/49T15

USSR/Chemistry - Zingerone Mar 49

"Derivatives of Zingerone, II," A. Ya. Berlin, S. M. Sherlin (deceased), T. A. Serebrenikova, All-Union Sci Res Chemicopher Inst imeni S. Ordzhonikidze, Moscow, 7 1/2 pp

"Zhur Obshch Khim" Vol XIX, No 3

Synthesized a number of compounds similar to zingerone (3-methoxy-4-hydroxyphenylethyl methyl ketone). Found that increasing the acid character of the phenol hydroxyl, accumulation of hydroxyl groups in the molecule, and change of the distribution of substituents

62/49T15

USSR/Chemistry - Zingerone (Contd) Mar 49

in the aromatic nucleus of the zingerone had a negative influence on the intensity of the pungent taste. Submitted 5 Sep 47.

62/49T15

SEREBRENNIKOVA, T. A. Apr 49

USSR/Chemistry - Zingerone
Organic Compounds

"Zingerone Derivatives, III," A. Ya. Berlin, S. M. Sherlin (deceased), T. A. Serebrennikova, All-Union Sci Res Chemicophar Inst imeni S. Ordzhonikidze, Moscow, 9¼ pp

"Zhur Obshch Khim" Vol XIX, No 4

Synthesized a series of these compounds, characterized by the length of the alkoxyl groups, by the presence of an amino group in the aromatic nucleus in place of a phenol hudroxyl, and by a change in the position of the carbonyl group in the side chain. Discovered that the approach of the carbonyl group to the aromatic nucleus in one link of the side chain did not result in a debilitation of the caustic taste of these compounds Submitted 12 Sep 47.

PA 65/49T32

AUTHORS: Oppel', V. V., Serebrenikova, T. P. SOV/20-122-2-29/42

TITLE: The Structural Proteins of Smooth Muscles (Strukturnyye belki gladkoy myshtsy)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 122, Nr 2, pp 271 - 274 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The problem mentioned in the title remains insufficiently investigated particularly with regard to the muscles of the intestines. Even the problem whether the contractile protein complex in this case is the same as the actomyosin complex of a somatic muscle has not yet been solved. In the present paper the authors give the first results of their investigations, which they undertook separately during the same time, on the proteins of both kinds of muscles with dogs. They resumed the interrupted investigations of the first author which he has been dealing with since 1941. At the same time it was found out, that the "myosin" of a smooth muscle of the stomach differs from two other "myosins" by a higher content of nitrogen-free substances bound with protein, then by a reduced tendency to gel formation, further by a less pronounced viscosity anomaly

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of the "myosin" of the smooth muscle and finally by a smaller **viscosity index.** . In the present paper muscles from the stomach and from the thigh were used to obtain salting-out curves of the proteins. The method is taken from reference 1. The protein salting-out was demonstrated by the differences of the extinctions, which were spectrophotometrically determined. The resulting curves (Fig 1) showed many peaks, each of them corresponding to the salting-out of a protein. The technical details are described in reference 12. Extracts from cut up and homogenized muscles (by means of 0.5 M KCl + 0.01 M KH_2PO_4 + + 0.02 M Na_2HPO_4, pH 7.0 - 7.1) were subjected to a long lasting dialysis at 0^o. Altogether 28 - 29 solutions $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ of different concentration (zone 10 - 70 percent of the saturation of the solution) were used. Figure 1 shows examples of the salting-out of one and the same extract. Proteins from the myogenic and even more from the myoalbumin type remained not salted out. Based on the results the authors came to the following conclusions: 1) By a

fractionated salting-out with $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ it is possible to obtain deviating curves. 2) Somatic muscles produce 8 peaks, among them the peak of the actomyosin(peak Nr 1) is particularly high. 3) The smooth muscles develop 9 - 10 peaks. From these the peaks a and b have no homologous points among the curve peaks of the somatic muscles. The proteins which cause these peaks are precipitated at lower concentration (16 and 25% of saturation). There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 8 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut evolyutsionnoy fiziologii im. I. M. Sechenova Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Evolutionary Physiology imeni I.M. Sechenov, AS USSR)

PRESENTED: April 28, 1958, by L.A.Orbeli, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: June 17, 1958

OPPEL', V.V.; SEREBRENIKOVA, T.P.

Contractile proteins of the smooth muscle. Biokhimiia 24 no.4:648-657 Jl-Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Institut evolyutsionnoy fiziologii im. I.M.Sechenova Akademii nauk SSSR, Leningrad.
(MUSCLE PROTEINS)

SEREBRENNIKOVA, T. P., KHLYUSTINA, T. B., and OPPEL, V. V. (USSR)

"Some Structural Proteins in the Smooth Muscles of Mammals."

Report presented at the 5th International Biochemistry Congress, Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961

OPPEL', V.V.; SEREBRENNIKOVA, T.P.

Structural proteins of transversostriated muscles in animals of the chordate type. Biokhimiia 26 no.4:608-614 Jl-Ag '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Institute of Evolutionary Physiology, Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Leningrad.
(MUSCLES) (PROTEINS)

SEBRYAKOVA, I.P.

Structural proteins of the cardiac muscle. Biokhimiia 27 no.6:977-983 N-D '62. (MIRA 17:2)

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

SEREBRENNIKOVA, V. I. and BIRKOVS'KIY, Yu. Ye.

"A Study of 'Sanazin' in the Treatment of Chronic Dysentery in Children," Pediatriya, Akusherstvo i Ginekologiya, Vol 2, 1952, pp 17, 18.

Sam[illegible], V. I.

"Resistance of the Sonne Dysentery Bacillus to Sulfonamide"
Vrachebnoye Delo, No 6, 1953, pp 541-544

A study was made of 167 strains of Sonne dysentery bacilli gathered from young children between 1949 and 1951. Of these strains 35.3 percent were resistant to sulfonamide against 80.5 percent of bacilli from the Flexner group obtained from similar patients. Of the Sonne group from children treated with sulfonamide, 65.5 percent were resistant, but only 25.5 percent coming from nontreated children were resistant. Passed through mice, the (susceptible) Sonne strains, after treatment with sulfonamide, acquired resistance. Resistant strains, passed through non-treated animals, were completely protected. Results obtained in the laboratory do not always agree with those observed in practice. (RZhBiol, No 2, 1954)

SO: Sum. 492, 12 May 55

SEREBRENNIKOVA, V.I.

GROMASHEVSKIY, L.V., professor, otvetstvennyy redaktor; DYACHENKO, S.S., professor, redaktor; YELSHINA, M.A., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk, redaktor; ZAYDENBERG, Ye.G., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk, redaktor; PADALKA, B.Ya., professor, redaktor; SEREBRENNIKOVA, V.I., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk, redaktor; SORVINA, L.Ye., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk, redaktor; TEREKHOV, S.N., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk, redaktor; KHOMENKO, G.I., professor, redaktor; ZATULOVSKIY, B.G., redaktor; LOKHMATYY, Ye.G., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Dysentery; a collection of scientific papers] Dizenteriia; ob"edinennyi sbornik nauchnykh rabot. Kiev, Gos.med. izd-vo USSR, 1956. 265 p. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Kiyevskiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii. 2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Gromashevskiy)
(DYSENTERY)

SEREBRENNIKOVA, V.N.

Treating the umbilical cord stump in newborn with a sodium chloride powder. Pediatriia 39 no.1:79 Ja-F '56. (MLRA 10:1)
(UMBILICUS) (SALT)

SEREBRENNIKOVA, V.I.; PONOMAREVA, G.Ye.; LUR'YE, T.A.

Carrying of dysentery germs by healthy persons. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun.,supplement for 1956:51-52 '57 (MIRA 11:3)
(SHIGELLA)

BIRKOVSKIY, Yu.Ye., kand.med.nauk; SEREBRENNIKOVA, V.I., kand.med.nauk

Etiological features of dysentery cases in the Ukraine during the past 10 years. Vrach.delo supplement '57:78-79 (MIRA 11:3)

1. Kiyevskiy institut epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny.
(UKRAINE--DYSENTERY)

SORVINA, L.Ye.; SEREBRENNIKOVA, V.I.; YASHCHENKO, K.V.; KOLESNIKOVA, N.I.

Review of "Problems in the epidemiology, prevention, and clinical treatment of enteric infections." Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 28 no.9:129-131 S '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(INTESTINES—DISEASES)

SEREBRENNIKOVA, V.I.

Resistance of dysentery germs to nitrofurazone. Zhur.mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 29 no.3:125-126 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz Kiyevskogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii.
(SHIGELLA PARADYSENTERIAE) (FURALDEHYDE)
(BACTERIA, EFFECT OF DRUGS ON)

Serebrennikova, V. I., Ponomareva, G.YE., Barshteyn, YU. A., Pochinok, P. YA., Zaritskiy, A. M.

Continued studies of possibilities that healthy persons can be carriers of dysentery microbes.

Materialy nauchnykh konferentsii, Kiev, 1959. 288pp
(Kievskiy Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy Institut Epidemiologii i Mikrobiologii)

SEREBRENNIKOVA, V.I.; BIRYUKOVA, K.V.

"Collected papers from the Azerbaijan Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology." Reviewed by V.I.Serebrennikova, K.V.Biriukova. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 30 no.3:130-132 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:5)

(COMMUNICABLE DISEASES)

SEREBRENNIKOVA, V.I.; BIRYUKOVA, K.V.

"Collected papers of the Erivan Institute of Epidemiology and Hygiene."
Reviewed by V.I. Serebrennikova, K.V. Biriukova. Zhur.mikrobiol.,epid.
i immun. 30 no.11:137-138 N '59. (MIRA 13:3)
(ARMENIA--EPIDEMIOLOGY)

BARSHTEYN, Yu.A., kand.meditsinskikh nauk; SEREBRENNIKOVA, V.I., kand. meditsinskikh nauk; PONOMAREVA, G.Ye.

Carrying of dysentery bacilli by normal subjects; (based on an investigation of autopsy material). Sov. med. 24 no.4:93-97 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Iz Kiyevskogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii.
(DYSENTERY)

SEREBRENNIKOVA, V.I., kand.med.nauk

Survival of dysentery microbes in water. Vrach.delo no.4:431 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Kiyevskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii.
(DYSENTERY--BACTERIOLOGY)

SEREBRENNIKOVA, V.I.; BIRYUKOVA, K.V.

Review of the 1958 "Collected Papers" published by the Moldavian branch of the All-Union Society of Microbiologists, Epidemiologists and Specialists in Infectious Diseases. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. 31 no.11:162-164 N '60. (MIRA 14:6)
(COMMUNICABLE DISEASES)

SEREBRENNIKOVA, V.I., kand.med.nauk; PONOMAREVA, G.Ye.; POCHINOK, P.Ya., kand.med.nauk; ZARITSKIY, A.M.

On the carrying of dysentery microbes by healthy subjects; clinical, immunological, and epidemiological observations. Sov. med. 24 no. 2:69-75 F '61. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz Kiyevskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii (zamestitel' direktora po nauchnoy chasti - prof. L.V. Gromashevskiy).
(DYSENTERY)

SEREBRENNIKOVA, V.I.; SHIMANSKIY, O.V.

Conference on problems in the control of intestinal infections. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 32 no.5:154-156 My '61. (MIRA 14:6)

(INTESTINES--DISEASES)

ROZENBOYM, G.B., inzh.; SEREBRENNIKOVA, Ye.A., inzh.; TREGUB, Ye.S., inzh.

Enamel lactate films for finishing ship structures. Sudostroenie 27 no.12:49-51 D '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Protective coatings) (Shipbuilding)

L 42895-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(v)/EWP(j)/T/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k) IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP6029809 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0229/66/000/007/0051/0054

JD/WW/HM/EM/DJ/RM/JH

AUTHOR: Rozenboym, G. B.; Serebrennikova, Ye. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of freon-22 on aluminum alloys and nonmetallic materials

SOURCE: Sudostroyeniye, no. 7, 1966, 51-54

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum ~~magnesium~~ alloy, manganese containing alloy, titanium containing alloy, copper containing alloy, epoxy resin, synthetic material, insulating material/ AMg-3M alloy, AMg-5VM alloy, AMg-6 alloy, D-16AT alloy, 45MG-2 alloy

ABSTRACT: The corrosion behavior of wrought aluminum alloys AMg-3M, AMg-5VM, AMg-6, D-16AT and cast alloy 45 Mg-2 (4.8—6.5% magnesium) was tested in a circulating mixture of freon-22 and freon oil for 400 days. No visible signs of corrosion were found on AMg-3M, AMg-5V, AMg-6 alloys, and D16 alloy specimens. However, the 45Mg-2 alloy specimens corroded, but only in the first 30—90 days. This appears to be associated with a poor quality of castings. Good-quality castings are expected to be fully resistant to freon. The mechanical properties of both wrought and cast alloys were not affected by freon. In another series of experiments, several plastics, insulating materials, and epoxy compounds were tested. Specimens of 45 steel and 45Mg-2 alloy glued with cold-setting or thermosetting epoxy glue were tested in freon for 320 days. The cold-setting epoxy glue softened and specimens separated after

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.57.041

L 42895-66

ACC NR: AP6029809

30—60 days; the strength of the thermosetting epoxy glue joint dropped on the average by 28—33% after 60 days and by 37—41% after 320 days. No leaks were observed in hydraulic tests of thermosetting epoxy glue joints with a pressure of 100 kg/cm^2 for 5 min. Plastic and insulating materials were tested in freon for 30—300 days. The weight of fluorine rubber and glass-varnish cloth showed little or no change, while the weight of polysiloxane, rubber, and glass-reinforced plastic sharply increased in the first test period, which was followed by decomposition of materials. The weight change of plastic glass caprone, polyfluoroethylene-4, and vinylplastic-VN did not exceed 5% after 300 days. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. [AZ]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 001/ ATD PRESS: 5069

Card 2/2

SEREBRENNIKOVA, Ye.M. deceased 1953

Medicine See ILC

1. KORDOVER, G. A.; MIKOV, D. S.; SEREBRENNIKOVA, Ye. S.

2. USSR (600)

4. Iron Ores--Vizhay Valley

7. Report of the Ivdel' iron ore party on the prospecting in the region of themiddle course of the Vizhay River in the Northern Urals, for 1952. Izv. Glav. upr. geol. fon. no. 2 1947.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953. Unclassified.

SEREBRENNIKOVA, Ye. S. and KUSAKIN, P. S.

Microstructure of Anode Nickel Obtained by Reaction Smelting in an Electric Furnace, P. 132.

in book, Collection of Studies in the Metallurgy of Heavy Nonferrous Metals. Sverdlovsk, 1957, 168pp. (Series: Its Trudy, vyp. 1, Inst. metallurgii, Uralskiy filial, Sverdlovsk, Acad. Sci. USSR)

SOV/137-59-1-1373

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 1, p 182 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Kusakin, P. S., Serebrennikova, Ye. S.

TITLE: The Microstructure of Anodic Nickel Obtained by Means of Reactive Smelting in an Electric Furnace (Mikrostruktura anodnogo Ni, polu-chayemogo reaktsionnoy plavkoy v elektropechi)

PERIODICAL: Tr. In-ta metallurgii. Ural'skiy fil. AN SSSR, 1957, Vol 1, pp 132-135

ABSTRACT: A comparative investigation of microstructure properties of sound as well as rejected cast Ni anodes. Both anodes exhibit analogous phase-structure characteristics, but the rejected castings contain considerably greater quantities of Ni_3S_2, a compound which tends to form wide interlayers containing also NiO. Compared with the sound metal, the rejected metal also exhibits greater porosity. In order to evaluate the effect of impurities and conditions of cooling of castings on the phase composition of Ni, the microstructure of sound and rejected anodes was studied under the following conditions: a) After preliminary annealing; b) after rapid cooling of molten Ni in a massive Cu mold immersed in water; c) after slow cooling of

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The Microstructure of Anodic Nickel Obtained by Means of Reactive Smelting (cont.)

the crucible with the molten Ni in the furnace. To obtain a high-quality metal, the first stage of smelting (oxidation of S of the molten metal and burning off of C) should be carried out in a hot bath, care being taken to avoid overheating. The Ni obtained should contain minimum amounts of S and C, since the presence of significant quantities of Ni_3S_2, NiO, and C results in the formation of SO_2 and CO, which produces a spongy and blistered surface on the castings. Rapid cooling of metal which had been preliminarily soaked in a furnace for a sufficient length of time improves the quality of a casting.

V. G.

137-58-6-11484

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 6, p 33 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Mikhaylov, V.V., Bratchikov, S.G., Serebrennikova, Ye.S.

TITLE: An Investigation of the Heats of Formation of High-alumina Slags (Issledovaniye teplot obrazovaniya vysokoglinozemistykh shlakov)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Ural'skogo politekhn. in-ta, 1957, Nr 67, pp 114-123

ABSTRACT: The heats of formation of high-alumina slags used in blast-furnace smelting were determined by calorimetry. A mixture of finely-divided (-200 mesh) powders of CaO (99.7%), Al_2O_3 (99.67%) and SiO_2 (98.86%), totaling 3 g in weight, with 0.8 g added charcoal, contained in a Pt crucible, is placed in a calorimeter bomb in which an O_2 pressure of 30 atm abs is established. The mixture is ignited by an electrically heated wire. The calorimeter bomb is placed in a calorimeter. The temperature is measured to an accuracy of ±0.002°C. The heat from the combustion of the wire and the paper sleeve in which the mixture in the Pt cup is housed, is determined by comparison with control experiments. The heat capacity of the calorimeter is determined by burning benzoic acid. The fusion

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137-58-6-11484

An Investigation of the Heats of Formation of High-alumina Slags

products are slag beads of entirely homogeneous composition, a fact that is checked by measuring optical constants and by mineralogical analysis. The measurements are accurate to within ±6.0% of the value read. 12 compositions are studied, having the following % composition: 3-10 SiO_2, 35-48 CaO, and 42-62 Al_2O_3. In addition, the heats of formation of $2CaO \cdot Al_2O_3 \cdot SiO_2$, $CaO \cdot Al_2O_3$, and $5CaO \cdot 3Al_2O_3$ are determined, and are found to be 81, 36, and 43 kcal/kg, respectively. For other high-alumina slags the heat of formation is calculated by the formula $q = (1.1CaO + SiO_2)$ kcal/kg, where CaO and SiO_2 are in weight %.

I.K.

1. Slags--Heat of formation 2. Slags--Analysis 3. Colorimeters--Applications
4. Colorimeters--Equipment

Card 2/2

BERKMAN, N.S.; ORIONOV, A.A.; SEREBRENNIKOVA, Ye.Ya.; Prinimali uchastiye: SYRTSOVA, V.N.; KUZNETSOVA, Ye.S.

Granulation and fluidized bed roasting of copper charge mixtures at the Alaverdi Combine. Sbor. nauch. trud. Gintsvetmeta no.18: 321-327 '61. (MIRA 16:7)

(Alaverdi—Copper industry)
(Ore dressing)

SEREBRENNYY, G.N.; GIL'CHENKO, A.V., retsenzent; DAVYDOVA, M.A., otv. za vypusk; POPOVSKIY, Ya.D., tekhn. red.

[Modern organization of the erection of buildings from panels and blocks] Sovremennaia organizatsiia montazha zdanii iz panelei i blokov; uchebnoe psobie dlia zaochnogo povysheniia kvalifikatsii inzhenerno-tekhnicheskikh rabotnikov k programme kursa "Progressivnaia tekhnologiia i organizatsiia stroitel'nogo proizvodstva." Moskva, Vses.zaochnyi tekhniku, 1963. 157 p. (MIRA 16:12)
(Buildings, Prefabricated)

ZEN'KOV, Ivan Stepanovich, prof.; SEREBRENNYY, German Nisonovich, dots.; KORNIYENKO, V.S., inzh., nauchnyy red.; KLENDO, M.A., red.izd-va; GOL'BERG, T.M., tekhn. red.

[Examples of organization planning in construction and erection work] Primery proektirovaniia organizatsii stroitel'no-montazhnykh rabot; opyt diplomnogo proektirovaniia. Moskva, Gosstroiizdat, 1963. 170 p. (MIRA 16:12)
(Construction industry--Management)

SEREBRENNYY, G.N.; AKATOVA, V.G., red.

[Selection of the methods for constructing reinforced concrete reservoirs for dark petroleum products] Vybor metodov stroitel'stva zhelezobetonnykh rezervuarov dlia temnykh nefteproduktov. Moskva, Vysshaia shkola, 1964. 126 p. (MIRA 17:9)

KUTUKOV, A.I.,red.; GARKALENKO, K.I.,red.;GORBACHEV, I.V.,red.; YERMAKOV, P.I.,red.;OVSYANNIKOV, Yu.N.,red.;PILYUGIN, B.A.,red.;RODIONOV, I.S.,red.;RODIONOV, A.N.,red.;SEREBRIN, I.Ya.,red.; GUSEV, M.S., red. izd-va,;PROZOROVSKAYA, V.L.,tekhn. red.; SABITOV, A.,teknn.red.

[Uniform safety rules for geological surveying; compulsory for all ministries, economic councils,departments, organizations, and enterprises conducting geological studies] Edinye pravila bezopasnosti pri geologorazvedochnykh rabotakh; obiazatel'ny dlia vsekh ministerstv, sovnarkhozov, vedomstv, organizatsii i predpriiatii, vedushchikh geologicheskie raboty. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1958. 102 p.(MIRA 11:12)

1. Russia(1923- U.S.S.R.) Komitet po nadzoru za bezopasnym vedeniyem rabot v promyshlennosti i gornomu nadzoru.
(Geological surveys)

SEREBRIN, I.Ya.

Double-chisel bit for recovering sulcate samples. Biul. nauch.-tekh. inform. VIMS no.2:79 '63. (MIRA 18:2)

BELOGORODSKIY, V.A.; VAYNER, A.A.; SEREBRIN, I.Ya.

[Guide to boring and blasting operations in the making of exploratory boreholes] Rukovodstvo po burovzryvnym rabotam pri prokhodke gornorazvedochnykh vyrabotok. Sost. V.A.Belogorodskii, A.A.Vainer, I.IA.Serebrin. Moskva, Izd-vo "Nedra," 1964. 231 p. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metodiki i tekhniki razvedki.

SELADIN, V.N.; SHCHUKIN, I.Ya.

Films on safety engineering in geological prospecting. Razved. i okh. nedr. 30 no.6:62 Je '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metodiki i tekhniki razvedki Gosudarstvennogo geologicheskogo komiteta SSSR.

SEREBRINA, L. A.

Dissertation: "Study of Oxidizing Processes (Coefficient C/N and Coefficient of Incomplete Oxidation) in Hypertension and the Effect on Them of Therapy by Protective Inhibition." Cand Med Sci, Odessa State Medical Inst, Odessa, 1954. Referativnyy Zhurnal--Khimiya, Moscow, No 14, Jul 54.

SO: SUM No. 356, 25 Jan 1955

PEREL'SHTEYN, A.E., SEREBRINA, L.A., kand.med.nauk

Some biochemical aspects of the blood in lymphogranulomatosis.
Vrach.delo no.3:301 Mr'58 (MIRA 11:5)

1. Ternopol'skaya oblastnaya bol'nitsa.
(BLOOD--ANALYSIS AND CHEMISTRY)
(HODGKIN'S DISEASE)

PEREL'SHTEYN, A.E., SEREBRINA, L.A., kand.med.nauk.

Pregnancy in lymphogranulomatosis. Akush. i gin. 34 no.2:86-89 Mr-Ap '58 (MIRA 11:5)

1. Iz Ternopol'skoy oblastnoy bol'nitsy.
(HODGKIN'S DISEASE, in pregn.
pregn. (Rus))
(PREGNANCY, in various dis.
Hodgkin's dis., progn. (Russ))

SEREBRINA, L.A., kand.med.nauk; ZVERZHKHSNOVSKIY, A.F. (Ternopol')

Clinical picture of multiple teleangiectasis. Klin.med. 37 no.1: 157-159 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:3)
(TELEANGIECTASIS, case reports
multiple, clin. picture (Rus))

LEVINA, TS.A.; SEREBRINA, L.A.

So-called malignant hypertension. Terap. arkh. 32 no. 4:85-88 S '60.
(MIRA 14:1)

(HYPERTENSION)

GUK, V.V., prof.; SEREBRINA, L.A., kand.med.nauk (Odessa)

Some problems of spa treatment of arteriosclerotic myocardiosclerosis. Vrach. delo no.11:69-73 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kurortologii i fizioterapii.
(ARTERIOSCLEROSIS) (HEART--DISEASES)

ARKHANGEL'SKIY N.M.; SEREBRIN, L.A.; SAZONOV, I.I.; PESHKO, M.K.; SHANURENKO, V.I.; FAYNGERSH, N.S., inzh.; KLYUCHEV, V.M., inzh.; PARADNYA, P.F.; LINCHEVSKIY, M.A.; PARSHIN, A.P.

Additional potentials in the development of multiprogramm broadcasting. Vest. sviazi 24 no.12:13-15 D '64 (MIRA 18:2)

1. Nachal'nik Karagandinskoy direktsii radiotranslyatsionnoy seti (for Arkhangel'skiy). 2. Nachal'nik Odesskoy oblastnoy direktsii radiotranslyatsionnykh setey (for Serebrin). 3. Glavnyy inzh. Rizhskoy direktsii radiotranslyatsionnykh setey (for Sazonov). 4. Starshiy inzh. Rizhskoy direktsii radiotranslyatsionnykh setey (for Peshko). 5. Nachal'nik laboratorii Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta Ministerstva svyazi SSSR (for Shanurenko). 6. Gor'kovskaya direktsiya radiotranslyatsionnykh setey (for Fayngersh, Klyuchev). 7. Nachal'nik Kiyevskoy gorodskoy direktsii radioseti (for Paradnya). 8. Glavnyy inzh. Uzbekskoy respublikanskoy direktsii radiotranslyatsionnykh setey (for Linchevskiy). 9. Nachal'nik Ufimskoy gorodskoy radiotranslyatsionnoy seti (for Parshin).

YUKEL'SON, M.D.; SEREBRINSKAYA, R.A.; KOROBKA, Z.I.

Utilize the great potentials for the increase of sugar production in the Kuban. Sakh. prom. 37 no.8:56-57 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Krasnodarskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti.
(Kuban--Sugar industry)

SEREBRINSKIY, V.A.

Beet-handling machine. Sakh.prom. 30 no.4:42-44 Ap '54.(MLRA 9:8)

1. Dzhambulskiy sakharnyy zavod.
(Sugar beets) (Loading and unloading)

SEREBRINSKIY, V.A.

Basis of production successes. Sakh.prom.29 no.8:27-29 '55.
(MLRA 9:2)

1.Dzhambulskiy sakharnyy zavod.
(Sugar industry)

SEREBRINSKIY, V.A.

Old shortcomings of new equipment. Sakh. prom. 35 no.12:36-37 D '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Severokavkazskiy institut po proyektirovaniyu predpriyatiy pishchevoy promyshlennosti.
(Filters and filtration)
(Sugar industry--Equipment and supplies)

SEREBRINSKIY, V.A.

Methods for reorganizing the maintenance and repair work in sugar factories. Sakh.prom. 37 no.9:12-14 S '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Severokavkazskiy institut po proyektirovaniyu predpriyatiy pishchevoy promyshlennosti.
(Sugar factories--Maintenance and repair)

SHUBINSKIY, V. D.

Sugar--Manufacture and Refining.

Following the example of the Stakhanov workers of the factory "Burevestnik". Sakh. prom., 26, no. 1, 1952.

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

ACC NR: AP7001703 SOURCE CODE: UR/0057/66/036/012/2121/2124

AUTHOR: Serobriv,L.A.; Salin,V.I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Postexcitation conductivity of thin magnesium fluoride and zinc sulfide films

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 36, no.12, 1966, 2121-2124

TOPIC TAGS: semiconducting film, zinc sulfide, magnesium compound, fluoride, electric conductivity, space charge, electron bombardment

ABSTRACT: The authors have employed the electron contact and pulse techniques described elsewhere by L.A.Serebrov and S.A.Fridrikhov (Radiotekhnika i elektronika, 7, 1949, 1962) to investigate the postexcitation conductivity induced by irradiation with 10 keV electrons in 0.5 micron MgF_2 and ZnS films vacuum deposited on aluminum substrates. Two electron beams were employed in the experiments: a 1 μA main beam of 10 keV electrons, which was swept across the specimen at the rate of 40 m/sec and served to excite additional conductivity in the film, and a 0.2 μA auxiliary beam of 1 keV electrons, which, moving at the rate of 4 m/sec, swept out a rectangular television-type raster on the film and served both to induce surface charge on the specimen before irradiation with the main beam and to detect changes in the surface charge distribution due to postexcitation conduction. Electric fields up to 10^5 to 10^6 V/cm were achieved at the specimen surface. Two stages could be distinguished

UDC: 537.311.33

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ACC NR: AP7001303

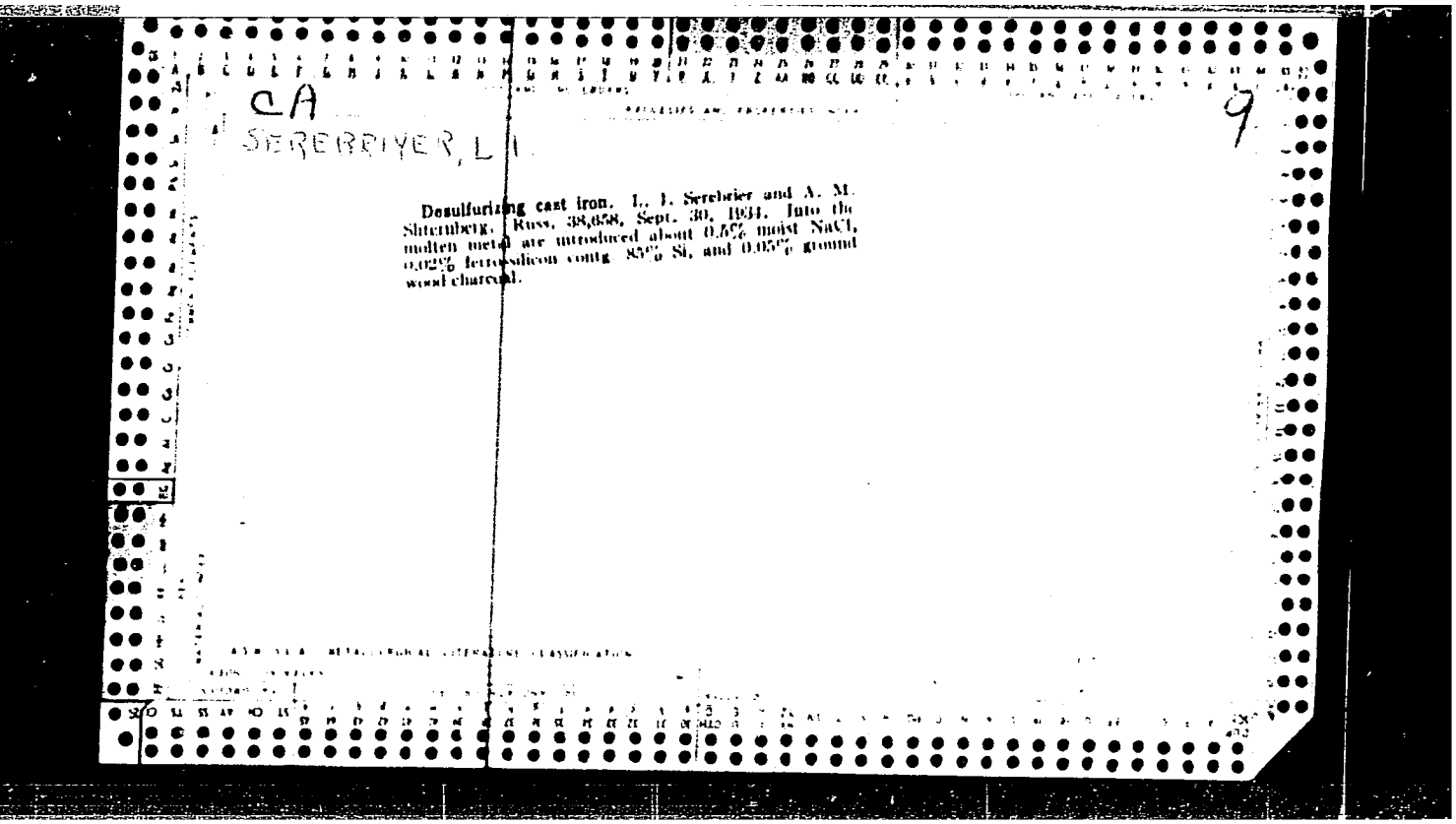
in the development of the postexcitation current and the space charge; one stage appeared comparitively rapidly, and the other, after some tens of seconds. From the presence of two components of the postexcitation current it is concluded that there are traps at at least two different energy levels. The behavior was the same whether the main electron beam traversed the target or was reflected from it; from this it is concluded that the space charge is distributed rather evenly throughout the volume of the film. The internal space charge was found to persist for 15 to 20 minutes, or perhaps longer. Internal space charges of 3×10^{-13} coulomb and postexcitation currents of 3×10^{-9} μA were recorded. It is concluded that neglect of after effects can lead to errors in the measurement of excitation conductivity. The authors thank L.N.Dobretsov and S.A.Fridrikhov for discussions and advice. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 20, // SUBM DATE: 07Aug65 ORIG. REF: 005 OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

SEREBRENSKIY, [illegible]

Wollastonite deposits in the K[illegible]-Topkan deposit. Trudy VSEGEI 118:131-138 '64 (MIRA 18:2)



CA

SEREBRIYER, L. I.

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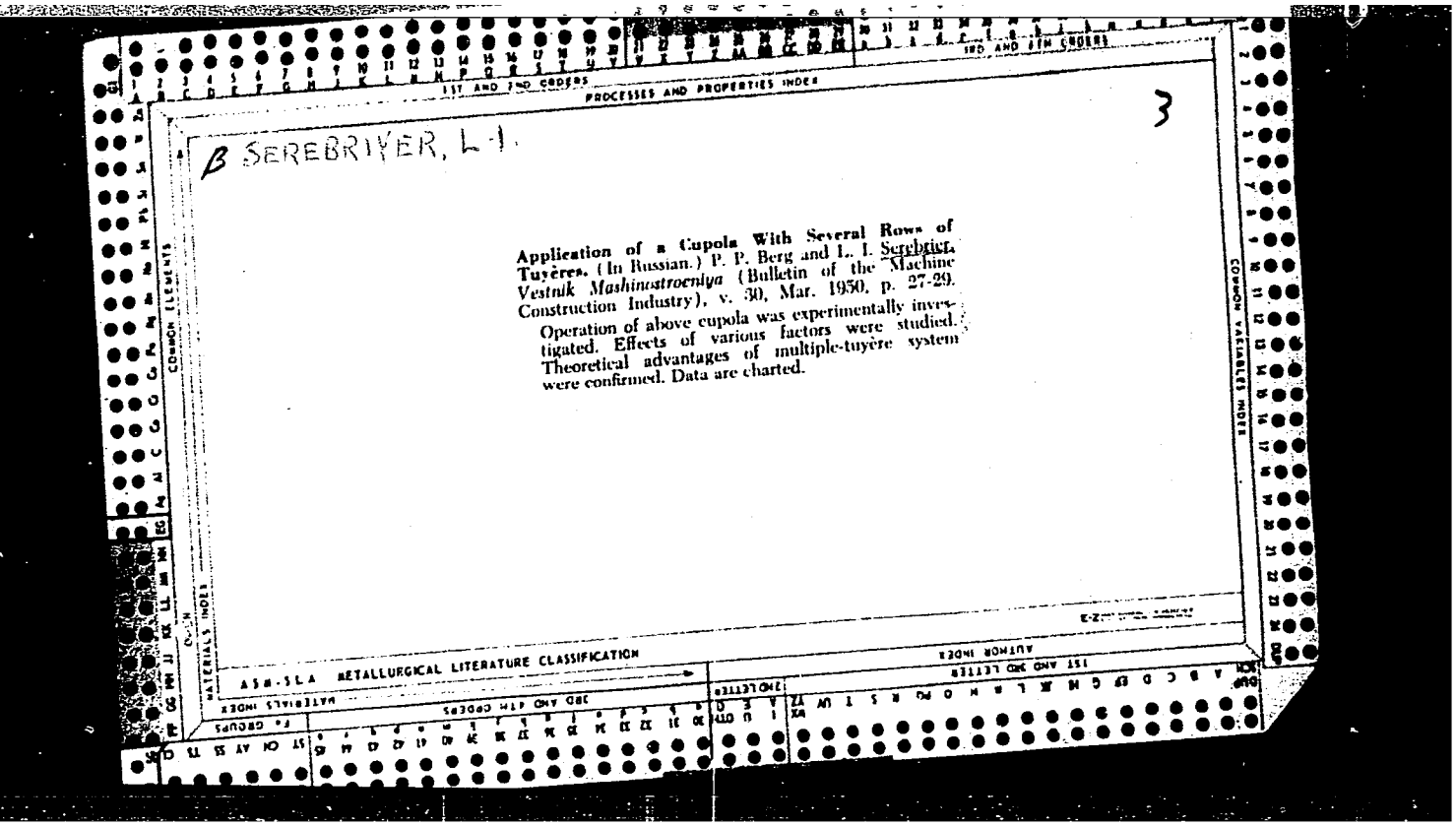
Desulfurizing cast iron. L. I. Serebrier and A. M. Shternberg. Russ. 38,858, Sept. 30, 1934. Into the molten metal are introduced about 0.5% moist NaCl, 0.02% ferrosilicon contg. 85% Si, and 0.05% ground wood charcoal.

[redacted], I. T., Eng. Cand. Tech. Sci.

Dissertation: "Investigation of Certain Problems of Operating the Cupola Furnace with Several Rows of Tuyeres." Central Sci Res Inst of Technology and Machine Building--TsNIITMASh, 20 Oct 47.

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



B SEREBRIYER, L-I.

3

Application of a Cupola With Several Rows of Tuyères. (In Russian.) P. P. Berg and L. I. Serebriyer. *Vestnik Mashinostroeniya* (Bulletin of the Machine Construction Industry), v. 30, Mar. 1950, p. 27-29.

Operation of above cupola was experimentally investigated. Effects of various factors were studied. Theoretical advantages of multiple-tuyère system were confirmed. Data are charted.

SEREBRIYER, R.G., inzhener.

Using Si-75 ferrosilicon dust. Lit. proizv. no.5:28 My '57.
(Ferrosilicon) (MIRA 10:6)

SEREBRIYER, V. I., Docent

USSR/Electricity - Motors, DC Oct 51

"A DC Motor With Split Poles," Docent V. I. Serebriyer, Cand Tech Sci, Ural Polytech Inst imeni Kirov

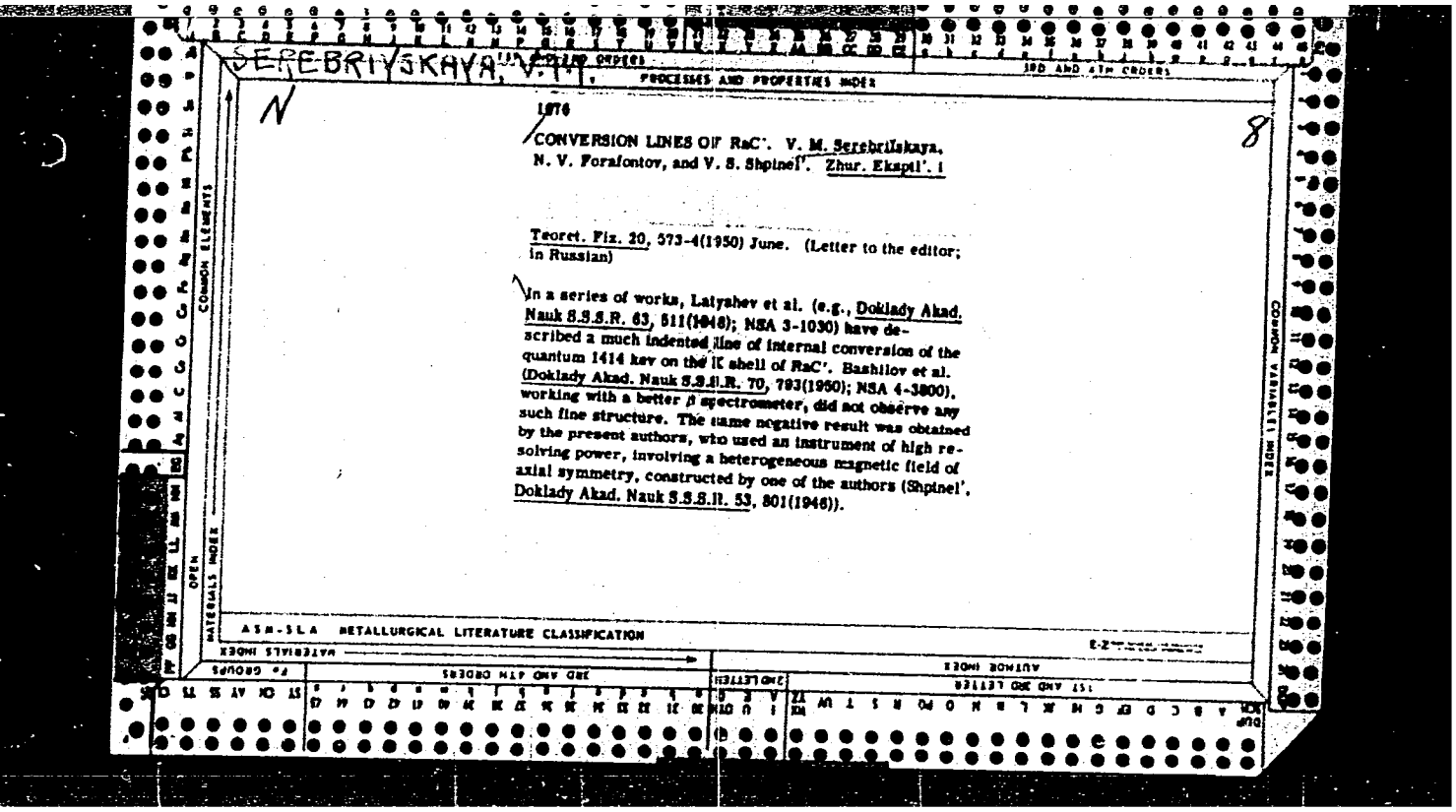
"Elektrichestvo" No 10, pp 30-35

Gives the operating principle and results of stand tests of a dc motor with split poles. Shows that a modernization of the ordinary motor involving doubling the pole shoes and brush sets permits starting without a rheostat and, when combined with sep excitation of the poles, makes it possible to extend the speed regulation range of the motor by means of field control alone. Submitted 8 Aug 50.

201T41

USSR/Electricity - Motors, DC (Contd) Oct 51

201T41



SEREBRIYSKAYA, V. M.

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

L#76

CONVERSION LINES OF RaC'. V. M. Serebriiskaya, N. V. Forafontov, and V. S. Shpinel'. Zhur. Eksptl'. i Teoret. Fiz. 20, 573-4(1950) June. (Letter to the editor; in Russian)

In a series of works, Latyshev et al. (e.g., Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 63, 511(1948); NSA 3-1030) have described a much indented line of internal conversion of the quantum 1414 kev on the K shell of RaC'. Bashilov et al. (Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 70, 793(1950); NSA 4-3800), working with a better β spectrometer, did not observe any such fine structure. The same negative result was obtained by the present authors, who used an instrument of high resolving power, involving a heterogeneous magnetic field of axial symmetry, constructed by one of the authors (Shpinel', Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 53, 801(1946)).

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

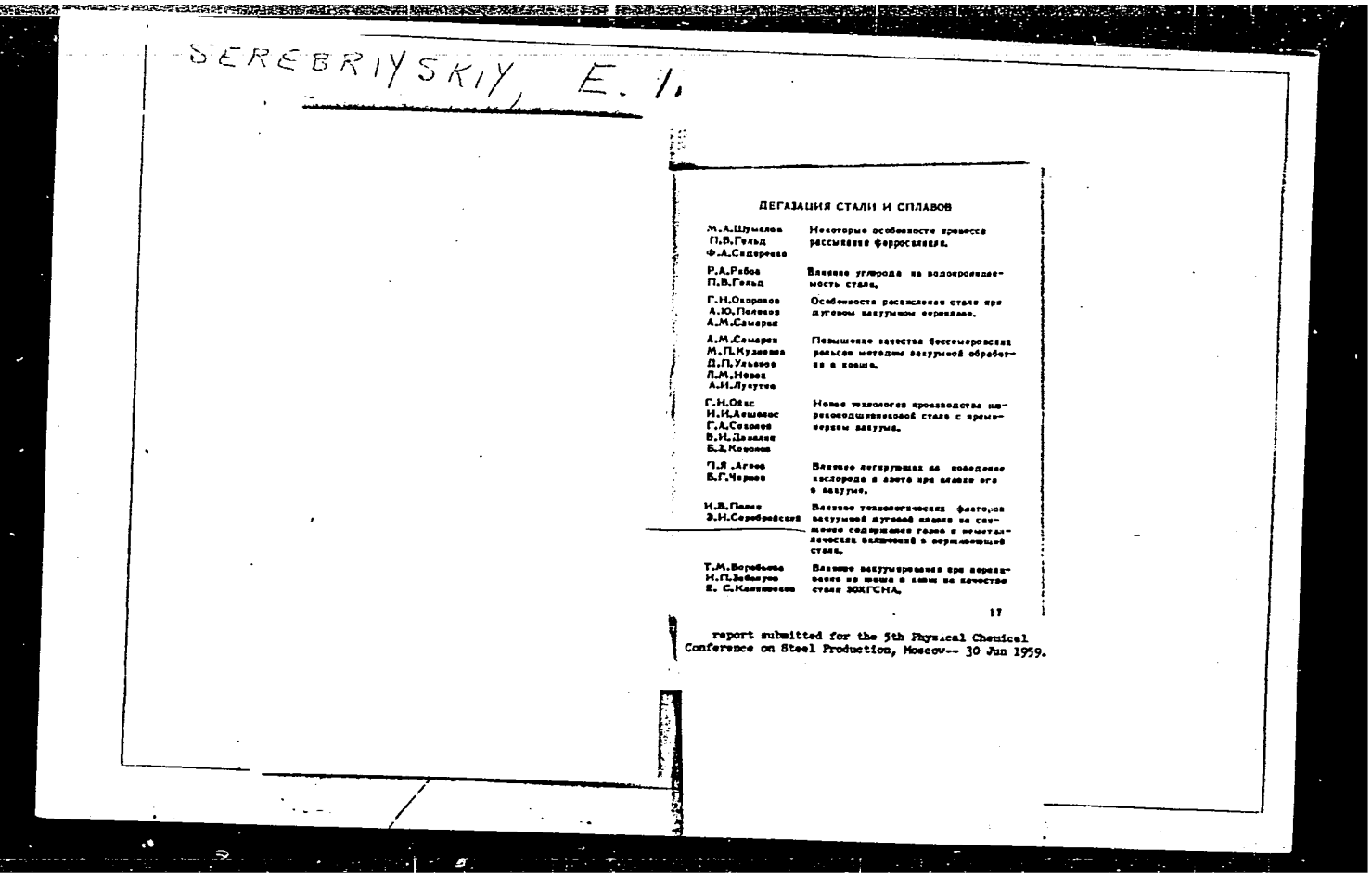
SEREBRIYSKIY, A.S., inzh.

Standardized automatic dumper with a vibrating cleaner. Ugol'. prom. no.6:40-44 N-D '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu shakhtnogo stroitel'stva v yuzhnykh rayonakh SSSR.
(Loading and unloading—Equipment and supplies)
(Mine railroads—Equipment and supplies) (Automatic control)

POLIN, I.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; SEMEBRIYSKIY, E.I., inzh.

Making stainless austenitic steel in vacuum arc furnaces.
Metallurgiia 1:63-70 '58. (MIRA 12:9)
(Steel, Stainless--Electrometallurgy)
(Vacuum metallurgy)



SEREBRIYSKIY, E. I.

ДЕГАЗАЦИЯ СТАЛИ И СПЛАВОВ

М.А.Шумилов П.В.Гельд Ф.А.Сидоренко	Некоторые особенности процесса рассасывания ферросилиция.
Р.А.Рябов П.В.Гельд	Влияние углерода на водопоглощаемость стали.
Г.Н.Оларовов А.Ю.Поляков А.М.Самарин	Особенности раскисления стали при дуговом вакуумном переплаве.
А.М.Самарин М.П.Кузьмина Д.П.Ульянов Л.М.Новик А.И.Лукутин	Повышение качества бессемеровских рельсов методом вакуумной обработки в ковше.
Г.Н.Обас И.И.Алешенос Г.А.Соломов В.И.Данилин Б.Д.Кочанов	Новая технология производства паровозодоменной стали с применением вакуума.
П.Я.Агеев В.Г.Чернов	Влияние легирующих на поведение кислорода в стали при плавке его в вакууме.
И.В.Попов Э.Н.Серебрянский	Влияние технологических факторов вакуумной дуговой плавки на снижение содержания газов и неметаллических включений в нержавеющей стали.
Т.М.Воробьева И.П.Бобырев Е. С.Калинников	Влияние вакуумирования при переливании из ковша в ковш на качество стали 30ХГСНА.

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report submitted for the 5th Physical Chemical Conference on Steel Production, Moscow-- 30 Jun 1959.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3926

Metallurgiya; sbornik statey, No. 2 (Metallurgy; Collection of Articles, No. 2), Leningrad, Sudpromgiz, 1959. 302 p. 2,300 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: G.I. Kapyrin, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Eds.: V.I. Greznev and N.P. Golubeva; Tech. Ed.: V.I. Troshkin.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for technical personnel at industrial plants and at research and educational institutions. It may also be used by students taking courses in advanced metallurgy.

COVERAGE: The articles present the following material: original data on the production of steel in open-hearth, electric, and vacuum arc furnaces; information on the rolling of steel sheet of variable thickness along the width; results of an investigation of sheet metal made from large ingots; and problems of measuring the temperature of liquid steel. Some theoretical analysis of production processes is included, and practical recommendations are given concerning specific problems. No personalities are mentioned. Most of the articles are accompanied by references.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Metallurgy; Collection of Articles, No. 2 SOV/3926

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Metallurgy; Collection of Articles, No. 2 SOV/3926

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Metallurgy; Collection of Articles, No. 2 SOV/3926

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 5/5

VK/rem/mas
7-25-60

SEREBRIYSKIY, E.I., inzh.; POLIN, I.V., kand.tekhn.nauk

Developing optima conditions of stainless steel smelting in vacuum furnaces. Metallurgiia 2:22-32 '59. (MIRA 14:3)
(Steel, Stainless--Electrometallurgy)
(Vacuum metallurgy)

SEREDKIY, B.I.

115

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5411

Konferentsiya po fiziko-khimicheskim osnovam proizvodstva stali. 5th, Moscow, 1959.

Fiziko-khimicheskiye osnovy proizvodstva stali; trudy konferentsii (Physicochemical Bases of Steel Making; Transactions of the Fifth Conference on the Physicochemical Bases of Steelmaking) Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1961. 512 p. Errata slip inserted. 3,700 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii imeni A. A. Baykova.

Responsible Ed.: A. M. Samarin, Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences USSR; Ed. of Publishing House: Ya. D. Rozentsveyg. Tech. Ed.: V. V. Mikhaylova.

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Physicochemical Bases of (Cont.) SOV/5411

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for engineers and technicians of metallurgical and machine-building plants, senior students of schools of higher education, staff members of design bureaus and planning institutes, and scientific research workers.

COVERAGE: The collection contains reports presented at the fifth annual convention devoted to the review of the physicochemical bases of the steelmaking process. These reports deal with problems of the mechanism and kinetics of reactions taking place in the molten metal in steelmaking furnaces. The following are also discussed: problems involved in the production of alloyed steel, the structure of the ingot, the mechanism of solidification, and the converter steelmaking process. The articles contain conclusions drawn from the results of experimental studies, and are accompanied by references of which most are Soviet.

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L 23446-65 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) MJW/JD

ACCESSION NR: AT4049945 S/2723/64/000/003/0107/0118

AUTHOR: Kuslitskiy, A.B.; Babey, Yu. I.; Serebriyskiy, E.I.; Mizetskiy, V.L.; Borisov, A. Ya.; Karpenko, G.V. (Corresponding member AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: Effect of the hardening temperature on the fatigue strength of ShKh15 steel from electroslag and vacuum refining

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Fiziko-mekhanicheskiy institut. Vliyaniye rabochikh sred na svoysta materialov, no. 3, 1964, 107-118

TOPIC TAGS: steel fatigue strength, hardening temperature, electroslag steel, vacuum smelted steel, steel purity, Shkh 15 steel

ABSTRACT: This study was prompted by the lack of data concerning the physical and mechanical properties of electroslag steel (see, e.g., B. Ye. Paton, B.I. Medovar, Yu. V. Latash, Stal', no. 11, 1962) and by the inconclusive results concerning such properties of vacuum smelted steels (see, e.g., H.B. Nudelman, J. Sheehan, A study of the effect of melting practice on the fatigue behavior of high-strength steel. Armour Res. Foundat., Chicago, 1961). The maximum cyclic hardness of ShKh15 steel was tested after a. electroslag smelting followed by vacuum smelting (very pure ShKh15 -

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L 23446-65

ACCESSION NR: AT4049945

free from nonmetallic admixtures); b. the same as (a) but less pure (ShKh15S); c. electro-slag smelting only (ShKh15Sh); d. ordinary smelting in an open electric oven (ShKh15); e. double vacuum arc smelting of pure steel (ShKh15Ch); and f. the same as (e) with an ordinary smelt (ShKh15D). The optimum hardening temperature for the ShKh15S and ShKh15D steel was 850C while all the other steels showed maximum cyclic hardness after hardening at 840C (all samples were annealed at 150C during a 2-hour period). The cyclic hardness of the air-hardened ShKh15 steel from different types of smelts depended on the presence of nonmetallic admixtures as well as on its density. An increase in purity and in density led to a 25-30% increase in fatigue strength. "The degree of contamination of the steel with non-metallic impurities was evaluated by Engineer N. I. Zakhodskaya; Engineer B. F. Ryabov took part in developing and setting up the system of automatic furnace temperature control." Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 020 OTHER: 004

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L 23067-65 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) MJW/JD/WB

ACCESSION NR: AT4049948 S/2723/64/000/003/0130/0134

AUTHOR: Kuslitskiy, A.B.; Babey, Yu. I.; Serebriyskiy, E.I.; Mizetskiy, V.L.; Borisov, A. Ya.

TITLE: Corrosion resistance and fatigue strength of annealed ShKh15 steel from electroslag and vacuum smelts

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Fiziko-mekhanicheskiy institut. Vliyaniye rabochikh sred na svoystva materialov, no. 3, 1964, 130-134

TOPIC TAGS: steel corrosion, steel fatigue strength, steel annealing, saline corrosion, electroslag melting, vacuum melting, steel impurity/steel ShKh15

ABSTRACT: While the physical and mechanical properties of annealed ShKh15 steel are known to a considerable extent, the resistance to fatigue had not yet been sufficiently investigated. Since the work described earlier by the same authors (AN UkrSSR. Fiziko-mekhanicheskiy institut. Vliyaniye rabochikh sred na svoystva materialov, No. 3, 1964, 107-118) indicated that the differences in smelting technology result in variations in the admixture content of the samples, they now investigated the effects of these nonmetallic admixtures on the static hardness characteristics, fatigue strength, and corrosion resistance of various annealed steels. The results show that: 1. ShKh15 steels from

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L 23067-65
ACCESSION NR: AT4049948

ordinary, electroslag and vacuum smelts in the annealed state have approximately equal static hardness and fatigue strength in air; 2. in a corrosive medium, double vacuum-smelted steel and pure samples from single electroslag smelts with a subsequent vacuum smelting show the best fatigue properties (see Fig. 1 of the Enclosure). Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

L 23067-65

ACCESSION NR: AT4049948

ENCLOSURE: 01

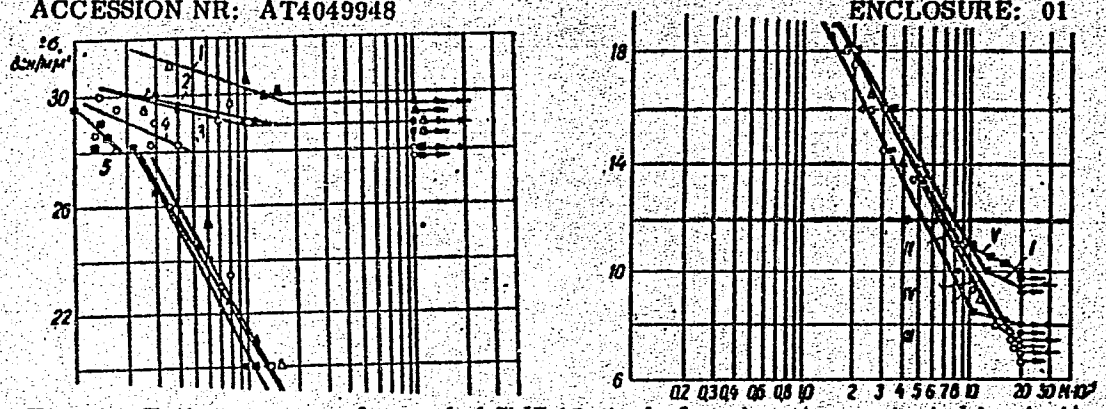

Fig. 1. Fatigue curves of annealed ShKh15 steel of various types, tested in air (Arabic numerals) and in 3% aqueous saline (Roman numerals): 1, I - ShKh15 steel prepared by a single electroslag smelting followed by a single vacuum smelting and containing less non-metallic impurities than in 2/II; 2, II - ShKh15S steel, prepared as in 1, I but containing more non-metallic impurities; 3, III - ShKh15Sh steel prepared by a single electroslag smelting; 4, IV - ShKh15 steel prepared in the usual way; 5, V - ShKh15Ch steel, prepared by double vacuum melting form an especially pure furnace charge.

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L 21923-66 EWA(h)/EWT(m)/T/EWA(d)/EWP(w)/EWP(t) IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP6014622 SOURCE CODE: UR/0133/65/000/002/0151/0153

AUTHOR: Kuslitskiy, A. B.; Babey, Yu. I.; Karpenko, G. V.; Serebriyskiy, E. I.; Mizetskiy, V. L.; Borisov, A. Ya.

ORG: none

TITLE: Influence of nonmetallic inclusions and metal density on the fatigue strength of electroslag and vacuum remelted ShKh15 steel

SOURCE: Stal', no. 2, 1965, 151-153

TOPIC TAGS: nonmetallic inclusion, bearing steel, steel, electroslag melting, vacuum melting, density, steel microstructure, fatigue strength, annealing/ShKh15 bearing steel

ABSTRACT: Very strict requirements have been set forth as to the purity of ShKh15 ballbearing steel for manufacturing precision instrument bearings. These requirements can only be satisfied by special technology, e. g., by means of vacuum-arc and electroslag remelting (VAR and ESR). The degree of purity as to nonmetallic inclusions is not the same for different methods of remelting. The metal also differs in density. The authors of this paper investigated the relationship of both nonmetallic inclusions and density to fatigue strength of ShKh15 steel which was processed by six different methods: I and II-ESR+VAR (steel ShKh15P and ShKh15S); III-ESR (steel ShKh15Sh); IV--conventional melting in an open arc furnace (ShKh15); V--double VAR of a steel smelted from pure charge materials; and VI--double VAR of ordinary billets. As to

UDC: 669.15

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ACC NR: AP6014622

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chemical composition, the steel of all the melting methods conformed to GOST 801-60. Nonmetallic inclusions content was measured according to the scale of ChMTU 236-60. Density was measured by hydrostatic weighing of 20 samples from each of three melts (after quenching and low tempering). The samples were fatigue tested by the rotating-beam method using an NU machine at 50 cps. Samples for fatigue testing were turned from 18-20 mm annealed rods which were then heated to 840-850 C, oil quenched, and tempered at 150°C for 2 hours. The method used for evaluating contamination of the steels did not make it possible to establish a definite relationship between the content of individual forms of nonmetallic inclusions melted by the different methods and their fatigue limit, but, in general, the fatigue strength was lower for those steels which had a higher inclusion content. Of all the methods used it was found that electroslag remelting yields a denser microstructure and, consequently, a higher fatigue strength. Therefore, density of ballbearing steel should be considered as one of the most important factors of its quality and be rigidly controlled in the production of highly reliable bearings. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 11, 13, 20 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 010 / OTH REF: 006

Card 2/2 nst

S/725/61/000/003/003/008

AUTHORS: Voznesenskiy, V.I., Chernetskiy, A.V., Serebriyskiy, I.N.

TITLE: The blurring of electron clusters due to Coulomb forces under the compensating effect of an initial velocity modulation.

SOURCE: Nekotoryye voprosy tekhniki fizicheskogo eksperimenta pri issledovanii gazovogo razryada; nauchno-tekhnicheskiy sbornik, no.3. A.V. Chernetskiy & L.G. Lomize, eds. Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 1961, 53-59.

TEXT: This theoretical analysis of the changes occurring in short freely-moving electron clusters - whether monochromatic or initially velocity-scattered - is of value in the generation of electron clusters for the creation of ultra-short (10^{-9} to 10^{-12} sec) pulse voltages with great iteration frequency, attaining hundreds of mcps, which is useful in the generation of electromagnetic waves, in accelerator design, etc. It is important to know how rapidly the electron clusters will blur under the effect of their own space charge and to try to find a method for their conservation over a relatively long distance. Short-wave generation by means of the Vavilov-Cherenkov effect and transient or bremsstrahlen radiation (for non-relativistic beams) can produce a noticeable effect only if this problem is overcome. The Coulomb-force-produced blurring of electron clusters was investigated by

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G.I. Zhileyko (ZhTF, v. 31, no. 4, 1961, 508) for spherically shaped clusters, and the repulsive forces were found to be exceedingly significant for small cluster sizes. The present study examines the blurring of cylindrically-shaped clusters; in this case the repulsive forces are found to be not overly great and are, in any event, finite even for infinitely small longitudinal cluster dimensions (for a given transverse size). The change of the spatial density of the cluster in the course of its motion is accounted for approximately. It is shown that the shape of a cluster may be regarded as invariable, so long as the longitudinal cluster dimension is considerably smaller than the transverse dimensions. For short cluster "durations" (ratios of the longitudinal dimension by its mean velocity), 10^{-11} to 10^{-12} sec, this requirement is satisfied (e.g., if $v = 5 \cdot 10^9$ cm/sec, the cluster length is $5 \cdot 10^{-2}$ to $5 \cdot 10^{-3}$ cm with a diameter of a few mm). The influence of the metallic or dielectric walls is disregarded. This is justified for most practical applications, namely, in linear accelerators, electronic ultra-short pulse generators, etc., where the tube diameter is fairly large. The calculation comprises the determination of the longitudinal size of a cluster as a function of the space-charge density (assumed to be uniformly distributed over the cluster), the time, and the magnitude of the initial velocity scatter; the radial spread is assumed to be counteracted by a magnetic field. Cylindrical coordinates are used, with the origin at the center of the cluster. The calculation (and graphic representation) of the timewise change of the longitudinal dimensions of the cluster shows that, when the initial relative velocity is

nonzero, the cluster initially shrinks to a certain minimal length and then begins to blur out. This approximate calculation shows that a cylindrical cluster of practically very small dimensions is, in principle, achievable, since the repulsive force remains finite. A comparison of the cases in which the initial relative velocity is zero and nonzero, respectively, shows that an initial velocity modulation serves to lengthen the distance over which the cluster is conserved. There are 2 figures and 6 references, including 3 recent Soviet references (Koporskiy, A.S., et al., Usp. fiz. nauk, 1957, 601; Zhileyko, G.I., Cand. Diss., In-t Radioelektr., AN SSSR, 1959, and ZhTF, v.31, no.4, 1961, 508) and 3 earlier English-language references (Enslein, Rev. Sci. Instrum., v.25, 1954, 574; Hastid, D., Phis. (sic!) Soc., Proc., v.60, 1948, 340; and Grant, E., et al., J. Appl. Phys., v.25, 1954, 574).

ASSOCIATION: None given.

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SEREBRISKI I. IA. and SHOVKUN A. G. Phagocyte index in the diagnosis of whooping cough (preliminary note) Pediatriya, Moscow 1949, 4 (45-51) Tables 5

Investigation of the phagocytic index of H. pertussis in the blood of healthy children, of children in various stages of whooping-cough, and of children who although exposed to infection did not show any symptom of whooping-cough. To one part of warmed 2% sodium citrate solution were added two parts of patient's blood and one part of vaccine. After mixing and incubation for 30 minutes in a thermostat with 50 leucocytes and monocytes stained with Giemsa solution, the cells containing microbes were counted. The number of these cells multiplied by two represents the phagocytic index. Various preparations of vaccine gave different results, and only fresh and not autolysed vaccines are suitable. Phagocytic index in 111 healthy children was 0-15%. In 23 children with typical whooping-cough, 23 with an atypical and short course and 16 children exposed to infection who remained quite healthy, the phagocytic index was found as early as on the 6th-8th days of the catarrhal stage to be higher than in the non-exposed healthy children. The increase was higher in the first and second groups than in the third group.

Teyschl - Brno (XX, 7, 4)

So: Medical Microbiology and Hygiene, Section IV, Vol 3, No 1-6

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Title tr.: Ground effec on aerodynamic characteristics of an airplane.
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AER

Wind-Tunnel Investigation of the Horizontal Motion of a Wing near the Ground (Report No. 437 of the Central Aero-Hydrodynamical Institute, Moscow, 1939). Y. M. Serebrisky and S. A. Biachuev. By the method of images the horizontal steady motion of a wing at small heights above the ground was investigated in the wind tunnel. Arectangular wing with Clark Y-H profile was tested with and without flaps. The distance from the trailing edge of the wing to the ground was varied with in stipulated limits. Measurements were made of the lift, the drag, the pitching moment, and the pressure distribution at one section. For a wing without flaps and one with flaps a considerable decrease in the lift force and a drop in the drag were obtained at angles of attack below stalling. The flow separation near the ground occurs at smaller angles of attack than is the case for a great height above the ground. AT horizontal steady flight, for practical values of the height above the ground the maximum lift coefficient for the wing without flaps changes little, but markedly decreases for the wing with flaps. Analysis of these phenomena involves the investigation of the pressure distribution. The pressure distribution curves showed that the changes occurring near the ground are not equivalent to a change in the angle of attack. At the lower surface of the section a strong increase in the pressures is observed. The pressure changes on the upper surface at angles of attack below stalling are insignificant and lead mainly to an increase in the unfavorable pressure gradient, resulting in the earlier occurrence of separation. (Over)

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