

SHENYAKINA, T.V. (Leningrad, Solyanoy per., 5, kv.24.)

Experimental gastric tumor induced by a carcinogenic substance.  
Vop.onk. 4 no.2:150-155 '58. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Iz laboratorii eksperimental'noy onkologii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof.L.M.Shabad) Instituta onkologii AMN SSSR (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof.A.I. Serebrov).

(STOMACH NEOPLASMS, exper.

induction in mice by dimethylbenzanthracene,  
morphol. & malignancy (Rus))

(ANTHRAcene, rel. cpas.

dimethylbenzanthracene induction of gastric  
cancer in mice, morphol. & malignancy (Rus))

(NEOPLASMS, exper.

same)

PROKOF'YEVA, O.G., SHEMYAKINA, T.V.

Minutes of sessions Nos.26 and 27 of the Leningrad and Leningrad  
Province Society of Oncologists. Vop.cnk. 4 no.4:509-512 '58  
(MIRA 11:9)

(TUMORS)

SHEMYAKINA, T.V.

Induction of stomach tumors in mice fed with a cancerogenic substances.  
Vop.onk. 5 no.5:520-524 '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Iz laboratorii eksperimental'noy onkologii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. L.M. Shabad) i iz I khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. S.A. Kholdin) Instituta onkologii AMN SSSR (dir.- deystvite'l'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Serebrov). Adres avtora: Leningrad, 2-ya Berezovaya alleya, d.3, Institut onkologii AMN SSSR.

(STOMACH NEOPLASMS, exper.

induction in mice with oral dimethylbenzanthracene  
(Rus))

(ANTHRACENE, related cpds.

dimethylbenzanthracene induction of stomach cancer  
in mice after oral admin. (Rus))

SHEMYAKINA, T.V. (Leningrad, Solyancy per., d.5. kv.24)

Treatment of gastric lipoma. Vop.onk. 5 no.6:740-742 '59.

(MIRA 12:12)

1. Iz I khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. S.A. Kholdin) Instituta onkologii AMN SSSR (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Serebrov).

(STOMACH NEOPLASMS, case reports

lipoma, surg. (Rus))

(LIPOMA, case reports

stomach, surg. (Rus))

SHEMYAKINA, T.V. (Leningrad, Solyanoy per., 5, kv. 24)

Significance of the solvent and of the mode of administration of carcinogenic substances in the production of experimental cancer of the forestomach in mice. Vop.onk. 5 no.9:333-341 '59.

(MIRA 12:12)

1. Iz laboratorii eksperimental'noy onkologii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. L.N. Shabad) i I Khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. S.A. Kholdin) Instituta onkologii AMN SSSR (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Serebrov).  
(STOMACH neoplasms)  
(CARCINOGENS)

OL'SHANETSKIY, A.S.; SHEMYAKINA, T.V.; CHEKHARINA, Ye.A.

Alloplasty of a defect of the abdominal wall after removal of a  
neoplasm. Vop. onk. 5 no.12:722-725 '59. (MIRA 13:12)  
(ABDOMEN—SURGERY)

SHEMYAKINA, T.V.; CHEKHARINA, Ye.A.; BONNER, R.L.

Clinical characteristics of the functional state of the mucous membrane of the stomach in cancer. Trudy Inst. onk. AMN SSSR no.3:103-111 '60 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz I khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. S.A. Baidin), II Khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - prof. A.I. Rakov) i rentgenologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - prof. L.M. Gol'dzhteyn) Instituta onkologii AMN SSSR.

BABCHIN, I.S., prof.; BABANOVA, A.G., doktor med. nauk; BLOKHIN, N.N., prof.; BONDARCHUK, A.V., prof.; GAL'PERIN, M.D., prof.; GOL'DSHTEYN, L.M., prof.[deceased]; DYMARSKIY, L.Yu., kand. med. nauk; KARPOV, N.A., prof.; KOYRO, M.A., nauchn. sotr.; LARIONOV, L.F., prof.; LITVINOVA, Ye.V., kand. med. nauk; MEL'NIKOV, R.A., kand. med. nauk; NECHAYEVA, I.D., doktor med. nauk; PETROV, Nikolay Nikolayevich, prof.; PETROV, Yu.V., kand. med.nauk; RAKOV, A.I., prof.; ROGOVENKO, S.S., kand. med. nauk; SENDUL'SKIY, I.Ya., prof.; SEREBROV, A.K., prof.; SMIRNOVA, I.N., kand. med. nauk; TAL'MAN, I.M., prof.; TOBILEVICH, V.P., prof.; TRUKHALEV, A.I., kand. med. nauk; KHO.LDIN, Semen Abramovich, prof.; CHEKHARINA, Ye.A., kand. med. nauk; CHECHULIN, A.S., kand. med. nauk; SHAAK, V.A., prof.[deceased]; SHANIN, A.P., prof.; SHAPIRO, I.N., prof.[deceased]; SHE'YAKINA, T.V., kand. med. nauk; SHERMAN, S.I., prof.; ABRAKOV, L.V., red.; LEBEDEVA, Z.V., tekhn. red.

[Malignant tumors]Zlokachestvennyye opukholi; klinicheskoe rukovodstvo. Leningrad, Medgiz. Vol.3. Pts.1-2. 1962. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Blokhin, Petrov, Serebrov). 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Kholdin).

(CANCER)



VOYTENKO, Nikolay Nikolayevich [Voitenko, M.M.]; SHEMYAKINSKIY,  
Aleksey Stepanovich [Shemiakins'kyi, O.S.]; DEBEVETS, S.K.,  
red.; SHAFETA, S.M., tekhn. red.

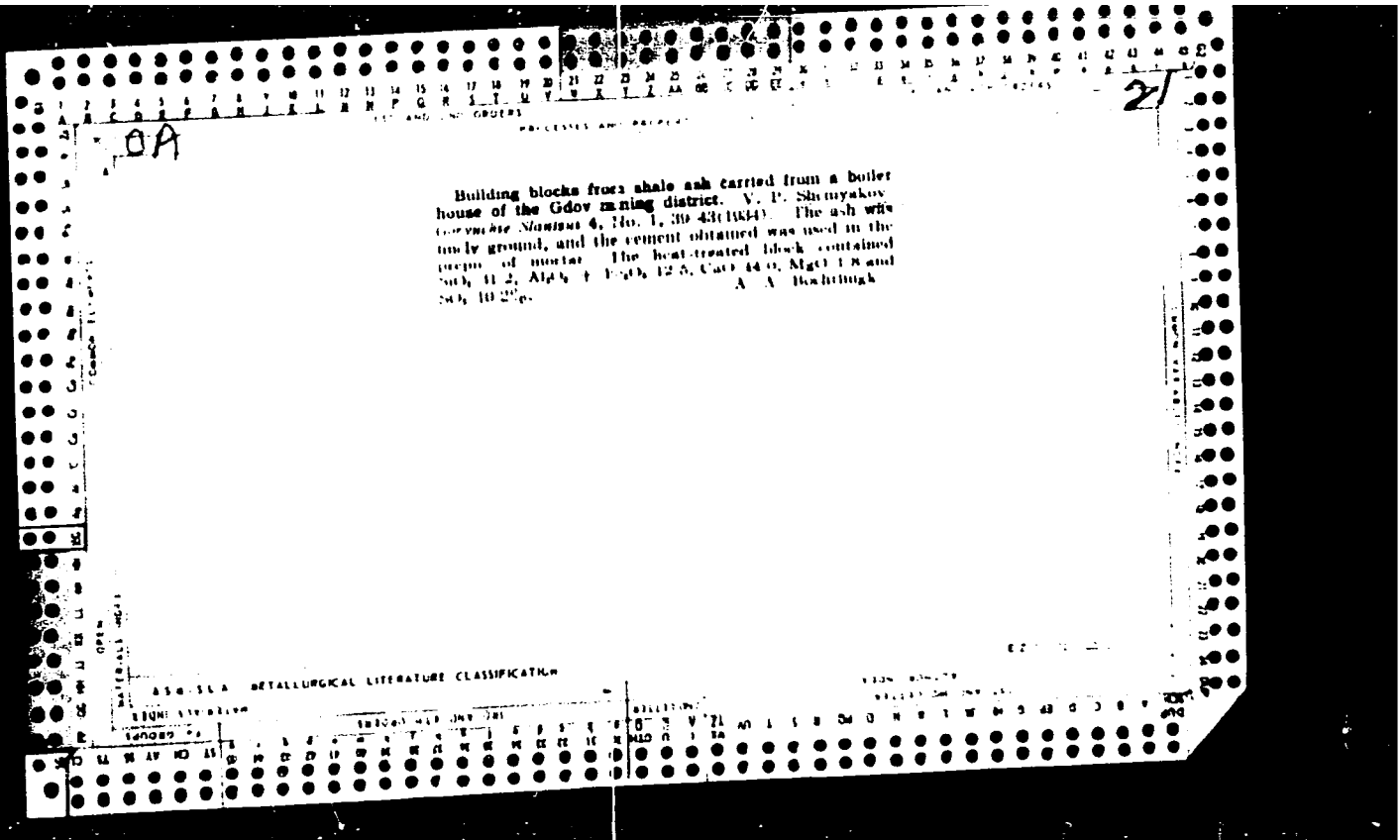
[Salads]Salaty. Derzh.vyd-vo tekhn.lit-ry URSS, 1962. 377 p.  
(MIRA 15:8)

(Salads)

SHEVYAKOV, S. I. Lt. Col., Med. Service

"Some Data of Medical Observations at Radar and Radio Stations," Voenno-Med.  
Zhur., No. 5, pp. 79-83, 1955

Verbatim translation D 416279



100 AND 1TH ORDER

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CO

20

Portland cement from a residue obtained in the shale-distilling industry. V. Shemyakov. *Novosti Tekhniki* 1936, No. 40-41, 46-7. -- A mixt. of shale semicoke, contg.: clay 42, lime 45 and org. substances (C 11 and H 0.85%) 13%, and a residue obtained after grading shale, contg.: lime 77, clay 15 and org. substances (C 5.2 and H 0.65%) 5%, can be used as raw material for portland cement. A mixt. of 1240 kg. of the above residue and 410 kg. of the semicoke yielded one ton of portland cement. A. A. P.

100 AND 1TH ORDER

ASB 31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

100 AND 1TH ORDER

100 AND 1TH ORDER

20

CA

The production of portland cement from the waste from  
 semicoking and culled-out Leningrad shale. V. P.  
 Shemyakov. *Tsement* 5, No. 9-10, 7-11(1937); *Chem.  
 Zentr.* 1938, II, 382; cf. C. A. 31, 2769. — In the produc-  
 tion of bitumen from Gdow oil shale large amts. of semi-  
 coked shale are formed. Likewise large amts. of low-  
 grade raw material must be sorted out and rejected.  
 These 2 materials in mints. of varying proportions can be  
 used to produce good to high-grade portland cement.  
 The material still contains about 70% of the fuel required  
 for sintering. A cement produced from 80% semicoke  
 and 41% culled shale possessed the best properties. The  
 crude bricks were burned at 1100°. Within 28 days the  
 tensile strength had reached 30.2 kg./sq. cm. and the re-  
 sistance to compression 538 kg./sq. cm. The compna. of  
 the semicoke, shale and cement, resp., are  $SiO_2$  17.6,  
 4.1, 19.9%;  $Al_2O_3$  4.3, 1.9, 5.7%;  $Fe_2O_3$  3.8, 1.6, 4.6%;  
 $CaO$  33.9, 43.4, 63.1%;  $MgO$  1.7, 1.5, 2.8%;  $SO_3$  2.4,  
 2.0, 2.0%; ignition loss 34.7, 44.8, 0.3%. M. G. M.

ASH 514 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

W. H. R. ...

W. H. R. ... analysis of ...  
... ..  
... ..  
... ..

So: 6-1973, 17 August 1973, 'Lectures in ...', no. 18, 1973.

VAGANOV, Aleksandr Petrovich; SHEMYAKOV, V.P., kand.tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy  
red.; ROTENBERG, A.S., red.izd-va; VORONETSKAYA, L.V., tekhn.red.

[Woodstone; production and use] Ksilolit; proizvodstvo i pri-  
menenie. Leningrad, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i  
stroit.materialam, 1959. 141 p. (MIRA 13:2)  
(Building materials)

SHEMYAKOV, V., kand.tekhn.nauk; GOLANT, Sh., kand.tekhn.nauk; RIVINA, R.,  
Inzh. (Leningrad)

Using synthetic water paints in painting facades of buildings.  
Zhil.-kos.khoz. 9 no.6:18 '59. (MIRA 12:10)  
(Leningrad--House painting)



GOLANT, Sh.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHEMYAKOV, V.P., kand.tekhn.nauk;  
SHOROKHOV, N.V., inzh.; RIVINA, R.I., inzh.; SHISTER, G.M., red.;  
CHURINOV, A.I., red.izd-va; NAZAROVA, A.S., tekhn.red.

[Provisional technical instruction for making and using polystyrene, polyvinylacetate, and mastic-lime compositions for finishing building façades] Vremennye tekhnicheskie ukazaniia na izgotovlenie i primeneniie polistirol'nykh, polivinilatsetatnykh i izvestkovo-mastichnykh sostavov dlia otdelki fasadov zhilykh zdanii. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va kommun.khoz.RSFSR, 1960. 49 p. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Akademiya kommunal'nogo khozyaystva. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.  
(Façades) (Paint)

DIDYK, B.S.; KOZENKO, A.V.; TSIN, M.R.; ZATULOVSKIY, S.S.; KOLESOVA, V.V.;  
Prinimali uchastiye: SHIYAN, V.G.; KHOKHLOV, P.L.; OLEYNIK, L.S.;  
SHEMYAKOVA, L.V.

Hot crack in tubes of nodular cast iron and ways to avoid them.  
Nauch. trudy Inst. lit. proizv. AN URSR 11:70-79 '62.

(MIRA 15:9)

(Pipe, Cast iron--Defects)  
(Centrifugal casting)

SHEMEANSKIY, D. I.

Scientific and technological information at enterprises of the  
drug and perfumery industries. Opyt rab. po tekhn. inform. i  
prop. no.4:8-10 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Starshiy inzh. Tsentral'nogo byuro tekhnicheskoy informatsii  
Soveta narodnogo khozyaystva Moskovskogo gorodskogo ekonomicheskogo  
rayona.

SHEMYATNIKOVA, V. T.

Analytical Chemistry

Dissertation: "Qualitative Analysis of Organic Silicon Compounds."  
Cand Chem Sci, Moscow Chemicotechnological Inst, Moscow, 1953.  
(Referativnyy Zhurnal--Khimiya, No 3, Feb 54)

SO: SUM 213, 20 Sept 1954

SHEMYATENKOVA, V. T.

USSR/ Chemistry - Qualitative analysis

Card : 1/1

Authors : Dreshkov, A. P., Bork, V. A., and Shemyatenkova, V. T.

Title : Analysis of silicon-organic compounds. Qualitative analysis of alkoxyasilanealcohol and silicon tetrachloride mixtures

Periodical : Zhur. Anal. Khim., 9, Ed. 3, 166 - 169, May-June 1954

Abstract : New methods for the qualitative analysis of tetramethoxysilane-silicon tetrachloride; tetramethoxysilane-methyl alcohol; tetraethoxysilane-silicon tetrachloride and tetraethoxysilane-thyl alcohol mixtures, are described. Two new qualitative silicon-tetrachloride reactions and their results were established. A method for the qualitative determination of alcohol mixtures in alkoxyasilanes is described. Seven USSR references. Table.

Institution : The D. I. Mendeleev Chemical Technological Institute, Moscow

Submitted : June 19, 1952

USSR/Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Organic Substances, G-3

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 1276

Author: Kreshkov, A. P., and Shemyatenkova, V. T., and Kreshkov, A. P., and Gludina, N. I.

Institution: Moscow Institute for Chemical Technology

Title: Analysis of Organosilicon Compounds. Communication 17. Qualitative Analysis of Industrial Alkoxy- and Aryloxysilanes. Communication 16. A Photocolorimetric Method for Determining Silicon and Silicates Obtained from Organosilicon Compounds

Original  
Periodical: Tr. Mosk. khim.-teknol. in-ta, 1954, No 18, 67-72; 73-76

Abstract: Communication 17. The transesterification reaction described by the equation  $(C_6H_5O)_4Si + 4C_2H_5CH \rightleftharpoons (C_2H_5O)_4Si + 4C_6H_5OH$  is used for the detection of aryloxysilanes; 5-40 mg of phenoxysilane (I) are heated with 1-2 ml  $C_2H_5OH$  over a water bath for 10-15 minutes; the transesterification product of I reacts with cupric ammonia complex (II),  $HNO_3$ , bromine water (III), concentrated  $NH_4OH$  in the presence of III

Card 1/3

USSR/Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Organic Substances, Eng

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1977, 1276

Abstract: Communication 18. For the photometric determination of Si (in silicates obtained from organosilicon compounds) by the absorption of the molybdenum blue line, a saturated solution of a mixture of  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3$  and  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  is proposed as the reducing agent. A weighed sample (0.00008 gm/ml  $\text{SiO}_2$ ) is dissolved in 15 ml of 1%  $\text{KOH}$  and diluted; 5-50 ml of the solution thus obtained are treated with 5 ml of 5%  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{MoO}_4$  in 10%  $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$  and 5 ml of the reducing solution are added. The solution is heated 5 minutes, cooled, treated with 20 ml of glycerine solution (20 gms/l  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4$ , 20 gms/l  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$ , 150 ml/l glycerine), and diluted to 100 ml. The photometric determination is made after one hour using a wavelength of 650-660  $\mu$ .

Card 3/3

KRESHKOV, A.P.; SYAVTSILLO, S.V.; SHEMYATENKOVA, V.T.; NESHUMOVA, A.M.

Separate determination of ethyl and butyl alcohol in a toluolwater  
mixture. Zav.lab. 22 no.6:660-661 '56. (MLRA 9:8)  
(Alcohol)



Shemyatenkova, V.I.

6  
1-16-20  
2 May

1858. Determination of silicon in organosilicon compounds. A. P. Kreshkov, S. V. Svavitskii and V. I. Shemyatenkova, *Soviet Lab.*, 1968, 28 (12), 1402-1407. Decomposition is effected in a weighed quartz flask with a mixture of 25% oleum and fuming HNO<sub>3</sub> containing 20% of oxides of N. The heated mixture is treated with further amounts of fuming HNO<sub>3</sub> until decomposition is complete, the acids are evaporated off and the flask containing the residue of SiO<sub>2</sub> is weighed. G. S. SMITH

PM MT

AUTHOR: Evans, I. O., G. V., Brenvatenskova, V. T.,  
Meshukova, A. N.

32-3-13/52

TITLE: The Analysis of Silicorganic Compounds with Respect to Their Chlorine Content (Analiz kremniyorganicheskikh soedineniy na sodernzhaniiye khloro)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol. 24, Nr 3, pp. 287-289 (USSR)

SUBJECT: In the present work hydrolysis of the compounds to be investigated is carried out in a mixture of alcohol and water (1:1), after which the iron of chlorine is determined mercurimetrically using a color indicator (methylene blue-diphenyl carbazone), which changes from blue to orange or violet at the end point. Separation by a solution of metallic sodium in liquid ammonia is described as the most simple method of determining halides. If the silicon compounds contain hydrogen it must be removed by boiling in a concentrated lye, whereupon neutralization is carried out with 0.5n nitric acid. Good results were obtained also when determining chlorine in alkyl- and arylchlorosilanes by the method developed by Volhard. Two processes of analysis are mentioned from which several possibilities of modifying the method of determination may be seen. From the results shown in tables it may be seen that the method works with sufficient accuracy. There are 3 tables, and 7 references, 5 of which are Slavic.

AVAILABILITY: Library of Congress  
Card 1/1 1. Silicorganic compounds-Chlorine-Determination 2. Hydrolysis

SHENYATENKOVA, V.T.

S.V. Syavtsillo, Ye.A. Bondarevskaya, A.P. Kreshkov, M.M. Luskina, A.S. Terent'yev, V.T. Shenyatenkova, and L.I. Shtifman, "The Analysis Methods of Monomer and Polymer Compounds."

Report presented at the Second All-Union Conference on the Chemistry and Practical Application of Silicon-Organic Compounds held in Leningrad from 25-27 September 1958.

Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1959, No. 1, pp. 231-240 (USSR)

SHEMYATENKOVA, V.T.; PALAMARCHUK, N.A.; KHVOSHCHESKAYA, A.A.;  
SYAVTSILLO, S.V.

Controlling the production of organosilicon liquids and lacquers.  
Report 1: Analysis of the starting mixtures used in the organo-  
magnesium synthesis of ethyl- and ethoxyphenylsilanes. Plast.  
massy no.3:27-30 '60. (MIRA 13:6)  
(Silane)

SHEMYATENKOVA, V.T.; PALAMARCHUK, N.A.; KHVOSHCHEVSKAYA, A.A.;  
SYAVTSILLO, S.V.

Control of the production of organosilicon liquids and  
lacquers. Plast.massy no.4:15-17 '60. (MIRA 13:7)  
(Silane)

S/075/60/015/005/001/004  
B005/B064

AUTHORS: Kreshkov, A. P., Shemyatenkova, V. T., Syavtsillo, S. V.,  
Palamarchuk, N. A.

TITLE: Determination of Phenyl Radicals<sup>1</sup> in Organosilicon Compounds<sup>1</sup>

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 15, No. 5,  
pp. 635-638

TEXT: The authors of the present paper developed a new method of quantitative determination of phenyl groups in organosilicon compounds. It is based on the ethylation of the respective compound with ethyl bromide in the presence of anhydrous aluminum chloride. This ethylation may take place according to two mechanisms: in one mechanism the Si - C bond is ruptured under the action of  $AlCl_3$  and an organoaluminum<sup>1</sup> compound forms, that is stepwise ethylated. This ethylation proceeds until the step of hexaethyl benzene is reached. In the other mechanism, under the action of  $AlCl_3$ , an alumo-organosilicon compound forms, that is ethylated by ethyl bromide. The Si - C bond is solved under the formation of hexaethylene benzene. The reaction schemes of both mechanisms are given. ✓

Card 1/3

Determination of Phenyl Radicals in  
Organosilicon Compounds

S/075/60/015/005/003/004  
B005/B064

Hexaethyl benzene is obtained with slight impurities of other ethylating benzene derivatives (Ref. 10) if the reaction products are saponified with water. From the amount of the hexaethyl benzene, it is possible to draw conclusions to the content of phenyl groups in the initial organosilicon compound. Since hexaethyl benzene has a high molecular weight and is not volatile, extremely accurate results are obtained from this determination. If constant conditions are observed in ethylation, also the reproducibility of the results is good. The method described is suited for determining benzene and its derivatives in purely organic compounds. The authors investigated phenyl trichlorosilane, methyl phenyl dichlorosilane, polyphenyl siloxane, polymethyl-phenyl siloxane and other organosilicon compounds with phenyl groups directly bound to silicon. Ethyl bromide serves at the same time as solvent in the reaction. 6-7 g anhydrous aluminum chloride and 35-40 g ethyl bromide are taken for 2-2.5 g of the organosilicon compound to be investigated in the analysis of compounds with one phenyl radical per structural unit. Ethylation is carried out at 30°C and is finished after two hours. After the decomposition of the reaction products with water, the ethyl derivatives of benzene are extracted with slight amounts of ether. The extract is washed with water until neutral

Card 2/3

Determination of Phenyl Radicals in  
Organosilicon Compounds

S/075/60/015/005/003/004  
B005/B064

reaction is reached, then ether and the excess ethyl bromide are distilled off. The residue is dried in the vacuum exsiccator over  $P_2O_5$ . After re-crystallization from ethanol or glacial acetic acid hexaethyl benzene is obtained in the form of white prisms melting at  $126^{\circ}C$ . The formula is given with which the content of phenyl groups in the initial compound can be determined. This formula comprises the ethylation coefficient that was experimentally found by ethylating various chemically pure organosilicon compounds. This coefficient has the value  $0.91 \pm 0.01$ . A table shows the results of determining the phenyl radicals in phenyl trichlorosilane, methyl-phenyl dichlorosilane, polyphenyl siloxane and polymethyl-phenyl siloxane by the method described. The results are reproducible with an accuracy of  $\pm 1-1.5\%$  (absolute). A. A. Khvoshchevskaya and L. M. Kharchevnikova took part in the experiments. There are 1 table and 11 references: 6 Soviet, 4 US, and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut im. D. I. Mendeleeva (Moscow Institute of Chemical Technology imeni D. I. Mendeleev)

SUBMITTED: July 27, 1959

Card 3/3



S/191/60/000/003/007/013  
B016/B054

AUTHORS: Shemyatenkova, V. T., Palamarchuk, N. A.,  
~~Khvoshchevskaya, A. A.~~, Syavtsillo, S. V.

TITLE: Control of Production of Organosilicon Liquids and  
Varnishes. Report I. Analysis of Initial Mixtures of  
Ethyl- and Phenyl-ethoxy Silanes Used in Organomagnesium  
Synthesis

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, 1960, No. 3, pp. 27 - 30

TEXT: The authors report on their rapid and sufficiently accurate meth-  
od of determining the components of the initial mixture used for the  
synthesis of 1) ethyl-ethoxy silanes and 2) phenyl-ethoxy silanes. In  
case 1), it is tetraethoxy silane, ethyl chloride, and toluene (solvent),  
in case 2), it is tetraethoxy silane, chloro benzene, diethyl ether,  
and ethyl bromide. The amount of ethyl chloride is determined from the  
difference before and after its evaporation from the mixture. The re-  
maining tetraethoxy silane and toluene are then determined refracto-  
metrically. The ratio between tetraethoxy silane and chloro benzene

Card 1/2

Control of Production of Organosilicon Liquids and Varnishes. Report I. Analysis of Initial Mixtures of Ethyl- and Phenyl-ethoxy Silanes Used in Organomagnesium Synthesis S/191/60/000/003/007/013 B016/B054

(case 2) can also be determined refractometrically. Small amounts of diethyl ether and ethyl bromide (3.5% each) do not interfere with the determination. In all cases, the authors produced artificial mixtures for experimental purposes, and also studied commercial mixtures. The above-described method is being introduced in industrial test laboratories. A paper by V. L. Anosov (Ref.1) is mentioned. There are 7 tables and 5 Soviet references.

Card 2/2

TURKEL'TAUB, N.M.; SHEMYATENKOVA, V.T.; PALAMARCHUK, N.A.; NECHAYEVA, L.A.

Accuracy in determining the composition of a mixture by the various  
methods of interpretation of chromatograms. Zav.lab 26 no.10:1075-  
1080 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

(Chromatographic analysis)

S/062/61/000/007/016/016  
B107/B220

AUTHORS: Voronkov, M. G. and Shemyatenkova, V. T.  
TITLE: Gasometric determination of alkyl radicals in polyalkyl siloxanes and silicon-functional organosilicon compounds  
PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, no. 1, 1961, 178-180

TEXT: The authors state that so far no method has been available for the quantitative determination of alkyl radicals bound to the silicon atom. Proceeding from the fact that the Si-C bond can be easily disrupted under the influence of strong nucleophilic reagents, such as alkali hydroxides, the optimum conditions for this reaction and for the formation of the stoichiometric volume of the hydrocarbon were investigated. Fig. 1 represents the apparatus used for the purpose. 1 is a gas burette in a thermostat, 2 is a leveling tube filled with acidified, saturated NaCl solution or Hg. By means of three-way cock 3 and absorber 4 which contains concentrated  $H_2SO_4$ , burette 1 is connected with steel vessel 7. The

Card 1/4

Gasometric determination of alkyl

S/062/61/000/001/016/016

B:01/B220

latter contains the substance to be tested (0.1-0.15 g), which is covered by 2-3 g of KOH powder and heated to 250-270°C in an electric furnace till no more gas is set free. After the cooling of 7, the gas is measured in burette 1. A table indicates the experimental data. The possibility of analyzing also alkyl halosilanes in this way is mentioned: methyl-phenyl dichlorosilane gave  $CH_2 = 7.67\%$  and  $8.54\%$ ; calculated value:  $7.87\%$ . If, however, the Si atom bound to Cl is bound at the same time to the oxygen atom or to groups being more electrophilic than the central silicon atom, this method cannot be used. The experiments were made with the assistance of A. A. Khvoshchevskaya, L. M. Kharchevnikova, and Z. I. Shabarova. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 6 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 4 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimii silikatov Akademii nauk SSSR  
(Institute of Silicate Chemistry, Academy of Sciences USSR)

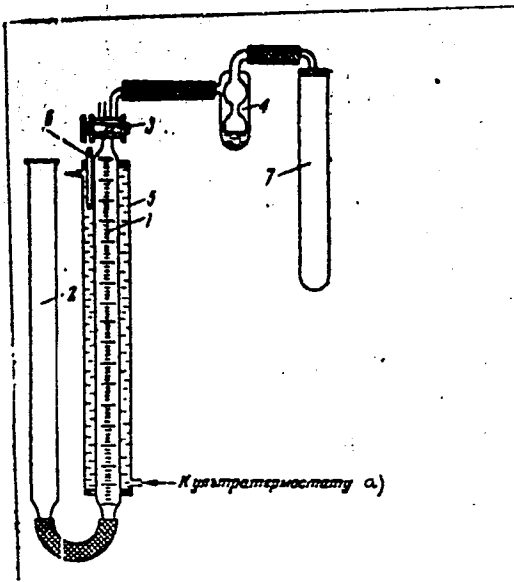
SUBMITTED: June 18 1960

Card 2/4

Gasometric determination of alkyl...

S/062/61/000/001/016/016  
B101/B220

Legend to the figure: a)  
to thermostat



Card 3/4

Gasometric determination of alkyl...

S/062/61/000/001/016/016

Результаты газометрического определения алкильных радикалов R (R=CH<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>) в полиалкилсилоксанах

А Полиалкилсилоксан	Содержание R, %		Расхождение, абс. %
	най-здесь	вычислено	
[(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> SiO] <sub>3</sub>	41,8	40,5	+1,3
[(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> SiO] <sub>4</sub>	39,3	40,5	-1,2
[(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> SiO] <sub>2000</sub>	40,4	40,5	-0,1
[(C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> SiO] <sub>3</sub>	57,6	58,9	+0,7
[(C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> SiO] <sub>4</sub>	57,2	58,9	+0,3
[CH <sub>3</sub> (C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> )SiO] <sub>n</sub>	11,6	11,0	+0,6
(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> SiOSi(C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> )CH <sub>3</sub> [OSi(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub> ]	34,6	36,2	-1,6
(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> Si[OSi(C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> )CH <sub>3</sub> ] <sub>2</sub> OSi(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	28,5	27,4	+0,9
(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> Si[OSi(C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> )CH <sub>3</sub> ] <sub>12</sub> OSi(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	15,1	14,8	+0,3
(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> SiOSi(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> [OSi(C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> )CH <sub>3</sub> ] <sub>2</sub> OSi(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	24,5	25,0	-1,1
(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> Si[OSi(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> ] <sub>20</sub> [OSi(C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> )CH <sub>3</sub> ] <sub>14</sub> OSi(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	24,9	24,4	+0,5
(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> Si[OSi(C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> F)CH <sub>3</sub> ] <sub>10</sub> OSi(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	15,0	14,8	+0,2
(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> SiO <sub>1,5</sub>	24,0	22,4	+1,3
4C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> SiO <sub>1,5</sub> ·CH <sub>3</sub> (C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> )SiO] <sub>n</sub>	2,3	3,0	+0,7
H[OSi(ONa)CH <sub>3</sub> ] <sub>12</sub> OH	17,1	15,1	+2,0

Legend to the table: 1) polyalkyl siloxane; 2) content of R; 3) found; 4) calculated; 5) difference, absolute %.

Card 4/4

S/191/6/000/004/006/009  
B110/B208

AUTHORS: Turkel'taub, N. M., Palamarchuk, N. A., Shemyatenkova, V. T.,  
Syavtsillo, S. V.

TITLE: Chromatographic analysis of organosilicon compounds  
(analysis of the reaction mixture of the direct synthesis  
of methyl chloro-silanes)

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy. no. 4, 1961, 51-56

TEXT: The numerous chloro-compounds contained in the reaction mixture of  
the direct synthesis of methyl chloro-silanes, such as HCl, CH<sub>3</sub>Cl,  
(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>Si, HSiCl<sub>2</sub>, (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>HSiCl, CH<sub>3</sub>HSiCl<sub>2</sub>, (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>SiCl, SiCl<sub>4</sub>, CH<sub>3</sub>SiCl<sub>3</sub>,  
(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>SiCl<sub>2</sub> etc. have hitherto been fractionated and determined with  
respect to density and chlorine content. K. K. Popkov suggested analysis  
by means of dispersion spectra. These methods, however, are not applicable  
to automatic production control. Gas chromatography is adequate for this  
purpose. The optimum conditions for the separation of methyl chloro-  
silanes have now been determined. Fig. 1 shows the device used. Helium

Card 1/10



Chromatographic analysis of...

S/191/61/000/004/006/009  
B110/B208

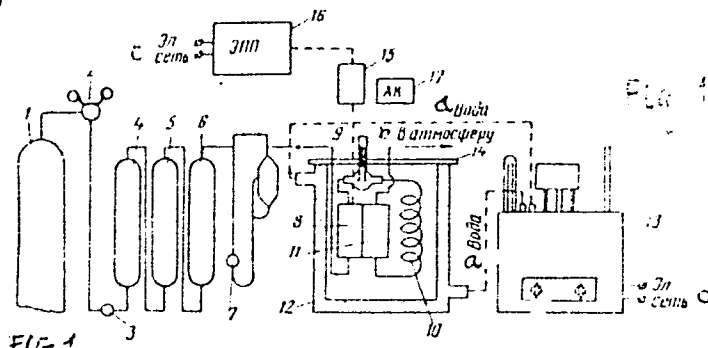
the polyethyl-siloxane liquids БКХ-94 (VKZh-94) and ТМС-200 (PMS-200), the polymethyl-phenyl-siloxane liquids ПММ-3 (PFMS-3), ПММ-4 (PFMS-4), and ДС-703 (DS-703) with different degrees of polarity were studied. Complete separation was accomplished by ПММ-4 (PFMS-4) polymethyl-phenyl-siloxane and vaseline oil, as well as by ПММ-3 (PFMS-3) and ДС-703 (DS-703). The optimum velocity of the carrier gas is  $\alpha = 80$  cm/min at a maximum separation criterion  $K_1 = 2.6$  and minimum theoretical plate height  $H = 0.21$  cm for  $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{SiCl}$  and  $\text{CH}_3\text{SiCl}_3$ . The lowest theoretical plate height  $H = 2.4$  cm is obtained at  $40^\circ\text{C}$ . The separation criterion decreases with rising temperature. Only three experiments were carried out: 1) As a stationary phase, nitrobenzene (20 % of the total weight of the adsorbent) was applied to Inza clinker (granulation 0.25-0.5 mm). Separation of  $\text{HCl}$ ,  $\text{CH}_3\text{Cl}$ ,  $\text{SiCl}_4$ ,  $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{SiCl}$ ,  $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{SiCl}_2$ , and  $\text{CH}_3\text{SiCl}_3$  was attained at  $40^\circ\text{C}$  and 20 min duration of the experiment with a 2 m long column 4-5 mm in diameter (Fig. 4). In the second experiment, two columns connected in series were used. The first 1 m long column (diameter 4 mm) contained ПММ-4 (PFMS-4) (15 % of the total adsorbent weight), and the second 3 m long column (diameter 4 mm), vaseline oil (15 % of the total adsorbent

Card 3/10

S/191/61/000/004/006/000  
B110/B208

Chromatographic analysis of...

Legend to Fig. 1: Schematic representation of the chromatographic device. 1) Helium cylinder; 2) reductor; 3) two-way cock; 4) and 5) coil receivers dipped into a Dewar vessel with liquid nitrogen; 6) receiver with Anhydron; 7) rheometer; 8) and 11) detectors; 9) dosing vessel; 10) chromatographic column; 12) water bath with thermostat; 13) TC-15 (TS-15) ultrathermostat; 14) asbestos plate; 15) bridge circuit with M-24 (M-24) milliammeter from 0 to 300 ma; 16) EPP-09 (EPP-09) potentiometer from 0 to 10 mv; 17) STM-128 (STM-128) accumulator; a) water; b) to atmosphere; c) power supply.



Card 5/10

Chromatographic analysis of...

Legend to Fig. 3: Temperature dependence of the separation criterion  $K_1$  and the theoretical plate height  $H$ ;  
a) temperature,  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; b) theoretical plate height  $H$ , cm;  
c) separation criterion  $K_1$ .

S/191/61/000/004/006/009  
B110/B208

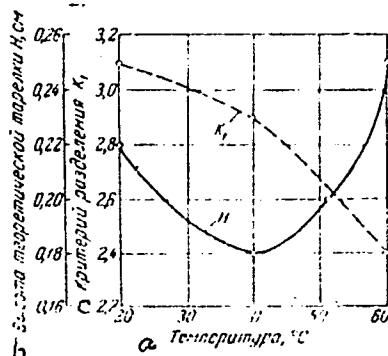


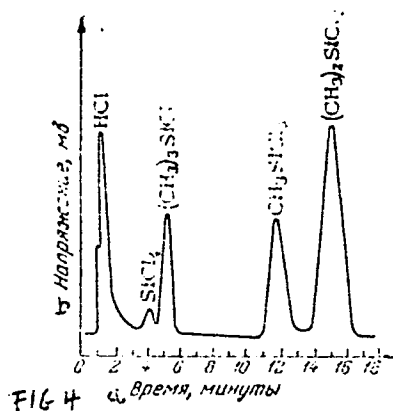
FIG 3

Card 7/10

Chromatographic analysis of...

Legend to Fig. 4: Yield curve of the reaction mixture of the synthesis of methyl chlorosilanes with nitrobenzene in a column. Carrier: Inza clinker impregnated with 20% nitrobenzene; layer height 2 m, column diameter 4 mm; temperature 40°C; carrier gas = helium; a) time, min; b) voltage, mv.

S/191/61/000/004/006/009  
B110/B208

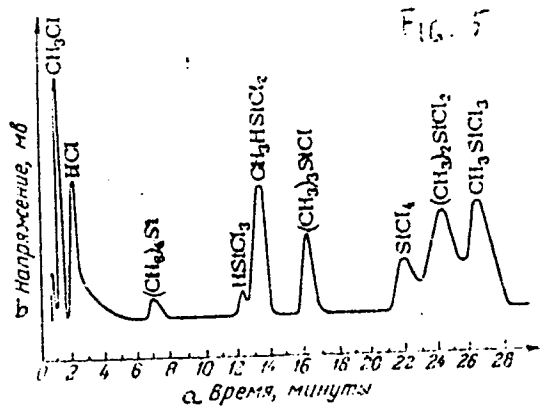


Card 8/10

S/191/61/000/004/006/009  
B110/B208

Chromatographic analysis of...

Legend to Fig. 5: Yield curve of the mixture in two successive columns. Solid carrier = celite impregnated with 15 % PFMS-4; layer height 1 m; column diameter 3.5 mm. Solid carrier = celite impregnated with 15 % vaseline oil; layer height 3 m; column diameter 4 mm; temperature 40°C; carrier gas = He.



Card 9/10

S/191/61/000/004/006/009  
B110/B208

Chromatographic analysis of...

Legend to Fig. 6: Yield curve of the mixture in a column with polymethyl-phenyl-siloxane liquid PFMS-3. Solid carrier = Inza clinker impregnated with 20% PFMS-3; layer height 4 m; column diameter 4 mm; temperature 40°C; carrier gas = helium.

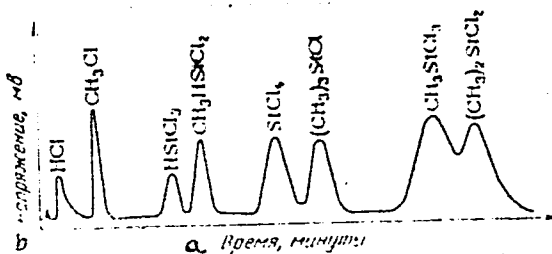


FIG 6

Card 10/10

KRESHKOV, A.P.; BORK, V.A.; BONDAREVSKAYA, Ye.A.; MYSHLYAYEVA, I.V.;  
SYAVTSILLO, S.V.; SHEMYATENKOVA, V.T.; KORZHEV, P.P., red.;  
SHPAK, Ye.G., tekhn. red.

[Practical handbook on the analysis of monomeric and polymeric  
organosilicon compounds] Prakticheskoe rukovodstvo po analizu  
monomernykh i polimernykh kremniorganicheskikh soedinenii.  
Pod red. A.P.Kreshkova. Moskva, Goskhimizdat, 1962. 544 p.  
(MIRA 16:1)

(Silicon organic compounds)

~~L 12974-63~~ ~~EWP(j)/EPF(c)/EWT(m)/BDS~~ ~~ASD~~ ~~Pc-4/Pr-4~~ ~~RM/WW~~  
ACCESSION NR: AT3002347 8/2513/63/013/000/0277/0283

AUTHOR: Palamarchuk, N. A.; Syavtsillo, S. V.; Turkel'taub, N. M.; Shemyatenkova, V. T. 66

TITLE: Chromatographic determination of chlorosilanes 7

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Komissiya po analiticheskoy khimii. Trudy\*; v. 13, 1963. Organicheskiy analiz, 277-283

TOPIC TAGS: chromatography, chlorosilane, helium, celite, dimethyldichlorosilane, benzylbenzoate

ABSTRACT: This investigation is a continuation of a previous work which was done on the separation of chlorosilanes by gas-liquid chromatography. The present investigation was performed under isothermal conditions using helium as the carrier gas and a detector with two platinum elements embedded in glass. Each element had a 30 ohm resistance with a sensitivity of 600 mv. ml/mg. The identification of chlorosilanes was made according to their specific gravity and the relative retentive volume. The content of various components was determined by peak areas or peak heights by means of normalization. The solid support celite or diatomaceous brick was treated with dimethyldichlorosilane vapors in a dry,  
Card 1/2



L 12974-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3002347

0

inert atmosphere after which its adsorption capability sharply decreased. In order to select the most effective stationary phase, several new materials were added to the ones previously investigated. These included benzylbenzoate, dimethylphthalate, dibutylphthalate, dinonylphthalate, tricresylphosphate, and diethylphthalate. On the basis of the obtained data stationary phases were selected which permit a complete separation of the components in a shortest amount of time. The stationary phases which are suggested to be used in an amount of 10% on celite or modified brick are benzylbenzoate, dibutylphthalate and diethylphthalate. With a column of 2.7-3.5 m long and 4 mm in diameter at a temperature of 30C and 40 ml/min gas flow, a complete separation of the following components takes place: (CH sub 3) sub 2 SiCl sub 2, CH sub 3 SiCl sub 3 SiCl, CH sub 3 HSiCl sub 2, (CH sub 3) sub 2 HSiCl, SiCl sub 4, HSiCl sub 3, H sub 2 SiCl sub 2, and CH sub 3 Cl. The time of analysis is 20 minutes with an accuracy of 2-3% relative error. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 2 graphs.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 13Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

TURKEL'TAUB, N.M.; SHEMYATENKOVA, V.T.; AYNSHTEYN, S.A.; SYAVTSILLO, S.V.

Determination of some organic impurities in raw materials and intermediate products of the synthesis of organosilicon compounds.  
Trudy Kom.anal.khim. 13:284-289 '63. (MIRA 16:5)  
(Silicon organic compounds)

SHTIFMAN, L.M.; MIYAYAMA, A.A.; SHEMYATENKOVA, V.T.

Conductometric determination of fluorine, iodine, and chlorine.  
Zav. lab. 31 no.1:39-40 '65. (MIRA 18:3)

PINKIN, A.Y.; SANKIN, S.D.; ~~SHEMYATKIN, N.A.~~; ARTAMONOV, A.M., redaktor;  
CHICHERIN, A.M., tekhnicheskiv redaktor

[Adjusting forms and printing on DPI and DPP machines] Pripravka  
form i pechatanie na mashinakh DPI i DPP. Moskva, Gosizd-vo  
"Iskusstvo," 1957. 29 o. (MLR: 10:10)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Glavnoye upravleniye polisgraficheskoy  
promyshlennosti. 2. 1-ya Gerasimovaya tipografiya Glavobliastrovna  
imeni A.A. Zdanova (for Pinkin, Sankin, Shemyatkin)  
(Printing)

SHAN, A. I.

SHAN, A. I. and DROBYSHCHAYA, A. I. "The morphology of far-eastern tick encephalitis", *Voprosy med. virusologii*, Issue 1, 1948, p. 102-16, - Bibliog: p. 115-16.

SO: W-3042, 11 March 55, (Letopis 'nykh Statey, no. 10, 149).

SHEN, R. H.

SHEN, R. H. "On the problem of the dissemination of spontaneous protozoic encephalitis through white mice in the Moscow tree nurseries", Voprosy med. virusologii, Issue 1, 1948, p. 117-24, - Bibliog: p. 325-26.

SO: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis 'nykh Statey, no. 10, 1949).

SHAN, A. W.

SHAN, A. W. "The symbiosis of viruses of transmissible encephalitis with malignant tumors", *Voprosy med. virusologii*, Issue 2, 1948, p. 129--3. -  
Bibliog: 23 items.

SO: U-5062, 11 March 53, (Letopis 'nykh Statey, No. 10, 1949).

Shah, A. M.

"Latent forms of American encephalitis of the Saint Louis strain", *Voprosy med. virusologii*, Issue 2, 1968, p. 14-57. - Bibliog: 9 items.

SO: V-3882, 11 March 68, (Letopis 'nykh Statey, no. 10, 1968).



*SHEN, R.M.*

GAYDAMOVICH, S.Ya., GRASHCHENKOV, N.I.; SOLOV'YEV, V.D.; SHEN, R.M.,  
YURKOVSKIY, A.M.; SLAVIN G.P., redaktor; BEL'CHIKOVA, Yu.S.,  
tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Rabies] Beshenstvo. Pod red. V.D.Solov'eva. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo  
med. lit-ry, 1954. 209 p. (MLRA 7:10)  
(Hydrophobia)

SHEN, R.M.

Culture of viruses in malignant tumors. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i  
immun. no.10:74-82 0 '54. (MLPA 8:1)

1. Iz laboratorii obshchey virusologii (zav. doktor meditsinskikh  
nauk R.M.Shen) Instituta virusologii imeni D.I.Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR.  
(VIRUSES, culture,  
in cancer tissue in vivo)  
(NEOPLASMS, experimental,  
culture of viruses in cancer tissue in vivo)

SEHN, R.M.

Seventy-fifth anniversary of Pasteur's rabies research. Vop.virus.  
1 no.3:59-62 My-Je '56. (MIRA 10:1)  
(RABIES) (PASTEUR, LOUIS, 1822-1895)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec. 4 Vol. 11/4 Med. Microb. etc. April 58

957. INDUCED VARIABILITY OF THE RABIES VIRUS (Russian text) -  
Shen R. M. and Vanag K. A. Inst. of Virol., USSR Acad. of Med. Sci.,  
Moscow - VOPR. VIRUSOL. 1956, 6 (28-31)

The urban virus of rabies was studied by carrying out serial intracerebral passages in rabbits with a change of host at different stages of the infection. When the passages were carried out at intervals of 6-7 days active multiplication of the virus was not observed, but in the first 3 passages minor inflammatory and degenerative changes occurred in the brain. In infection in mice the titre of the virus changed from  $10^{-3}$  to  $10^{-1}$ . When the passages were made at intervals of 9 days a reduction in the incubation period was noted. From the 6th passage on, fatal paralysis occurred on the 5th day. In intracerebral infection of mice and rabbits the titres increased 100-fold. The variant was apathogenic to rabbits and weakly pathogenic to mice on peripheral introduction of the virus. Study of the morphological indices showed a decrease in size and in the number of Negri bodies from the normal 25-30% down to 2% at the 5th passage. Characteristic viral lesions were seen in the nerve cells from the 6th passage. The variant appeared to be stable. When the passages were carried out at intervals of 14-16 days, no changes were detected

957

during one year and the characteristics of the urban virus of rabies were fully preserved. The authors consider that during the period of maximal multiplication (9th day) the characteristics of the virus are unstable and that on further development of the infection (14-16 days) the stability increases. Kaulen - Moscow (S)

SHEN, R.M.; ORLOVA, N.N.; TUREVICH, S.T.; LIKHACHEV, N.V.; NAZAROV, V.P.

The dry formel rabies vaccine applied with a stimulant.  
Veterinariia 33 no.1:30-32 Ja '56. (MLRA 9:4)

1. Institut virusologii imeni D.I. Ivanevskogo AN SSSR (for Shen, Orlova, Turevich). 2. Gosudarstvenny nauchno-kontrol'nyy institut veterinarnykh preparatov Ministerstva sevetskikh khozyaystv SSSR (for Likhachev). 3. Tsentral'naya shkola veyennogo sobakovodstva (for Nazarov).

(RABIES--PREVENTIVE INOCULATION)

KOSYAKOV, Pavel Nikolayevich, red.; SHEN, R.M., red.; GORSHUNOVA, L.P., red.

[Rabies; etiology, pathogenesis, and prophylaxis] Beshenstvo;  
etiologiya, patogenez, i profilaktika. Moskva, Medgiz, 1958.  
217 p. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Moscow. Institut virusologii.  
(RABIES)

1959, 1960

Study of the problems of general virology on the model of tumor cultures of viral causative agents.

Report submitted at the 14th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemiologists and Infectionists, 1959.



SHEN, R.M.; PARFANOVICH, M.I.; GALEGOV, G.A.

Intracellular localization of herpes virus in experimental encephalitis  
in the rabbit. Vop.virus. 6 no.5:538-541 S-0 '60. (MIRA 14:7)  
(HERPES) (ENCEPHALITIS)

6

ABELEV, G.I., kand. med. nauk; BUKRINSKAYA, A.G., kand. med. nauk;  
GEL'TSER, R.R., prof.; GOLINEVICH, Ye.M., prof.; ZHDANOV, V.M.,  
prof.; ZDRODOVSKIY, P.F., prof.; KALINA, G.P., prof.; KAULEN,  
D.R., kand. med. nauk; KIKTENKO, V.S., prof.; KRYLOVA, O.P.,  
kand. med. nauk; KUCHERENKO, V.D., kand. med. nauk; LOMAKIN,  
M.S., kand. med. nauk; MOSING, G.S., doktor med. nauk; PERSHINA,  
Z.G., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; PEKHOV, A.P., doktor biol. nauk;  
PESHKOV, M.A., prof.; TIKHONENKO, T.I., kand. med. nauk;  
TOVARNITSKIY, V.I., prof.; SHEN, R.M., prof.; ETINGOF, R.N.,  
kand. med. nauk; KALININA, G.P., prof., nauchnyy red. toma;  
ZHUKOV-VEREZHNIKOV, N.N., prof., otv. red.; VYGODCHIKOV, G.V.,  
prof., zamest. otv. red.; TIMAKOV, V.D., prof., zam. otv. red.  
BAROYAN, O.A., prof., red.; KALINA, G.P., red.; PETROVA, N.K.,  
tekh. red.

[Multivolume manual on the microbiology, clinic, and epidemiology  
of infectious diseases]Mnogotomnoe rukovodstvo po mikrobiologii  
klinike i epidemiologii infektsionnykh boleznei. Moskva, Medgiz,  
Vol.2. [General microbiology]Obshchaia mikrobiologiya. Red. V.M.  
Zhdanov. 1962. 535 p. (MIRA 16:1)

(Continued on next page)

SHEN, R.M.; SHUMKINA, O.B.; VANAG, K.A.

Ultrastructure of Babes - Negri bodies. Vop.virus 7 no.4:55-59  
Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Institut virusologii imeni D.I.Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR, Moskva.  
(ELECTRON MICROSCOPY) (NERVES) (BRAIN)

SHEN, R.M.; GUMENIK, A.Ye.

Characteristics of the infectious process in chronic  
forms of experimental herpes. Report No. 2. Trudy TSIU 80:  
126-128 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

BECHTOLD, Ye.N.; SHEN, R.M.; VANAG, A.I.

Viruses isolated from patients with encephalomyelitis and multiple sclerosis. Report No.2. Study of the pathomorphology of experimental infection. Vop. virus. 10 no.5:595-601 S.S.U '65.

(MIRA 18511)

1. Institut virusologii imeni D.I. Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR, Moskovs.

ANSHELEVICH, Yu.V.; SHEN, S.V.

Acute poisoning with tofranil (imizine). Zhur. nevr. i psikh.  
62 no.2:214-215 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Klinika gospital'noy terapii (zav. - dotsent V.K. Bumeyster)  
Rizhskogo meditsinskogo instituta.  
(IMIPRAMINE--TOXICOLOGY)

SHENAIKH, V.

Reality of the open cluster NGC 7039 (Cr 431)\* Astron.zhur. 40  
no.2:387-389 Mr-Apr '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Gosudarstvennyy astrononicheskiy institut im. P.K.Shternberga.  
(Stars--Clusters)

SHENAYEV, V. *V.*

Credit system of the German Federal Republic as a tool of state  
monopoly capitalism. Dən. i kred. 19 no.4:81-90 Ap '61.

(MIRA 14:3)

(Germany, West—Credit)



TRAKHTENBERG, Iosif Adol'fovich, akademik; ARZUMANYAN, A.A., red.;  
BREGEL', E.Ya., doktor ekon. nauk, red.; KRONROD, Ya.A.,  
doktor ekon. nauk, red.; MENDEL'SON, L.A., doktor ekon. nauk,  
red.; ANIKIN, A.V., kand. ekon. nauk, red.; SHENAYEV, V.N.,  
kand. ekon. nauk, red.; KOLOSOVA, T.A., red.; BAKOVETSKAYA,  
V.S., red. izd-va; NOVICHKOVA, N.D., tekhn. red.; ZUDINA,  
V.I., tekhn. red.

[Currency circulation and credit under capitalism] Denezhnoe  
obrashchenie i kredit pri kapitalizme. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.  
nauk SSSR, 1962. 779 p. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Arzumanyan).  
(Finance)

TRAKHTENBERG, Iosif Adol'fovich, akademik; ANIKIN, A.V., kand. ekon. nauk, otv. red.; ARZUMANYAN, A.A., akademik, red.; BREGEL', E.Ya., doktor ekon. nauk, red.; KRONROD, Ya.A., doktor ekon. nauk, red.; MENDEL'SON, L.A., doktor ekon. nauk, red.[deceased]; SHENAYEV, V.N., kand. ekon. nauk, red.; KOLOSOVA, T.A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotr., red.; TOVMOSYAN, M.Ye., red.izd-va; KASHINA, P.S., tekhn. red.

[Monetary crises, 1821-1938]Denezhnye krizisy, 1821-1938 gg.  
Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1963. 730 p. (MIRA 16:3)  
(Money)

SHENAYEVA, K. I.; SHUMILOV, G. A.; FILATOVA, O. A.

Hungarian instruments for the testing of textiles and fibers.

Tekst.prom.15 no.7:42-45 J1'55. (MLRA 8:10)

(Hungary--Textile industry--Testing)

SMIRNOV, I.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHENAYEVA, K.I., inzh.

New Russian waste cleaner. Tekst.prom. 18 no.10:25 0 '58.  
(MIRA 11:11)  
(Cotton waste) (Cleaning machinery and appliances)

SMIRNOV, I.I., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; SHENAYEVA, K.I., inzh.;  
PIOTROVSKIY, S.L., konstruktor.

Improvements in finishing picking machines. Tekst.prom. 18  
no.5:25-27 My '58. (MIRA 11:5)  
(Cotton machinery)

4(5)

SOV/92-58-8-9/36

AUTHORS: Sheyman, A.B., Sergeysv, A.I., and Shenayeva, V.I.  
Members of the Petroleum Institute

TITLE: Thermal Treatment of Oil Wells (Teplovaya obrabotka  
mertvanykh skvazhin)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanik, 1958, Nr 8, pp 13-15 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Petroleum Institute of the Academy of Science of the USSR has studied the effect of the bottom-hole heating in oilfields of the Kinel'skiy Petroleum Production Administration. Experiments, made under conditions stipulated in Table 1, have indicated that among several methods of heating bottom-holes (hot oil or steam flushing, thermal acid treatment, electrical heating, etc.) the electrical heating with the device shown in Fig. 1 produces the best result. Conditions under which the electric heater described by the author was used are given in Table 2 and the effect of heating in Fig. 2. As a result of experiments all the wells increased their petroleum output. Fig. 3 shows the design of

Card 1/2

Thermal Treatment of Oil Wells

92-58-8-9/36

the electric heater installed under the pumping unit, and used for continuous heating of the bottom-hole. While in oilfields of the Stanislavneft' organization the bottom-hole heating increased the petroleum flow 1.5 - 3 times, in some wells of the Sakhalin oilfields it speeded the petroleum flow up to 13 times. Moreover, in some cases wax deposits were melted not only in bottom-holes, but also in pressure pump tubes, and the effect of heating lasted several months. On the basis of experiments it can be said that the use of a mobile 25-30 kw heater suitable for 8", 6", or 4" wells is desirable, and that a temperature around 150° C must be maintained at the bottom-hole. An independent, durable and flexible oil gas resistant wire rope should be employed to suspend the electric heater. There are 3 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institute nefti AN SSSR (The Petroleum Institute of the Academy of Science of the USSR)

Card 2/2

SHEYMAN, A.B.; SERGEYEV, A.I.; SHENAYEVA, V.I.

Heat treatment of oil wells. Biul. tekhn.-ekon.inform. no.9:7-9 '58.  
(MIRA 11:10)

(Oil wells)



GEYMAN, M.A.; UGOLEV, V.S.; SHENAYEVA, V.I.

Increasing oil recovery by deep freezing of well bottoms. Neft.  
khoz. 39 no.7:34-38 J1 '61. (MIPA 14:6)  
(Oil fields--Production methods)

SHENAYKII, V.

EG Cassiopeiae. Per.zvezdy 13 no.5:375-378 Je '61. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Gosudarstvennyy astronomicheskiy institut im. Shternberga,  
Moskva.

(Stars, Variable)

SHENAYKH, V. [Schönelch, W.]

Investigating *PM Cassiopeiae*. *Per. zvezdy* 13 no.2:144-146 N '60.  
(MIRA 14:10)

1. Gosudarstvennyy astronomicheskiy institut imeni P.K.Shternberga.  
(Stars, Variable)

summary, 1.

regions of different age of ...  
title no. 14-13-1-13, ...

1. The first ...

AP4010296

S/0048/64/028/001/0080/0087

AUTHOR: Berlovich, E.Ye.; Gusev, Yu.K.; Khay, D.M.; Shenaykh, I.

TITLE: Lifetimes of levels of W<sup>182</sup>, Pr<sup>144</sup> and Eu<sup>151</sup> [Report, Thirteenth Annual Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy held in Kiev, 25 Jan to 2 Feb 1963]

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya, Seriya fizicheskaya, v.28, no.1, 1964, 80-87

TOPIC TAGS: level lifetime,  $\gamma$ -transition, quadrupole moment, multipole order, retardation factor, speed up factor, tungsten 192, praseodymium 144, europium 151

ABSTRACT: The paper gives the results of determining the lifetimes of the 100.1 and 1289.7 keV states of W<sup>182</sup>, the 100 keV state of Pr<sup>144</sup> and the 21.7 keV state of Eu<sup>151</sup>. The Ta<sup>182</sup> and Ce<sup>144</sup> sources for investigating the lifetimes of the W<sup>182</sup> and Pr<sup>144</sup> levels were obtained by the (n, $\gamma$ ) reaction using neutrons from the pile of the imeni A.F.Ioffe Physical-Technical Institute, while the Gd<sup>151</sup> source (for studying Eu<sup>151</sup>) was obtained by spallation of a tantalum target with 660 MeV protons from the synchrocyclotron of the OIYaI (Joint Institute for Nuclear Research). The experimental procedures, which were based on measuring  $\beta$ - $\gamma$  and  $\beta$ -conversion electron coincidences are described for each isotope. The lifetime values obtained for

Card 1/3

AP4010296

the investigated levels are the following:  $W^{182}$  100.1 keV  $T = (1.4 \pm 0.1) \times 10^{-9}$  sec;  $W^{182}$  1289.7 keV  $T = (1.05 \pm 0.05) \times 10^{-9}$  sec;  $Pr^{144}$  99.95 keV state  $T = (0.95 \pm 0.08) \times 10^{-9}$  sec;  $Eu^{151}$  21.7 keV  $T = (7.2 \pm 0.7) \times 10^{-9}$  sec. The value of the quadrupole moment of the ground state of  $W^{182}$ , calculated on the basis of the lifetime of the first excited state,  $Q_0 = 6.4$  barns, which is significantly less than the value obtained by averaging the results of Coulomb excitation experiments:  $Q_0 = 6.75$  barns. In view of this there were analyzed the analogous data for other even-even nuclei at the border of the region of deformation (from  $Hf^{176}$  to  $Os^{190}$ ). It was found that there is a consistent divergence between the quadrupole moments obtained on the basis of the lifetime measurements and Coulomb excitation measurements (An exception is  $Hf^{176}$  for which the two values agree.) The data on the other investigated transitions are discussed with a view to evaluating their multipole orders and retardation or speeding up factors. Some analogies are drawn with transitions in other nuclei located at the boundary of the region of deformed nuclei. Original has: 2 tables and 5 figures.

2/3

Card

AP4010296

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut im.A.F.Ioffe, Akademii nauk SSSR  
(Physical-Technical Institute, Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 10Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NS

NR REF SOV: 009

OTHER: 013

3/3

Card

SHENAYKH, Verner

Comments on V.Bakker's article. Astron.zhur. 41 no.2:421-422  
Mr-Apr '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Gosudarstvennyy astronomicheskiy institut im. P.K.Shternberga.



SKRIPKIN, Yu.K.; GOL'DBERG, D.M.; SHENBAUM, E. Ya.

Treatment of trichomoniasis with trichomoacid. Med. paraz. i  
paraz. bol. 32 no.1:87-88 Ja-F'63. (MIRA 16:10)

\*

S/081/62/000/016/039/043  
B171/B186

AUTHORS: Liptsina, A. I., Shenberg, B. V.

TITLE: A new instrument for controlling alcoholysis during the  
manufacture of modified glyptal resins

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 16, 1962, 551, abstract  
16P299 (Lakokrasochn. materialy i ikh primeneniye, no. 6, 1961,  
77 - 78)

TEXT: The operation of the instrument is based on the changes that occur  
in the electric resistance of the mixture of substances taking part in the  
reaction. The side wall of a 3-liter reactor is fitted with a probe  
composed of 2 insulated steel plates (50·60 mm) placed 10 mm apart.  
Marble is used as insulating material. The probe is connected through a  
transformer (voltage: 6 v) to alternating current mains. The circuit  
includes also a microamperemeter with a ДГУ-26 (DGTs-26) rectifier and a  
potentiometer. The authors give a diagram of the instrument and a typical  
graph illustrating resistance variations of a mixture of reactants sub-  
jected to alcoholysis. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

SHENBERG, D.

De Haas-Van Alphen effect. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 21 no.6:787-789  
Je '57. (MLBA 10:8)

1. Mondovskaya laboratoriya, Kembridzh, Angliya  
(Magnetism) (Ferromagnetism)

ZHEVNOVATYY, A.I.; Prinsipialni uchastiye: KHAZANOVA, I.V.; KUZNECHENKOV, I.G.;  
CHUKHONTSEV, V.P.; SHENBERG, G.F.

Agitation flowsheet in the leaching of alumina-bearing calcine with  
the use of hydrocyclones as main apparatuses for separating the pulp.  
TSvet. met. 36 no.1:50-53 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:5)  
(Leaching) (Alumina)

L 32254-65 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(b) Pf-4 IJP(c) JD/RW

B/0226/65/000/002/0009/0014

ACCESSION NR: A25006186

AUTHOR: Zhegovatyy, A. I.; Shenberg, G. F.

TITLE: Manufacturing porous titanium tubes

SOURCE: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 2, 1965, 9-14

TOPIC TAGS: titanium tube, porous titanium tube, filter tube, tube manufacturing, tube extrusion, tube filtering quality

ABSTRACT: The process of manufacturing porous titanium tubes used as filters has been investigated. Satisfactory results are obtained by using powdered titanium sponge with a particle size of 0.5 to 0.005 mm. The powder is mixed with a plasticizer (starch + 0.5% solution of NaOH). This mixture is thoroughly blended and extruded into tubes 37.5 or 50 mm in diameter, 800 mm long, with a wall thickness of 7.5 mm. The tubes are then dried and sintered in vacuum. Under  $3 \cdot 10^2$   $\text{kn/m}^2$  water pressure, the water transmissivity of the sintered tubes varies between  $2 \cdot 10^{-3}$   $\text{m}^3/\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{sec}$  and  $1.4 \cdot 10^{-3}$   $\text{m}^3/\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{sec}$ . Tubes with approximately 35-40% porosity withstand a hydrostatic pressure of  $60 \cdot 10^2$   $\text{kn/m}^2$ . In 1500-hr tests, tubes maintained their transmissivity, resisted alkali attack in the course of filtration, and yielded a pure filtrate. Orig. art. has: 6 figures. [ND]

Card 1/2

L 32254-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5006186

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy alyuminiyevo-magniyevyy institut (All-Union Institute of Aluminum and Magnesium)

SUBMITTED: 20Oct63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM, IE

NO REF. SOV: 004

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 3204

Card 2/2

SHENBERG, G.G. [deceased], professor.

Two operating models in physical geography. Uch. zap. Megil. gos.  
ped. inst. no.1:145-152 '55. (MIRA 10:4)

(Physical geography--Study and teaching)

(Mechanical models)

SHENBERG, M.

Calculations for suppression filters. Radio no.9:49 S '54.(MLRA 7:9)  
(Electric filters)



SHENBERG, M.M., inzhener.

Measurement of reflection coefficients. Vest.sviazi 15 no.12:  
12-13 D '55. (MLRA 9:3)

1. Zavod VEP.

(Electric measurements)

AUTHOR: Shenberg, M. (Riga)

107-5-41/54

TITLE: Design of a Band-Rejection Filter (Raschet fil'tra-probki)

PERIODICAL: Radio 1956, Nr5, p. 54 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Circuit diagram, characteristics and design formulae for a simple band-stop filter suitable for antenna circuits, negative feedback circuits, and the like. The filter is designed for efficient rejection of a very narrow band. There are 2 figs and 1 table in the article.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 1/1

Radiotekhnika, 11, fasc. 11, 75-80 (1956) CARD 2 / 2

PA - 1715

filter. The diagram is based on data contained in the work by S.S.KOGAN: "Theory and Computation of Filters for Telecommunication Systems", 1950, Moscow. By means of an example the computation of a coordinated half-link is demonstrated. Next, the computation of the self-extinction of the filter links in the impenetrable zone is discussed. To simplify proceedings a nomogram is attached from which  $b_e$  may be determined. Besides, it is possible from the diagram to determine the normalized frequency of the infinite extinction  $X_{\infty}$  according to the given coefficient, and also the limit of  $b_e$  at  $X_{\infty}$ .

INSTITUTION:

DUBULT, P., inzh.; SHENBERG, M., inzh.

Indicator for multiprogram broadcasting systems. Radio no.1:  
56-57, 59 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:8)