ACCESSION NR: AP4027966

radioprotective action of tryptamine derivatives, but does not affect their capacity to constrict vessels and to develop hypoxia. The radioprotective action mechanisms of cystamine and the investigated indolylalkylamines differ. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 06Apr63 DATE ACQ: 28Apr64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AM NO REF SOV: 013 OTHER: 008

Card 3/3

L 3452-66 EWT(m)

ACCESSION NR: AP5024008 UR/0020/65/164/002/0441/0444

AUTHOR: Grayevskiy, E. Ya.; Konstantinova, M. M.; Sokolova, O. M.; Tarasenko, A. G.

TITLE: On the common mechanism underlying the radiation protective properties of aminothiols and anoxia

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 164, no. 2, 1965, 441-444

TOPIC TAGS: radioprotective agent, reaction mechanism, tissue physiology, anoxia, organic sulfur compound

ABSTRACT: The work attempts experimental verification of the hypothesis that the basic mechanism of these radioprotective effects is related to an increased level of free sulfhydryl groups in the tissues. White mice aged 8-12 weeks were irradiated with 900 r ($LD_{100/30}$) and were kept in glass containers to facilitate change of air. The following aminothiols were injected subcutaneously 15-30 minutes before irradiation or before sulfhydryl group determination: cystamine, cystamine, β-mercaptopropylamine, and serotonin. Radioprotection was determined according to survival beyond 30 days. A spleen homogenate was used for sulfhydryl determination with mercuric chloride under argon or air. It

Card 1/2

L 3452-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5024008 2

was found that all the agents which have a radioprotective effect caused considerable (10-35%) increase (compared to control levels) of the groups in spleen homogenate under argon. Some increase of sulfhydryl groups in air was seen only for cystamine. If the mice breathed oxygen immediately before and during irradiation, the aminothiol radioprotective effect decreased somewhat, as did the content in the sulfhydryl groups. This was shown to be unrelated to inactivation through oxidation of the protectant. It is concluded that the predominant mechanism of radioprotection is related to an increase of highly reactive endogenous sulfhydryl groups, due probably to lesser oxidation and spontaneous reduction of the S-S bonds. These appear to be highly mobile groups in low molecular compounds which are inactive products of radiolysis of the biomacromolecules. Orig. art. has: 3 tables

ASSOCIATION: Institut morfologii zhivotnykh im. A. N. Severtsova Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Animal Morphology, Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 15Mar65 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: LS
NR REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 009

BVK
Card 2/2

NIKITINA, Ye. A.; SOKOLOVA, C. N.; ANGELOV, I. I.

Acids, Inorganic

Obtaining lute inphosphorousmolybdenum acid, Izv. Sekt. Plat. i. blag. met., No. 25, 1950.

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

[illegible], V. I.

[illegible], G. N. -- "Investigations in the Field of Phosphorous-[illegible] Molybdates." Sub 4 Jun 52, Inst of General and Inorganic Chemistry imeni N. S. Kurnakov, Acad of [illegible]. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Chemical Sciences).

SO: Vechernaya Moskva January-December 1952

SOKOLOVA, O. N.

Preparation of phosphomolybdic acid without the aid of ether. E. A. Nikitina, O. N. Sokolova, and I. I. Angelov. *Sbornik Statei Obshchei Khim., Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 1, 53–7(1953); cf. *C.A.* 32, 2046[1].—Solns. of 160 g. MoO_3, 8.8 ml. H_3PO_4 (d. 1.511), and 0.5 l. H_2O were boiled (at const. vol.) for 3 hrs., filtered, evapd. on a H_2O bath until a film of crystals formed, and cooled to room temp. The 2nd crystn. yielded pure acid; 75% of the MoO_3 reacted. Doubling the dilu. and the period of digestion did not increase the yield. A 400% excess of MoO_3 increased the yield to 90% based on MoO_3 reacting. Recovery of the acid from the mother liquor yielded only 10–12% of the acid after 3 recrystns. Crystn. could be carried out from 80° to the b.p., 103°.

I. Bencowitz

Some physicochemical properties of luteophosphomolybdic acid and its ammonium salt. B. A. Nikitina and O. N. Sokolova. *Soobshcheniya o Nauch. Rabot. Vsesoyuz. Khim. Obshchestva im. Mendeleeva*, 1953, No. 1, 54–8; *Referat. Zhur., Khim.* 1954, No. 16165.—The soly. of $H_{11}[P_2O_7(Mo_2O_7)_6].xH_2O$ was studied from the beginning of its decompn. (35°) to the eutectic point (−31°). The solidification curve of the acid was studied in the concn. interval of 21.60–68.73 wt. %. The existence of 3 hydrates of the acid contg. approx. 33, 36, and 39 mols. H_2O was established. A method for obtaining the hexa-substituted ammonium luteophosphomolybdate $(NH_4)_6H_5[P_2O_7(Mo_2O_7)_6].H_2O$ was worked out. The soly. of this salt was studied from 0 to 45°. In this interval, the solid phase is a hydrate with approx. 28 mols. H_2O. The system luteophosphomolybdic acid $-H_2O$ was studied viscometrically at 20°. The relation between viscosity and concn. in this system was linear.

M. Hoseh

SOKOLOVA, O. N.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48
Apr. 10, 1954
Inorganic Chemistry

4

(3)

The preparation of phosphotungstic acid from phosphoric and tungstic acids. E. A. Nikitina, O. N. Sokolova, and I. I. Angelov. *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* 23, 1437–42(1953).—$H_3[P(W_2O_7)_6]$ was obtained by dissolving 110 g. of freshly prepd. tungstic acid in 500 ml. of 1% H_3PO_4. H_2WO_4 was prepd. from Na_2WO_4 and HNO_3 without use of ether. The soln. of the phosphotungstic acid was evapd. to about $^3/_4$ of its original vol., and quickly filtered through a layer of fresh, carefully washed H_2WO_4 to eliminate colloidal suspension of WO_3. The filtrate was subsequently slowly evapd. to beginning crystn. The ability of the H_2WO_4 to dissolve in the soln. of dil. H_3PO_4 decreases rapidly with aging; a three-day-old prepn. showed an efficiency of 28% as compared to 92% obtained with freshly prepared material.

M. O. Holowaty

Inst. Chem. Reactov

SOKOLOVA, O.N.

4

Preparation and some properties of phospho-9-molybdates (luteophosphomolybdates) of rubidium and cesium. E. A. C11 (1)
Nikitina and O. N. Sokolova. *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 24, 1117–19(1954). See C.A. 49, 1466a. B. M. R.

SOKOLO..., O. ..

USSR/ Chemistry Quantitative analysis

Card : 1/1 Pub. 151 - 6/35

Authors : Nikitina, E. A., and Sokolova, O. N.

Title : About the derivation and certain properties of phospho-9-molybdates (luteophosphomolybdates) of rhubidium and cesium

Periodical : Zhur. ob. khim. 24, Ed. 7, 1123 - 1127, July 1954

Abstract : The derivation and certain chemical properties of hexa-substituted Rb and Cs salts of luteophosphomolybdic acid, are described. The solubility of above salts was established at 25°. It was also found that plain luteophosphomolybdic acid cannot be used as a reagent for quantitative determination of Rb and Cs. Saturated phosphomolybdic acid, without any potassium salt admixtures, is considered a suitable reagent for Rb and Cs. Four USSR and 1 English reference. Tables.

Institution : Institute of Chemical Reagents

Submitted : December 30, 1953

SOKOLOVA, O. N.

USSR/ Chemistry Titration processes

Card : 1/1 Pub. 151 - 4/33

Authors : Nikitina, E. A., and Sokolova, O. N.

Title : The structure of phospho-9-molybdic (luteophosphomolybdic) acid

Periodical : Zhur. ob. khim. 24/8, 1286 - 1293, August 1954

Abstract : The experiments on potentiometric titration of a luteophosphomolybdic (LPhM) acid solution with NaOH, in the presence of a quinhydrone electrode, are described. LPhM-acid appears to be a dodeca-basic acid and its structure is identical to that of oxo-compounds. Aqueous solutions of sodium salts of LPhM-acid reveal an acid reaction, the salts are well soluble in water and alcohol and the viscosity of the solutions is similar with the theoretical. Six references: 3 USSR, 1 German and 2 English (1915 - 1951). Tables; graphs.

Institution : Institute of Chemical Reagents

Submitted : March 19, 1954

NIKITINA, Ye.A. ; SOKOLOVA, O.N.

Study of the kinetics of the reciprocal conversion of saturated phosphomolybdic and luteophosphomolybdic acids. Zhur. ob.khim. 25 no.3:425-433 Mr '55 (MLRA 8:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh reaktivov. (Phosphomolybdic acid)

NIKITINA, Ye.A.; SOKOLOVA, O.N.

Preparation and certain physicochemical properties of ammonium luteophosphomolbdate. Zhur.ob.khim.25 no.7:1285-1289 Jl'55. (MLRA 8:12)

1. Institut khimicheskikh reaktivov.
(Ammonium salts)

NIKITINA, Ye.A.; SOKOLOVA, O.N.

Equilibria in systems of silicotungstic acid, silicomolybdic acid, and water. Zhur.neorg.khim. 2 no.9:2231-2234 S '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh reaktivov.
(Silicotungstic acids)
(Silicomolybdic acids)

SOKOLOVA, O.N

440

AUTHORS: Nikitina, YE. A., and Sokolova, O. N.

TITLE: Derivation of Cis-Barium Borotungstate (O poluchenii tsis-borovol'framata bariya).

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1957, Vol. 27, No. 1, pp. 10-14 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: Sodium borotungstate was used as the basic substance for the synthesis of other borotungstates. Barium cis-borotungstate was obtained during the reaction of $BaCO_3$ with a sodium borotungstate solution; the almost insoluble trans-barium borotungstate settles in the residue and only the sodium carbonate and the cis-acid salt which crystallizes during evaporation remained in the solution. Repeated recrystallization of the salt is necessary to obtain pure barium borotungstate. In order to find the optimum conditions favorable for the formation of barium borotungstate, the salt was separated from the acid solutions of various concentrations. The methods of obtaining sodium borotungstate, by using stochiometric amounts of H_3BO_3 and sodium tungstate, and barium cis-borotungstate, are described. The physico-chemical properties of barium borotungstate solutions and crystals are listed in tables. Experiments showed that the new methods make

Card 1/2

79-2-5/58

AUTHORS: Nikitina, Ye. A., and Sokolova, O. N.

TITLE: About Certain Physico-Chemical Properties of cis-Barium, Cobalt and Copper-Borotungstates (O nekotorykh fiziko-khimicheskikh svoystvakh tsis-borcvol'framatov bariya, kobal'ta i medi).

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1957, vol 27 No 2, pp. 299-304 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: Cobalt and copper borotungstates were obtained by double decomposition of barium borotungstates with cobalt and copper sulfates. The solubility of barium and cobalt borotungstates was investigated at temperatures ranging from 1 to 80°. The existence of barium borotungstate hydrates with 51.14, 50.14, 43.59 and 38.38 moles of H_2O was established by the solubility method. The cobalt borotungstate hydrates contained 60.9, 59.15, 54.87, 47.13 and 44.12 moles of H_2O. The existence of barium borotungstate hydrates with 32.20 and 3 moles of H_2O and cobalt borotungstate hydrate with 3 moles H_2O was established thermographically.

Card 1/2 2 tables, 4 graphs. There are 5 references, of which 3 are Slavic.

SOV/78-3-8-44/48

AUTHORS: Nikitina, Ye. A., Sokolova, O. N.

TITLE: The Balance in the System of Copper-Boro-Wolframate Water (Ravnovesiye v sisteme borovol'framat medi - voda)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1958, Vol. 3, Nr 8, pp. 1976-1978 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The equilibrium in the system $Cu_5H_8[B(W_2O_7)_6]_2 - H_2O$ within the temperature range of 0 - 70° centigrade was studied. First of all the compound $Cu_5H_8[B(W_2O_7)_6]_2 \cdot 75\ H_2O$ was formed. This salt is comparatively easily soluble in water. Based on the studies on the solubility of copper-boro-wolframate in water the solubility diagram was plotted. The existence of five new crystallization hydrates of copper-boro-wolframate with 77, 74, 69, 63, and 57 mol. water was discovered. The aqueous solutions of copper-boro-wolframate shows an acid reaction and confirms the conception that this salt is to be considered as acid salt. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 4 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

Card 1/2

SOV/78-3-8-44/46

The Balance in the System of Copper-Boro-Wolframate Water

ASSOCIATION: 2-y Moskovskiy meditsinskiy institut im. N. I. Pirogova (2nd Medical Institute imeni N. I. Pirogov, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: January 13, 1958

Card 2/2

S/183/60/000/004/010/014/XX
B004/B075

AUTHORS: Kanter, D. Ts., Leyni, A. A., Sokolova, O. N.

TITLE: The Properties of Dyes Soluble in Acetone

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskiye volokna, 1960, No. 4, pp. 31-39

TEXT: To a growing extent, dyes soluble in acetone are used for the dyeing of acetate rayon. They recently have been synthesized in the Derbenevskiy khimicheskiy zavod (Derbenevskiy Chemical Plant). Here, hydrophobic dyes with a Cr or Co 1:2 complex and the series "Orazol'", "Telazol'", and "Irgatset" were concerned. For the practical utilization of these dyes, their solubility must be known. In the preceding studies made in the physico-chemical laboratory of the authors' institute by means of an electron microscope with a resolving power of 50 A, V. P. Kovaleva has found that the solution of these dyes contains no visible particles. The authors discuss the solubility of the dyes at 20°C. The test portion of the dye (1-10 g, in some cases up to 30 g) was dissolved a) in 50 ml of acetone; b) in a 50-ml mixture consisting of 5% water and 95% acetone (the data obtained did not differ from those of a)); c) in a 50-ml mixture consisting of 10% ethanol and 90% methylene chloride. Solubility was determined gravimetrical-

ly as well as colorimetrically by means of an ФЭК-М (FEK-M) electrophotocolorimeter. 16 dyes were studied. Examples of the principal structure of these dyes are given. They belong to the following groups: 1) hydrophobic metal-containing monoazo dyes with Co or Cr 1:2 complex; 2) metal-containing monoazo dyes with Co or Cr 1:1 complex; 3) dyes for acetate rayon which are dispersed or soluble in fat; 4) a phenyl phthalocyanine dye with four heptyl sulfamide groups in the molecule. Fig. 1 shows the dissolution kinetics of these dyes. In all dyes a dependence of the concentration of their solution on the test portion was found. With a test portion of 30 g in 50 ml of acetone, the dye soluble in acetone yellow Г-19К (G-19K) attains a solubility of 436 g/l. For this reason, also the quantity of dye which remained unsolved in different test portions was determined. The proportion by weight between the dissolved and the undissolved portion is proposed as a new characteristic value for the evaluation of dyes and the elaboration of dyeing prescriptions. The solutions of dyes soluble in acetone are polydisperse; a partial association occurs. The solubility of hydrophobic metal-containing monoazo dyes with a 1:2 complex with a test portion of 5 g in 50 ml of acetone was on the average four times higher than that of the known dispersed dyes with a 1:1 complex. Introducing the rhodamine base into the dye structure lowers the solubility of the dye

in acetone, however, in ethanol methylene chloride it is considerably increased. In the NIOPiK im. K. Ye. Voroshilova (Scientific Research Institute of Organic Semifinished Products and Dyes imeni K. Ye. Voroshilov) good results were obtained in the dye fastness test with rayon dyed with these dyes. Reference is made to papers by Ye. A. Veller and B. A. Poray-Koshits, P. V. Moryganov and B. N. Mel'nikov, S. A. Pankova, O. M. Golosenko, and A. A. Cherkasskiy, S. M. Lipatov and I. M. Movshovich, Ye. G. Grimm, and T. A. Nekrasova. The authors thank Ye. M. Aleksandrova, Professor of the MKhTI im. D. I. Mendeleyeva (Moscow Institute of Chemical Technology imeni D. I. Mendeleyev) for discussion and L. G. Krolik, Senior Scientific Worker of the Scientific Research Institute of Organic Semifinished Products and Dyes imeni K. Ye. Voroshilov, for synthesizing the phenyl phthalocyanine dye. There are 6 figures, 1 table, and 26 references: 20 Soviet, 1 US, 1 British, and 3 German.

ASSOCIATION: VNIIV (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Fibers)

NIKITINA, Ye, A.; SOKOLOVA, O.N.

Viscosimetric study of the system luteophosphomolybdic acid - water.
Zhur. neorg. khim. 5 no.3:722-725 Mr '60. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Institut khimicheskikh reaktivov.
(Phosphomolybdic acid)

SAMOYLOV, A.Ya., prof.; SOKOLOVA, O.N., kand. med. nauk

Diagnostic role of visual disorders in papilledema. Vop. neirokhir. no.1:16-21 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni institut neyrokhirurgii imeni N.N. Burdenko (direktor - prof. A.I. Arutyunov) AMN SSSR, Moskva.
2. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Samoylov).

SOKOLOVA, O.N.

Ophthalmologic symptoms in the clinical picture of hypophyseal tumors. Vop. neirokhir. 18 no.4:34-39 no.4:Jl-Ag '54. (MLRA 7:10)

1. Iz Instituta neyrokhirurgii imeni akademika N.N.Burdenko Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR.
(PITUITARY GLAND, neoplasms,
*manifest., eye)
(EYE, in various diseases,
*Pituitary tumors)

SOKOLOVA, O.N.

Ophthalmic symptoms indicating the direction of growth of pituitary tumors. Vop. neirokhir. 19 no.1:19-23 Ja-F '55. (MLRA 8:2)

1. Iz Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni instituta neyrokhirurgii imeni akad. N.N.Burdenko Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSR.

(EYE, in various diseases,
cancer of pituitary, symptoms indicating direction of tumor growth)
(PITUITARY GLAND, neoplasms,
manifest. eye symptoms indicating direction of tumor growth)

Name: SOKOLOVA, O. N.

Dissertation: Analysis of ophthalmological symptoms in the clinics of swelling of the hypophysis

Degree: Cand Med Sci

Defended at
~~Affiliation~~: Acad Medical Sci USSR

Publication
~~Defense~~ Date, Place: 1956, Moscow

Source: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 45, 1956

SOKOLOVA, O.N. (Moskva)

Pupillary and oculomotor symptoms in tumors of the lamina quadrigemina and pineal gland. Vop.neirokhir. 23 no.5:5-10 S-O '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni institut neyrokhirurgii imeni akad. N.N. Burdenko AMN SSSR.
(BRAIN neoplasms)
(PINEAL BODY neoplasms)
(OCULOMOTOR MUSCLES diag.)
(PUPIL diag.)

SAMOYLOV, A.Ya.; SOKOLOVA, O.N.; SHAKHNOVICH, A.R.

Pupillographic method of studying the act of convergence.
Biofizika 6 no. 1:84-90 '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neyrokhirurgii im.akad.
N.N. Burdenko AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(EYE—MOVEMENTS)

SAMOYLOV, A.Ya., prof.; SOKOLOVA, O.N., kand.med.nauk (Moskva)

Paradoxical reaction of the pupils in hydrocephalus. Vop.neyrokhir. 25 no.1:70-73 '62. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni instituta neyrokhirurgii imeni akad. N.N. Burdenko AMN SSSR.
(HYDROCEPHALUS) (PUPIL (EYE))

SOKOLOVA, O.N., kand.med.nauk

Pupillary reactions to light, convergence and accomodation in an occlusion of aquaeductus Sylvii. Vop. neirooft. 2:17-29 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Institut neurokhirurgii imeni akademika N.N.Burdenko AMN SSSR.

(BRAIN--DISEASES) (PUPIL (EYE))
(EYE--ACCOMODATION AND REFRACTION)

SAMOYLOV, A.Ya., prof.; SOKOLOVA, O.N., kand.med.nauk; SHAKHINOVICH, A.R., kand.med.nauk

Pupillographic analysis of the normal reaction of the pupil to light. Vop. neirooft. 2:3-16 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Samoylov).
(PUPIL (EYE)) (EYE--EXAMINATION)
(MOTION PICTURE PHOTOGRAPHY, MEDICAL)

1. SOKOLOVA, O. V.

2. USSR (600)

4. Plants-Frost Resistance

7. Winter hardiness of arborescent andshrub varieties in nurseries of the Botanical Garden of the V. L. Komarov Botanical Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the U. S. S. R.
Trudy Bot. inst. AN SSSR. Ser. 6 No. 2, 1952

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

S/190/62/004/006/009/026
B101/B110

AUTHORS: Arbuzova, I. A., Plotkina, S. A., Sokolova, O. V.

TITLE: Synthesis of linear polymers of the monoallyl esters of unsaturated acids by cyclic polymerization

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 4, no. 6, 1962, 843-847

TEXT: With a view to the production of new, thermally stable substances the bulk polymerization of monoallyl maleinate (I) and monoallyl citraconate (II) with benzoyl peroxide (BP) as a catalyst was investigated. Results: (1) In the case of (I), the conversion increased with increasing content of BP (4.86% conversion with 0.5% BP, 40.0% conversion with 2% BP), while the intrinsic viscosity dropped (0.187 with 0.5% BP, 0.148 with 2% BP). (2) The conversion of (I) increased with increasing temperature, whilst more and more of the insoluble polymer with three-dimensional network was formed: thus 19% of insoluble polymer was obtained at 60°C with 48% conversion, 86% of it at 80°C with 80% conversion. To obtain linear polymers, soluble in organic solvents, work was done also at 60°C

Card 1/2

Synthesis of linear polymers ...

and with up to 40% conversion. (3) The polymerization of (II) did not yield insoluble polymers, even at 100-130°C. (4) The intrinsic viscosity, the molecular weight, the percentage of insaturation of alcohol and acid radicals, and the percentage of cyclization were determined for the polymers. In this order, the values for the polymer of (I) are: 0.148; 15,000; 22.3; 14.7; 63; for the polymer of (II): 0.24, 47,800; 22.3; 13.7; 64. The polymerization occurs mainly under the action of acyl radicals. There are 2 figures and 4 tables. The most important English-language references are: G. B. Butler, R. J. Angelo, J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 79, 3128, 1957; T. Holt, W. Simpson, Proc. Roy. Soc., London, 238, 1213, 154, 1956.

ASSOCIATION: Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR
(Institute of High-molecular Compounds AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: April 6, 1961

Card 2/2

MILOVSKAYA, Ye.B.; SOKOLOVA, O.V.; YERUSALIMSKIY, B.L.

Transisomerization of dimethyl maleate under the influence of free radicals. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.2:621-626 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

(Maleic acid)
(Isomerization)
(Radicals (Chemistry))

GANAGO, F.M., kand. med. nauk; Prinimali uchastiye: ALEKSEYEVA, R.M., vrach (Sverdlovsk); AYZENSHTEYN, B.S., vrach (Sverdlovsk); BABINOVA, G.D., vrach (Sverdlovsk); BOROVITSKAYA, L.M., vrach (Sverdlovsk); VARGANOVA, M.V., vrach (Sverdlovsk); KOPYLOVA, K.P., vrach (Sverdlovsk); SOKOLOVA, O.V., vrach (Sverdlovsk); SHEVTSOVA, R.P., vrach (Sverdlovsk); SHELOMOVA, I.M., vrach (Sverdlovsk); BYKHOVSKAYA, M.A., vrach (Revda); BELYAYEVA, N.Ya., vrach (Magnitogorsk); KRUGLOVA, N.A., vrach (Kurgan); NIKIFOROVA, F.N., vrach (Kurgan); MITINA, O.A., vrach (Asbest); PORKHOVNIKOVA, E.D., vrach (Ufa); PONOMAREVA, N.I., vrach (Orenburg); RASSOSHNYKH, G.F., vrach (Perm'); SAZANOVA, V.V., vrach (Izhevsk)

Chemoprophylaxis of tuberculosis in children and adolescents in foci of tuberculous infection. Probl. tub. 42 no.1:6-11 '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Detskoye otdeleniye (zav. F.M. Ganago) Sverdlovskogo instituta tuberkuleza (dir. - prof. I.A. Shaklein) (for Ganago).

SOKOLOVA, O.Ye.

Determination of transaminase and aldolase activity for an early diagnosis of Botkin's disease. Zhur.mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 42 no.10:135 O '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Ust'-Kamenogorskaya oblastnaya bol'nitsa. Submitted September 26, 1964.

SOKOLOVA, P.

Community participation in a section of the Kuybyshev Province Committee. Zhil.-kom. khoz. 12 no.4:11 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Zaveduyushchaya vneshtatnym otdelom truda i zarabotnoy platy Kuybyshevskogo oblastnogo komiteta profsoyuza.
(Kuybyshev Province--Trade unions)
(Kuybyshev Province--Wages--Municipal services)

SOKOLOVA, P. G. Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Appendicular infiltrates and their treatment." Mos, 1959. 12 pp (Second Mos State Med Inst im N. I. Pirogov), 250 copies (KL, 44-59, 130)

SOKOLOVA, P.G.

Clinical course of appendicular infiltrate. Khirurgiia 34 no.12:36-39 D '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Iz gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki pediatricheskogo fakul'teta (zav. kafedroy - prof. A. V. Gulyayev) II Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova.

(APPENDICITIS, compl.
appendicular infiltrate in non-operated cases (Rus))

BERSENEV, I.I.; MOROZOVA, V.F.; SALUN, S.A.; SOKOLOVA, P.N.; SOKHIN, V.K.

New data on the stratigraphy of Quaternary alluvial, alluvium-lacustrine, and lacustrine deposits in the Maritime Territory and middle Amur Valley. Sov.geol. 5 no.9:78-86 S '62. (MIRA 15:11)

(Maritime Territory--Alluvium)
(Amur Valley--Alluvium)

SOKOLOVA, P.S. (Moskva)

Billbergia nutans Wendl. hybr. Priroda 47 no.8:111 Ag '58.
(MIRA 11:9)

(Pineapple)

NAZAROV, Ye.G.; SOKOLOVA, P.S.

Lattice leaf plant. Priroda 49 no.8:109 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Glavnyy botanicheskiy sad Akademii nauk SSSR, Moskva.
(Lattice leaf plant)

H0205
S/191/62/000/009/007/012
B101/B144

15,8210

AUTHORS: Levitskaya, O. M., Sokolova, P. S., Kogan, A. A., Shibalovich, V. G.

TITLE: Some properties of anisotropic material reinforced with glass fiber

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 9, 1962, 39 - 43

TEXT: Glass-reinforced plastics with anisotropic properties, on the basis of glass fiber, diameter 15±2 micron, and ЭД-6 (ED-6) epoxy phenol, БФ (BF) polyvinylbutyral phenol or ПЭМ-2 (PEM-2) polyamide epoxy resins were tested. The binder content was varied between 18-35% by weight. Results: (1) In all samples a maximum of tensile strength, bending strength and impact strength was found to be associated with a binder content of 20-25%. With 20-25% of ED-6 binder the bending strength was 8500 kg/cm^2, with 30-35% only 6800 kg/cm^2. Under equal conditions the values for BF binder were 6200 and 4800 kg/cm^2 respectively. (2) The content of resin fractions soluble in acetone made no difference to the tests, but if the binder contained less than 35% of the soluble fraction

Card 1/2

Some properties of anisotropic...

lamination occurred, and if it contained more than 85% the processing of glass-reinforced plastics became more difficult. (3) An increased content of volatile substances reduced the bending strength. The content of volatile substances should not exceed 0.6-1.5% for BF binder and 0.5-1% for PEM-2 binder. (4) A maximum of bending strength is obtained for BF binder, if the glass-reinforced plastic is pressed for 6 min per mm thickness. For ED-6 and PEM-2, the pressing time between 6 and 20 min/mm was without effect on the bending strength. (5) Specific pressing pressures of 40-200 kg/cm^2 were without effect on tensile strength. (6) Thermal aftertreatment at 80-120°C increased the physico-mechanical properties of the glass-reinforced plastics by 10-25% for ED-6 binder, by 1.5-2 times for PEM-2, and the Martens' thermostability for ED-6 binder by more than the double, for BF and PEM-2 by 30-40%. There are 4 figures and 9 tables.

Card 2/2

SOKOLOVA, R.A., pomoshchnik sanitarnogo vracha (Moskva).

Work practices of the council of sanitary feldshers. Fel'd i akush. 22 no.6:20-23 June '57. (MIRA 12:3)
(MOSCOW--PUBLIC HEALTH)

VLASOV, Boris Vladimirovich; SOKOLOVA, Raisa Alekseyevna; KOGAN, Ye.L., red.

[Source of incalculable potentials; for better organization of repair work] Istochnik neischislimykh rezervov; za luchshuiu organizatsiiu remontnykh rabot. Moskva, Znanie, 1965. 31 p. (Novoe v zhizni, nauke, tekhnike. III Seriia: Ekonomika, no.7) (MIRA 18:4)

SOKOLOVA, R.A.: SOKOLOV A.M.

Apple Aphis

Role of osmotic pressure of cell sap in the resistance of an apple tree to the green apple tree aphid, aphis pomi deg. Dokl. Ak. Sel'khoz. 17 No.2, 1952. Tsentral'naya Geneticheskaya Laboratoriya
rcd. 23 Nov. 51

Montly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August, 1952. UNCLASSIFIED

SOKOLOV, A.M., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; SOKOLOVA, R.A.

Role of pH in increasing the immunity of plants to parasitic fungi. Trudy TSGL 5:369-372 '53. (MIRA 12:11)
(Plants--Disease and pest resistance)

SOKOLOV, A.M., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; SOKOLOVA, R.A.

Respiration of plants and immunity to fungus diseases. (MIRA 12:11)
Trudy TSGL 5:373-376 '53.
(Plants--Disease and pest resistance)

SOKOLOV, A.M., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; SOKOLOVA, R.A.

Role of the osmotic pressure of cell sap in the resistance of apple trees to apple aphid (Aphis pomi DeGeer). Trudy TSGL 5: 377-383 '53. (MIRA 12:11)
(Apple--Disease and pest resistance)
(Plant lice)

SOKOLOV, A.M., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk; SOKOLOVA, R.A., aspirant

Mentor effect on the disease and pest resistance of fruit plants.
Trudy TSGL 6:553-566 '57. (MIRA 12:10)
(Fruit--Disease and pest resistance)
(Grafting)

SOKOLOVA, R.A.

Mentor effect on the phenology of graft components and their resistance to pests and diseases. Biul. nauch. inform. TSGL no.7/8:143-150 '59. (MIRA 13:1)
(Pear--Disease and pest resistance)
(Grafting)

SOKOLOVA, R. A., Cand Biol Sci -- (diss) "Role of the mentor in forming the resistance of pears to pests and diseases." Moscow, 1960. 15 pp; (Moscow Order of Lenin Agricultural Academy im K. A. Timiryazev); 150 copies; price not given; (KL, 28-60, 159)

OL'DEKOP, Yu.A.; SOKOLOVA, R.F.

Reaction of lead tetraphenyl and tin tetraphenyl with carbon tetrachloride, in the presence of benzoyl peroxide. Zhur.ob.khim. 23 no.7:1159-1162 Jl '53. (MLRA 6:7)

1. Gor'kovskiy Gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Lead organic compounds) (Tin organic compounds) (Benzoyl peroxide)

SHUTSKAYA, Ye.I., kand. med. nauk; Prinimali uchastiye: RABINOVICH, S.Ye., prof.; SLEPTSOVA, A.I., vrach; LIVEN, K.I., vrach; SOKOLOVA, R.I., vrach; PEREL'MAN, R.M., vrach; AL'TMAN, I.M., vrach; SHEPILOV, N.S., kand. veterin. nauk; SVIRIDOV, A.A.

Epidemiological importance of tuberculosis in cattle. Veterinariia 40 no.10:19-20 0'63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Novosibirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tuberkuleza (all except Shepilov, Sviridov).

SHCHUTSKAYA, Ye.I., kand. med.nauk; [illegible], M.Ya.; SOKOLOVA, R.I.; SIEFTSOVA, A.I.

Epidemiologic significance of avian tuberculosis. Probl. tub. no.7:10-13 '64. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Novosibirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tuberkuleza (dir. - kand. med. nauk M.V. Svirezhev).

KRAYEV, Aleksandr Ivanovich; SOKOLOVA, R.K., red.

[This is chemistry; interesting figures and facts] Vot chto takoe khimiia; interesnye tsify i fakty. Murmansk, Murmanskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1964. 94 p. (MIRA 18:3)

FEDOTOV, Vasiliy Stepanovich, kand. veter. nauk; SOKOLOVA, R.K., red.; BELYAYEV, N.F., tekhn. red.

[Antibiotics and biogenic stimulators in animal husbandry] Antibiotiki i biostimuliatory v zhivotnovodstve. Murmansk, Murmanskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1961. 28 p. (MIRA 16:6)
(Stock and stockbreeding) (Antibiotics)
(Tissue extracts)

POPOV, Sergey Petrovich, doktor sel'khoz. nauk; SOKOLOVA, R.K., red.; MOROZOV, L.I., tekhn. red.

[Improvement in reindeer farming] Rezervy olenevodcheskogo khoziaistva. Murmansk, Murmanskoe knizhnoe izdvo, 1961. 30 p. (MIRA 17:2)

SOKOLOVA, R.K., red.; BELYAYEV, N.F., tekhn. red.

[Poultry raisers beyond the Arctic Circle speak] Zapoliarnye ptitsevody rasskazyvaiut. Murmansk, Murmanskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1962. 23 p. (MIRA 16:6)
(Murmansk Province--Poultry)

AUTHOR: Sokolova, R.S. (Moscow) SOV-26-58-8-30/51

TITLE: Billbergia nutans Wendl. hybr. (Bil'bergiya poniklaya)

PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1958, Nr 8, p 111 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The country of origin of the plant Billbergia nutans Wendl. hybr. is Brazil. Its leaves are 30 cm long, leathery, and dark green. It blossoms in December-January. The soil in which it is planted is made up of two parts wood soil, 1 part leaf soil, 1 part sand. During summer it must be abundantly watered, during winter moderately. It is propagated by off-shoots. The young plants blossom in the second or third year.

1. Plants--Brazil

Card 1/1

30(1)

SOV/26-59-3-34/47

AUTHOR: Sokolova, R. S. (Moscow)

TITLE: New Data on the Culture of Victoria

PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1959, Nr 3, pp 116-117 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: On the basis of many years of experience, horticulturist S. N. Kolmin of the Botanicheskiy sad imeni V. L. Komarova, Leningrad (Botanical Garden imeni V. L. Komarov, Leningrad) recommends to clean the small buds of the Victoria (Victoria amazonica Sowerby, Victoria cruziana d'Orbign) every day with a small brush, thereby removing the microorganisms and tiny water-plants that kill the germ of the plant. For better success, S. N. Kolmin recommends to use seeds which have been kept in storage for not less than 2 to 3 years. He states that freshly collected seeds possess a lower germinating ability. For the last 3 years the author conducted experiments at the Main Botanical Garden of the AS USSR for the cultivation of Victoria from fresh seeds with good success. He explains the procedure adopted in this case. There is 1 photograph.

Card 1/2

New Data on the Culture of Victoria

ASSOCIATION: Glavnyy botanicheskiy sad Akademii nauk SSSR (Main Botanical Garden of the AS USSR)

SOKOLOVA, R.S.

Achromatic reflection reducing films. T. M. Frylova and R. S. Sokolova. Optika i Spektroskopiya 2, 251-62(1957).—The optical prop. and the use of 3 antireflection layers (TiO_2, SiO_2, and a mixt. of the two) deposited on glass were reap.: 1100, 2250, 1050 ± 50 A. and 1.85, 2.0, 1.7 ± 0.01. Measurements in white light with a Se photoelement showed a decrease from 4-7% to 0.5% in the reflection coeff. of glass after coating. The percentage of transmitted light (through a system composed of 22 optical plates before coating) detd. by direct calcn., calcd. with correction for multi-reflection, measured in white light, and the calcd. integral transmission were, resp.: 12, 29, 28, 27; with two achromatic films 56, 65, 65, 65; with three antireflection layers 77, 80, 74, 77. These films were tested to be chemically and mechanically stable. 24 references. A. P. Kotloby

SOKOLOVA, R.S.; LEYPUS, V.M.

The FM-40 attachment to the SR-4 spectrophotometer used for measuring the coefficient of reflection. Opt.-mekh.prom. [25] no.3:34-36 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Spectrophotometer) (Reflection (Optics)--Measurement))

24(4)

AUTHORS: Sokolova, R.S. and Krylova, T.N.

TITLE: Interference Filters for the Ultraviolet Region of the Spectrum (Interferentsionnyye fil'try dlya ul'trafioletovoy oblasti spektra)

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, 1959, Vol 6, Nr 6, pp 727-731 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The chemical method of producing coatings by deposition from easily hydrolyzed solutions yields strong chemically stable films of thorium dioxide (refractive index 2.0) and silicon dioxide (refractive index 1.45) transparent in the ultraviolet region 320-400 mμ. Using these films multilayer beam-splitters and interference filters with a narrow transmission band were produced. Beam-splitters for the ultraviolet region were made by alternate deposition of thorium dioxide and silicon dioxide films, of optical thickness $\lambda/4$, on a fused-quartz plate. A beam-splitter consisting of 11-15 layers reflects, at its maximum, 90-95% of the incident light; position of the maximum is determined by the optical thickness of the layers. Spectral characteristics of some beam-splitters are shown in Fig 1, which gives the values of the spectral transmission coefficient measured by means of a photoelectric spectrophotometer. Fig 1 shows that the width of a band with high reflection, where transmission does not exceed 5%, is of the order of $\lambda/6$

Interference Filters for the Ultraviolet Region of Spectrum

to $\lambda/8$. On both sides of the transmission minimum the curves rise sharply and the transmission coefficient reaches quickly values of the order of 80-90%. Using several beam-splitters, one can make filters with various properties. The interference filters for the ultraviolet region, prepared by the authors, were of two types. In filters of type I an intermediate layer of $\lambda/2$ thickness of silicon dioxide is placed between two 7-layer coatings consisting of alternate layers of thorium dioxide and silicon dioxide. In filters of type II an intermediate thorium dioxide layer of $\lambda/2$ thickness is placed between two 6-layer coatings. Fig 3 shows the transmission spectra of three filters. Filter No. 2 which is of type I, transmits 72% of light in the region of 280 mμ and the half-width of the transmission band is equal to 6 mμ. Filter No. 3 is of the II type: its transmission band lies in the region of 370 mμ and its half-width is 12 mμ: its transmission maximum is ~80%. The background in filters Nos. 2 and 3 varies between 6 and 10%. Curves 2a and 3a in Fig 3 show the transmission coefficients of the filters Nos. 2 and 3 respectively, each combined with coloured glass which removes the secondary maxima. To decrease the background in the region 300-400 mμ the authors used multilayer beam-splitters described above. A combined filter No. 2 includes glass UFS-1 and four beam-splitters; its transmission maximum is now 30% and the transmission band half-width is reduced

Interference Filters for the Ultraviolet Region of Spectrum

to 8 mμ (curve 2a in Fig 3). Filter No. 3, combined with glasses NS-1 and SZS-10, transmits 57% and its half-width is 12 mμ (curve 3a in Fig 3). No glasses were available which could be used to remove the secondary maxima in the region 230-250 mμ. The transmission band of a filter working in this region is shown by curve 1 in Fig 3; it transmits 27% at 230 mμ and its transmission band half-width is 8 mμ. The table on p 791 gives the properties of several filters with transmission bands in the region 230-400 mμ. Filters of the I type work in the region 230-300 mμ and those of the II type work in the region 300-400 mμ. Using coloured glass and beam-splitters the background in the visible region up to 690 mμ (and sometimes up to 1 μ) could be removed. Filters of alternate thorium dioxide and silicon dioxide layers were found to be stable and they did not require protection from the action of atmospheric air. There are 3 figures, 1 table and 11 references, 4 of which are Soviet, 3 English, 2 German, 1 French and 1 Dutch.

SUBMITTED: July 10, 1958

Card 3/3

3852
S/051/62/012/006/013/020
E032/E414

AUTHORS: Sokolova, R.S., Krylova, T.N.

TITLE: Multilayer light beam splitters consisting of layers of unequal optical thickness

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, v.12, no.6, 1962, 772-778

TEXT: Previous work (ONTI, 1956; Opt. i spektr., v.4, 1959, 217; Tr. GOI, v.24, no.145, 1956, 159) has shown that the spectral curve of the reflection coefficient for a multilayer beam splitter consisting of layers of equal optical thickness contains a number of principal maxima and several secondary maxima located symmetrically relative to the latter. The secondary maxima may reach 40% or more. It is now shown that the height of these subsidiary maxima may be considerably reduced if the layers are not equal in thickness. In order to investigate this in detail the authors have computed the spectral curves for 3 to 11 layer beam-splitters consisting of alternate layers of thorium dioxide (n = 2.0) and silicon dioxide (n = 1.45) on a fused quartz base (n = 1.46). The calculations were based on the recurrence method put forward by I.V.Grebenshchikov, A.G.Vlasov and B.S.Neporent
Card 1/2

SUBMITTED: April 21, 1961

Card 2/2

S/051/63/014/003/011/019
E039/E120

AUTHORS: Sokolova, R.S., and Krylova, T.N.

TITLE: Interference polarizers for the ultraviolet region of the spectrum

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, v.14, no.3, 1962, 401-405

TEXT: The degree of polarization in reflected and transmitted light is given by:

$$\frac{R_s - R_p}{R_s + R_p} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{T_s - T_p}{T_s + T_p}$$

where R_p, R_s, T_p and T_s are coefficients of reflection and transmission for parallel and perpendicular components. Hence for 100% polarization in reflected light the parallel component must be eliminated, which is only possible by keeping strictly to the Brewster angle condition. Two systems are investigated: a cubic polarizer with angle of incidence of light on the coating equal to 45°, and a system of two right angled quartz prisms with strict adherence to the Brewster angle condition.

Card 1/2

Interference polarizers for the ... S/051/63/014/003/011/019
E039/E120

Thorium dioxide with a refractive index n = 2 and silicon dioxide n = 1.45 are used to form the alternate $\lambda/4$ layers and 3, 5, 7, 9, 11 and 13 layer systems are investigated. The maximum value of reflection coefficient for the perpendicular component increases quickly with increase in number of layers and approaches unity in the 11 and 13 layer coatings. There is at the same time a broadening in the wavelength range for high reflectivity, i.e. from 20 mμ for 3 layers to 90 mμ for 13 layers. It is shown that polarizers possessing a high degree of polarization (> 99%) can be made with a light transmission of about 40% in the range 300 - 400 mμ, and about 35 - 40% in the range 250 - 300 mμ. A combination of two coatings with maximum polarization in different parts of the spectrum enables a high degree of polarization to be attained in the region 250 to 400 mμ.
There are 7 figures and 1 table.

SUBMITTED: May 18, 1962

Card 2/2

L 14015-65 EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T Pc-4/Pt-10 ASD(a)-5/AFWL/ESD(dp)/
ESD(t) RM

ACCESSION NR: AP4048211 S/0191/64/000/011/0042/0045

AUTHOR: Van-Gaut, Yu. N.; Ol'shanskaya, L. A.; Sokolova, R. S.

TITLE: Semiconducting poly(vinyl chloride) compositions

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy*, no. 11, 1964, 42-45

TOPIC TAGS: organic semiconductor, semiconducting polymer, polyvinyl chloride

ABSTRACT: A study has been made of the effect of loading with current-conducting filler particles on the electrical and mechanical properties of poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC) plastics. Plasticized PVC hose compositions 239, 288, and 301 containing various amounts of gas black or graphite were used. After mixing, the materials were molded into test strips. Because PVC-filler compatibility was satisfactory, homogeneous current-conducting materials were obtained. The absolute value of bulk resistivity, surface resistivity, and loss was dependent to a considerable degree on filler type and contents, e.g., volume resistivity varied from 10^{13} to 10^{5}. The filler increased the tensile strength and lowered the elongation of the PVC.

Card 1/2

L 14015-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4048211

It is noted that semiconducting PVC compositions are used in aircraft high-voltage circuits. Orig. art. has: 9 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MT, SS

NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 000 ATD PRESS: 3133

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6035879 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/020/0104/0104

INVENTOR: Gol'dat, S. Yu.; Sokolova, R. V.; Firsova, A. F.; Kadakova, L. P.; Parfenova, A. I.; Karakishisheva, T. I.; Stepanova, N. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: *Actinomyces aureofaciens* strain LSB-181, producing chlortetracycline and tetracycline. Class 30, No. 187242. [Announced by All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Antibiotics (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 20, 1966, 104

TOPIC TAGS: antibiotic, drug, Actinomyces aureofaciens, chlortetracycline, tetracycline

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for strain LSB-181 of *Actinomyces aureofaciens*. Light-sensitive mycelia in 5—6 mm colonies appear on its tenth day of growth on no. 12 organic agar medium at 28C. On no. 11 synthetic medium, dirty-white colonies 2.5—3 mm in diameter appear, and on pea medium, brown, raised, wrinkled, as porulating colonies seven mm in diameter are found. Milk is completely peptonized on the tenth day, and coagulation is noted on the 15th day, at which

Card 1/2 UDC: 615.45:615.779.931

ACC NR: AP6035879

time the gelatin is also slightly liquified. The sporophores lack coils, and spores are rectangular and oval. Activity in laboratory conditions on regulation media with corn extract is of the order of 5000—5600 j/ml. Also, this strain is resistant to actinophages 22 and 22a. [WA-50]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 28May65

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6035879 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/020/0104/0104

INVENTOR: Gol'dat, S. Yu.; Sokolova, R. V.; Firsova, A. F.; Kadakova, L. P.; Parfenova, A. I.; Karakishisheva, T. I.; Stepanova, N. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: *Actinomyces aureofaciens* strain LSB-181, producing chlortetracycline and tetracycline. Class 30, No. 187242. [Announced by All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Antibiotics (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov)]

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Card 1/2 UDC: 615.45:615.779.931

ACC NR: AP6035879

time the gelatin is also slightly liquified. The sporophores lack coils, and spores are rectangular and oval. Activity in laboratory conditions on regulation media with corn extract is of the order of 5000—5600 j/ml. Also, this strain is resistant to actinophages 22 and 22a. [WA-50]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 28May65

Card 2/2

USSR/Optics - Optical Methods of Analysis. Instruments, K-7

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 35878

Author: Popov, L. V., Sokolova, R. V.

Institution: None

Title: On the Procedure of Spectral Determination of Carbon in Steels

Original Periodical: Uch. zap. Kazansk. gos. un-ta, 1955, 115, No 12, 25-39

Abstract: An analysis of carbon in steels was made: (1) in an a-c arc, assembled in accordance with the scheme by S. Abramson (Zh. tekhn. fiziki, 1949, 19, 611; Zavod. laboratoriya, 1949, 14, 1135); the analytic pair was C III 2296.89 - FE II 2298.231 A; (2) in a condensed spark using IG-2 generator, C = 0.02 μf, L = 0.0; analytical pair: C III 2296.89 - FE III 2296.00 A. In both cases a copper rod served as the substitution electrode. The analysis of the arc was performed using the 3-standard method, and in the spark good results are obtained by either the 3-standard method, as well as by the control-standard method. The standard

Card 1/2

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4020809 S/0297/64/009/002/0126/0129

AUTHOR: Gol'dat, S. Yu.; Sokolova, R.V.

TITLE: Combined action of ultraviolet radiation and ultrasonic oscillation on Act. aureofaciens spores

SOURCE: Antibiotiki, v. 9, no. 2, 1964. 126-129

TOPIC TAGS: ultraviolet radiation, ultrasonic oscillation, combined action, radiation and oscillation action sequence, Act. aureofaciens spores, spore viability, spore variability, antibiotic production activity

ABSTRACT: Several previous studies have shown that ultraviolet radiation causes chromosome lesions and reduces the action of ultrasonic oscillation, while other sources show that ultrasonic oscillation increases chromosome movement. The present study was made to determine the combined effect of these two factors on the viability and variability of Act. aureofaciens spores. In one series of experiments the spores were first ultraviolet-irradiated with 2000 or 4000 erg/mm^2 doses and then exposed to ultrasonic oscillation (no details given). In the second series the order of these actions was

1/2

Card

ACCESSION NR: AP4020809

reversed. The effect of each action by itself was studied in control groups. Survival and antibiotic production activity of the spores served as indices. It was found that with the combined action of ultraviolet radiation and ultrasonic oscillation both viability and variability of Act. aureofaciens spores are affected by the sequence of the actions. When spores are exposed only to ultrasonic oscillation, the number of low-activity variants sharply decreases. The number of low-activity variants decreases when the spores are exposed to ultraviolet irradiation after ultrasonic oscillation. But when the spores are exposed to ultraviolet irradiation first and then to ultraviolet oscillation, the number of high-activity variants increases and the number of low-activity variants decreases. This confirms literature data that preliminary ultraviolet radiation reduces the effects of ultrasonic oscillation. The combined action of ultraviolet radiation and subsequent ultrasonic oscillation may be useful in selecting antibiotic producers and developing highly active strains. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuzny*y nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov, Moskva (All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Antibiotics)

Card 2/3

GOL'DAT, S.Yu.; SOKOLOVA, R.V.; KADAKOVA, L.P.

Induced and natural variation in Actinomyces spheroides (Streptomyces spheroides) which produces novobiocin. Antibiotiki 9 no.3:211-217 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov, Moskva.

GURVICH, S.M.; SOKOLOVA, R.Ya.

Synthesis of certain monoalkyl ethers of polyethylene and polypropylene glycols. Zhur.org.khim. 1 no.3:500-502 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:4)

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

SOKOLOVA, Svetlana Aleksandrovna

Experiments of the Study of the Nervous Systems of Pregnant Females and Diseased, Suffering from Gynecological Diseases

Dissertation for candidate of a Medical Science degree. Permsk Medical Institute, 1954.

SOKOLOVA, S.A.

Development of the laboratory method for testing locomotives. Trudy Inst.ist.est.i tekh. 29:165-201 '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Locomotives--Testing)

BLAGONRAVOV, A.A., akademik, red.; GRIGOR'YAN, A.T., doktor fiz.-mat. nauk, red.; DUSHKIN, L.S., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; KONDRAT'YANSKIY, A.A., doktor fiz.-mat. nauk, red.; KOZLOV, S.G., prof., red.[deceased]; SOKOLOVA, S.A., kandd. tekhn. nauk, red.; SOKOL'SKIY, V.N., kand. tekhn.nauk, red; FEDOROV, A.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; CHEKANOV, A.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; SHUKHARDIN,S.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.

[From the history of rocket engineering] Iz istorii raketnoi tekhniki. Moskva, Nauka, 1964. 254 p. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut istorii yestestvoznaniya i tekhniki.

SOKOLOVA, S.A., assistant

Basic salts of aluminum. Nauch. trudy MTILP no.[illegible]:30-34 '63.
(MIRA 17:11)

1. Kafedra neorganicheskoy i analiticheskoy khimii Moskovskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta legkoy promyshlennosti.

SOKOLOVA, S.A.

Kul'tura persika v Moldavii (Peach growing in Moldavia). Kishinev, Gosudarstvennoe izdatel'stvo Moldavii, 1953. 52 p.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol. 7, No. 5, August 1954

M

Country : USSR
Category: Cultivated Plants. Fruits. Berries.

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 22, 1958, No 100468

Author : Sokolova, S...
Inst : Moldavian Affiliate ..S USSR
Title : Study of the Varieties and Breeding of Peaches in Moldavia.

Orig Pub: Izv.Mold. fil. ..N SSSR, 1957, No 2-3, 3-13

Abstract: Work on the study of varieties and breeding of peach in connection with the mass losses of peach in Moldavia in the winter of 1946/47, was carried out at the Institute of Fruit Growing, Viticulture and Wine Making of the Moldavian Affiliate, Academy of Sciences USSR. In the course of 5 years, 140 varieties of

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Country : USSR
Category: Cultivated Plants. Fruits. Berries.

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 22, 1958, No 100468

peach have been introduced. In 1952, an experiment was organized on the study of the influence, as stocks, of previously ungrafted apricot, almond, cherry-plum and peach, on the growth and fruiting of 15 peach varieties. Upon planting saplings grafted on peach - 100% took root; of those grafted on the apricot - 81%, on almond - 94%; on cherry-plum - 78%. Varieties Pushistyy ranniy and Elberta grow better on almond and less well on cherry-plum. Krasnoshchekiy and Karmen have more vigorous growth on the apricot. On loams, peaches develop less well on cherry-plum but

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SOKOLOVA, Sof'ya Alekseyevna; SOKOLOV, Boris Vladimirovich; FITOVA, L., red.; KURMAYEVA, T., tekhn.red.

[Growing peaches in Moldavia] Kul'tura persika v Moldavii. Kishinev, Gos.izd-vo "Kartia moldoveniaske," 1961. 43 p. (MIRA 14:6)
(Moldavia--Peach)

5(1,3)
AUTHORS: Gorin, Yu. A., Sokolova, S. G., Panteleyeva, A. K.

SOV/20-125-1-20/67

TITLE: Determination of the Role Played by Methanol in the Contact Process of Divinyl Production From Alcohol by Using Methanol Marked With Radioactive Carbon C^{14} (Vyyasneniye roli metanola v kontaktnom protsesse polucheniya divinila iz spirta s primeneniyem metanola, mechennogo radioaktivnym uglerodom C^{14})

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 125, Nr 1, pp 79-82 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Methanol is one of the products of catalytic transformation of ethanol in divinyl (method devised by S. V. Lebedev). Methanol forms as a by-product and is no admixture of the initial ethanol. Its separation from unreacted ethanol in the reaction products ("reclaimed" alcohol) is very difficult so that methanol partly enters again the production process and accumulates up to ~2.5%. Methanol may form also by reaction from possibly formed formaldehyde (Refs 1, 2). The first author (Ref 3) expressed the assumption that formaldehyde may separate the acetic and crotonic aldehyde (intermediate products in the

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divinyl formation) by condensation from the reaction sphere and thus, it may reduce the divinyl yield (Refs 4, 5). For the solution of the problem mentioned in the title a series of experiments were carried out at 400° on the Lebedev industrial catalyst by a transformation of an alcohol - aldehyde mixture (4% acetic aldehyde) with an addition of 2.5% marked methanol. The fractions obtained from fractional distillation are characterized in table 1. They correspond to hydrocarbons with 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 C atoms. The residue after the distillation of divinyl corresponds to fraction C_5. The nature of these substances has not yet been determined. Among others amylene, piperylene, and isoprene (Refs 1, 7) were found in the C_5 substances. The results of radiometric determinations are shown in figure 1. It may be concluded from it that the C_5 fraction as well as fraction C_7, i.e. the fractions with an odd atomic number have the highest activity. Fraction C_4 (divinyl) contains no C^{14}. The activity of fraction C_6 is

hardly a quarter of that of C_5, C_8 lags considerably behind C_7. The occurrence of a certain radioactivity in the fractions with an equal number of C atoms may be explained by an insufficient fractionation. However, C_6 hydrocarbons might have formed partly in the reaction $C_7^+ \longrightarrow C_6^+ + C$ (a partial cracking). This may hold also for the C_8 fraction. In any case, these by-processes are of no great importance and cannot eliminate the above regularity. On the basis of the results the authors give hypothetical schemes which indicate that methanol participates in the formation of hydrocarbons of the odd series. The assumptions made by Lebedev (Ref 1) on the possible participation of formaldehyde in this process are the most probable ones. The C_7 hydrocarbons may form as condensation products of formaldehyde with C_6 aldehydes which are by-products of the Lebedev process. It may be seen from scheme 1 that formaldehyde forms the crotonic aldehyde and thus,

Determination of the Role Played by Methanol in the Contact Process of Divinyl Production From Alcohol by Using Methanol Marked With Radioactive Carbon C^{14} SOV/20-125-1-20/67

reduces the divinyl yield. For this reason the removal of methanol possibly may increase this yield. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 7 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka im. S. V. Lebedeva (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Synthetic Rubber imeni S. V. Lebedev)

PRESENTED: November 15, 1958, by D. A. Kazanskiy, Academician

SUBMITTED: July 28, 1958

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SOKOLOVA, S.G.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5153

Garmonov, I.V., and B. S. Kortkevich, Resp. eds.

Sintez monomerov dlya proizvodstva sinteticheskogo kauchuka (Synthesis of Monomers for the Production of Synthetic Rubber) Leningrad, Goskhimizdat, 1960. 250 p. Errata slip inserted. 4,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agencies: Gosudarstvennyy komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR. Upravleniye SK i neftekhimii. Giprokauchuk i VNIISK.

Eds.: S.A. Zonis and Ya. I. Shur; Tech. Ed.: T.A. Fomkina.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for scientists, engineers, and technicians working in the synthetic rubber, plastics, and petroleum refining industries, and in scientific research institutes affiliated with these industries.

COVERAGE: The book contains articles which report on research carried out at the Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka imeni Akademika S.V. Lebedeva (Scientific Research Institute for Synthetic Rubber imeni Academician S.V. Lebedev) and the Gosudarstvennyy proyektnyy i nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut promyshlennosti sinteticheskogo kauchuka (State Scientific Research and Design Institute of the Synthetic Rubber Industry) in the synthesis of isoprene, styrene, acetylenes, acetaldehyde, and other initial products for synthetic rubber production. The articles also discuss methods of extracting these products from their preparatory media. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany individual articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Synthesis of Monomers (Cont.) SOV/5153

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BOGATYREV, V.L.; VULIKH, A.I.; SOKOLOVA, S.I.

Obtaining ammonium perrhenate from potassium perrhenat- with the help of a mixed layer of ionites. TSvet. met. 38 no.11: 96-99 N '65. (MIRA 18:11)

L 27359-66 EWI(m)/ETC(f)/EWG(m) RM/DS/JD

ACC NR: AP6008806 SOURCE CODE: UR/0136/65/000/011/0096/0099

AUTHORS: Bogatyrev, V. L.; Vulikh, A. I.; Sokolova, S. I.

43
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Derivation of ammonium perrhenate from potassium perrhenate with the aid of mixed bed ion exchangers

27

SOURCE: Tsvetnyye metally, no. 11, 1965, 96-99

TOPIC TAGS: ammonium salt, rhenium compound, ion exchange resin, cation exchanger, anion exchanger, ion exchange/ KU-2 cation exchanger, AV-17 anion exchanger

ABSTRACT: This investigation was conducted to extend the work of N. M. Rubinshteyn (Avt. svid. No. 148390 (Byull. izobret., No. 13, 1962)). Ammonium perrhenate was synthesized from potassium perrhenate and ammonium carbonate with the aid of a mixed bed KU-2 cation exchanger and AV-17 anion exchanger. The reaction was carried out according to the scheme

$$RH + R'OH + KReO_4 = RK + R'ReO_4 + H_2O;$$
$$2RH + R'_2CO_3 + 2KReO_4 = 2RK + 2R'ReO_4 + H_2CO_3\,(H_2O + CO_2\uparrow);$$
$$RNH_4 + R'OH + KReO_4 = RK + R'ReO_4 + NH_4OH\,(H_2O + NH_3\uparrow);$$
$$2RNH_4 + R'CO_3 + 2KReO_4 = 2RK + 2R'ReO_4 + (NH_4)_2CO_3\,(H_2O + CO_2\uparrow + NH_3\uparrow).$$

The optimum conditions for maximum yield of ammonium perrhenate were established. The

Card 1/2 UDC: 669.849:66.074.7

ACC NR: AP6008806

experimental results are presented in graphs and tables (see Fig. 1),

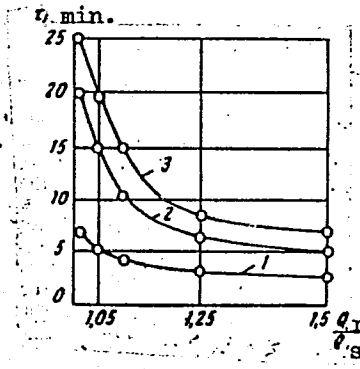

Fig. 1. Dependence of the duration of the process on the nature of the compounds formed and the ratio of resin to salt (in mg--eq.); t = 20C, potassium perrhenate charge = 3 g, volume of solution v = 50 ml; 1 - H_2O; 2 - H_2CO_3; 3 - NH_4OH.

and a flow diagram for the reaction is also presented. It was found that 250 g of ammonium carbonate were required per 1000 g yield of ammonium perrhenate. For a mixture of 0.4 kg KU-2 and 0.6 kg AV-17 ion exchangers and at a cycling time of 1.5--2 hours, the yield of ammonium perrhenate was 0.5 kg. The potassium ion content in the product was less than 0.001%. Orig. art. has: 2 tables, 3 graphs, and 1 equation.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 002

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L 10392-67 EWT(m) DS/RM

ACC NR: AP7003122 SOURCE CODE: UR/0080/66/039/008/1760/1765

16

AUTHOR: Bogatyrev, V. L.; Vulikh, A. I.; Sokolova, S. I.

ORG: Institute of Inorganic Chemistry, SO, AN SSSR (Institut neorganicheskoy khimii SO AN SSSR)

TITLE: Density of ion-exchange resins

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 39, no. 8, 1966, 1760-1765

TOPIC TAGS: ion exchange resin, polymer cross linking

ABSTRACT: A systematic determination was made of the densities of the most widespread industrial cation- and anion-exchange resins in various salt forms (in the dry and swollen states), for use in the development of technological and analytical methods based on the use of ion-exchange resins. The dependence of the density of the investigated ion-exchange resins upon the nature of the sorbed ion, grain size, and degree of cross linking was demonstrated. Fluctuation of the temperature within the range 10-30° was found to have no significant effect upon the results of the determinations. General patterns of variation were observed: 1) the density of the swollen ion-exchange resin was always less than the density of the dry resin, since the density of the latter was greater than one in all cases; 2) the density of the cation-exchange resins was generally greater in absolute magnitude than the density of the anion-exchange resins, which corresponds to the ratio of the densities of their matrices; 3) the density of the same ion-exchange resin increased with increasing equivalent weight of the sorbed ion; 4) the density of various ion-exchange resins containing the same

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ACC NR: AP7003122

ion was generally greater the capacity of the ion-exchange resin. The dependence of the density of the cationite KU-2 upon the atomic weight in the series of alkali metals was linear, with the density increasing from lithium to cesium. The influence of degree of cross-linking was investigated on the cation-exchange resin KU-2, containing 4, 12, and 24% divinylbenzene. No dependence of the density on the cross-linking was found for the dry cation-exchange resin, but a pronounced increase with increasing divinylbenzene content was observed on the swollen ion-exchange resin. Formulas are cited for the calculation of the optimum density of the partitioning liquid and time of separation of ions according to the known densities of the ion-exchange resins. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 4 tables. [JPRS: 38,970]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 14Jul64 / ORIG REF: 005 / OTH REF: 002

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