

1000000
CULTIVATED PLANTS, COMMERCIAL. Oleiferosus. Sugar-
bearing.
Agr. Jour. : REF ZHUR-BIOL., 21, 1957, NO 96647
Author : Solov'yeva, A.I.
Instit. : State Commission for Variety Testing of Agric. Crops
Title : Verticillium Wilt in Soviet Cotton Varieties of
Production Calibre and Now Being Tried Out by the
State Commission
Orig. Pub. : Inform. byul. Gos. komis. po sortoispyt. s.-kh.
kul'tur pr' M-ve s.kh.SSSR, 1957, No.12, 15-19
Abstract : Verticillium wilt (which is one of the most wide-
spread cotton diseases in the USSR) had taken on
an epiphytotic character in several Uzbek districts
in 1938-1939 and destroyed up to 50% of the cotton
harvest. The radical countermeasure to this
disease was the introduction into production of
resistant cotton varieties, which cut yield losses
by 3-4 times. Nevertheless, observation has shown
that under the influence of the resistant variety
a more aggressive population of Verticillium
exists
Serial: 1/3

Reference : CULTIVATED PLANTS, COMMERCIAL
Lit. Contr. : IFF ZHUR-BIOL. 21.1983.10-95047
Author :
Instit. :
Title :
Lit. Contr. :

Abstract : dahliae, the causal agent of wilt, has been formed. Under the influence of this new population the formerly resistant variety of cotton has become more susceptible to verticillium infection. The formation process in the agent of wilt continues without change towards the adaptation of this fungus to the introduced resistant variety. Thus the most real countermeasure should be the development and introduction of cotton varieties which are resistant to the "new" population of V. dahliae.

Cont: 2/3

Category :
Description : CULTIVATED PLAINS, COMMERCIAL

Abstr. Jour. : IFF ZHUR BIOL. 21, 1965, NO-98047

Author :

Title :

Source :

Orig. Pub. :

Abstract : Such varieties are needed for the old cotton rais-
ing districts of Uzbekistan and Tadzhikistan.--
B.L. El'yashov-Survich

Cards: 3/3

Solov'yova, D. I.

USSR/General and Special Zoology. Insects. Injurious
Insects and Ticks. Pests of Cereals Crops

Abstr Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 11, 1958, No 49583

Author : ~~Solov'yova, D. I.~~
Inst : Kharkov Agricultural Institute
Title : Corn Pests and Measures for Their Control

Orig Pub : Zap. Khar'kovsk. s.-kh. in-ta, 1957, 13, (50),
169-174

Abstract : In Kharkovskaya Oblast the corn sprouts were damaged by four species of wireworms: stoppe, seed, brown-legged and black types; the corn borer larvae damaged the stems, the cotton moth and one other owl moth (the species was undetermined) damaged the seed in the cobs. Damages by the aphid, the six-pointed and the striped cicadas were noted on leaves and inflorescences. The wireworms were the most serious pests of the sprouts. Dusting of the seeds with 0.2, 0.4,

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001652320019-2"

USSR/General and Special Zoology. Insects. Injurious
Insects and Ticks. Pests of Cereals Crops

Abstr Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 11, 1958, No 49583

0.6, 0.8, 1 and 2 kg/c. of 12% hexachlorocyclohexane (HCCH) prior to planting was used in experiments of their control on small plots, and in other experiments Mercuran* in 0.2 and 0.3 kg/c was used. Seed dusting with 12% HCCH at a 0.2-0.8 kg/c outlay under conditions of cold and damp spring and high moisture of the soil had no harmful effect on the germination and development of the corn sprouts. On the other hand, Mercuran delayed the germination and development of the sprouts in the first 8-10 days. The weight of the seeds in the early cobs decreased 7-19% on all the treated plots, and the weight of the green mass of the stems decreased 7-25%. Treatment of the seeds with 0.2-0.8 kg/c of 12% HCCH and with 0.2 kg/c prior to planting decreased the number of the wireworms 2.5-3 times but

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affected least of all the grain and the green mass crops; therefore, the above dosages may be regarded as quite acceptable in the control of wireworms. V. G. Subina

CATEGORY : Plant Diseases, Diseases of Cultivated Plants.

AKS. JOUR. : REF ZHUR BIOLOGIYA, NO. 4, 1959;

AUTHOR : Solov'yeva, A.I. 42 17026

INST. : Institute of Plant Pathology of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Institute of Plant Pathology, Lenin St., Tashkent, Uzbekistan. (Scientific Center of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR)

ORIG. PUB. : V sb.: Materialy Sbornika nauchn. statei po klonirovaniyu. T. 2, Tashkent, Gosizdat UZSSR, 1968, 337-344

ABSTRACT : 337-344

... Degree of their differentiation.

CARD: 1/1

BOBIL'YEV, A.I., VASIL'YEV, A.A

Rice cultivation and the control of Verticillium wilt of cotton.
Zashch. rast. ot vred. 1 bol. 6 no.10:37 0 '61.

(MIRA 16:6)

(Soviet Central Asia--Cotton wilt)

(Soviet Central Asia--Rice)

USPENSKIY, F.M., kand. biol. nauk; SMOV, I.A.; MUMINOV, A.M.,
kand. sel'khoz. nauk; IVANOV, Ye.N., kand. biol. nauk;
VASIL'YEV, A.A., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; ~~SOLOV'YEV, A.I.~~
kand. sel'khoz. nauk; ZAPROMETOV, N.G., doktor sel'khoz.
nauk; YAKHONTOV, V.V., doktor biol. nauk; KAPUSTINA, R.I.;
STROMM, N.G.; POLEVSHCHIKOVA, V.N., kand. sel'khoz. nauk;
KARIMOV, M.A., doktor biol. nauk; NOSKOV, I.G., kand. sel'-
khoz. nauk; KHODZHAYEV, A.Kh.; ALEYEV, B.G., kand. sel'khoz.
nauk; YAKHONTOV, V.V., doktor biol. nauk; STEPANOV, F.A.;
LYUBETSKIY, Kh.Z., kand. med. nauk; GUREVICH, B.E.;
KONDRAT'YEV, V.I.; SUDARS, L.P.; KOSTENKO, I.R., zasl. agr.
Uzbekskoy SSR; GORELIK, I.M., red.; BAKHTIYAROV, A., tekhn.
red.

[Manual on controlling the pests, diseases and weeds of cot-
ton, corn, and legumes] Spravochnik po bor'be s vrediteliami
i bolezniami khlopchatnika, kukuruzy i bobovykh kul'tur. Izd.2.,
perer. i dop. Tashkent, Gos.izd-vo UzSSE, 1963. 325 p.

(MIRA 16:5)

(Field crops—Diseases and pests)
(Weed control)

SOKOLOV, F.A., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; KOKBYEV, V.I., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; SHAFIIN, A.M., zasl. agr. Uzb. SSR; KONDRATYUK, V.F., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; MALIKHI, M.P., doktor sel'khoz. nauk; YEREMENKO, V.Ye., doktor sel'khoz. nauk [deceased]; MEDNIS, M.P., kand. biol. nauk; FILIPPENKO, G.I., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; USPITSKIY, F.M., kand. biol. nauk; SOLOV'YEVA, A.I., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; FRUGALOV, A.M., kand. sel'khoz. nauk [deceased]; ZAKIROV, T.S., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; FRENKIN, V.M., zasl. mekhanizator UzSSR; GORELIK, I.M., red.; ABBASOV, T., tekhn. red.

[Cultivation practices in cotton growing] Agrotekhnika
khlopatnika. Tashkent, Gos. izd-vo UzSSR, 1963. 326 p.
(MI: A 17:1)

(Uzbekistan--Cotton growing)

MODILEVSKIY, Yakov Samuilovich; ZEROV, D.K., akademik, otv. red.;
SOLOV'YEVA, A.I., red.; REKES, M.A., tekhn.red.

[Cytoembryology of higher plants] TSitoembriologiya vys-
shikh rastenii; sovremennoe sostoianie. Problemy. Kiev,
Izd-vo AN USSR, 1963. 370 p. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Akademiya nauk Ukr.SSR (for Zerov).

TRIZNIN, A.A.; RYKOVA, V.N.; PALYUDA, I.J.; SERGIYEVA, A.I.

Effect of interference on the state of the EFS cell line inoculated
with the tick-borne encephalitis virus. *Vopr. virus. 10 no.2:225-*
230. M.:Ap. 1965. (MIRA 18:10)

Inst. Virologii imeni D.I. Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR, Moskva.

USSR/Microbiology. Antibiosis and Symbiosis Antibiotics F-2

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur-Biologiya, No 1, 1957, 513

Author : A. K. Solov'yeva, V.A. Semenova, A. A. Bel'govskaya, M. M. Tayg

Inst :
Title : On the Search for New Antibiotics of Actinomycetin Origin.

Orig Pub : Anribiotiki, 1956, 1, No 1, 11-14

Abstract : A plan for the investigation and selection of actinomyces for the purpose of finding new antibiotics is described. The plan has been approved by the All Union Scientific-Research Institute of Antibiotics. Cultures of actinomyces have been isolated by planting specimens of

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USSR/Microbiology. Antibiosis and Symbiosis
Antibiotics

F-2

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur-Biologiya, No 1, 1957, 513

Abstract : soil on the Chapek agar medium with glucose. The antagonistic properties were determined after 14 days of growth of all isolated cultures on hard organic and synthetic media by the method of imposition of agar blocks, and utilizing *Staphylococcus aureus* 209, bacterium *coli*, *Micobacterium* B-5, and *Monilia* as test microbes. Simultaneously the cultural and morphological indices were studied. The data which were obtained were utilized to determine the taxonomic position of the actinomycete in order to identify it as soon as possible. In this stage, 1000 cultures were tested with 30

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USSR/Microbiology. Antibiosis and Symbiosis
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F-2

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur-Biologiya, No 1, 1957, 513

Abstract : to 40% having been declared defective. In the second stage the antagonistic properties of the cultural fluids of the active cultures obtained during the growth of the strains on fluid and synthetic media were studied. *B. proteus* X19, *Pyocyaneus bacillus*, *Vibrio phosphorescens*, and *Bacillus anthracoides* were used as test microbes in addition to those above enumerated. Hundreds of cultures, 80 to 90% of which were defective, were tested at this stage. In the presence of high titers the culture fluids were further studied, by the utilization of antibiotic resistant forms and pathogenic microorganisms. In this stage the antiviral

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.. USSR/Microbiology. Antibiosis and Symbiosis
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Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur-Biologiya, No 1, 1957, 513

Abstract : and antitumor properties were also determined. The toxicity of the culture fluids and their ability to combine with blood serum were further investigated. In the succeeding stages the selection of media and conditions for the cultivation and chemical purification of antibiotics were carried out. The chemotherapeutic properties of the antibiotics were then studied.

Card 4/4

SOLOV'YEVA, A. N., Cand. Agri. Sci. (diss) "Use of Permanent Clover for Green Fertilizer under Conditions of Vladimir Oblast," Moscow, 1960, 19 pp. (All-Un. Acad. Agri. Sci. All-Union Sc. Res. Inst. Fertilizers and Agro-Soil-Management) 150 copies (KL Supp 12-51, 280).

SOLOV'YEVA, A.P.

Pregnancy in a rudimentary cornu of the uterus. Akush. i gin.
74 no.5:109-110 S-O '58 (MIRA 11:10)

1. Iz akushersko-ginekologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. M.S. Lebedev)
bol'nitsy g. Zhukovskiy Moskovskoy oblasti (glavnyy vrach - sasluzhenny
vrach RSFSR Ye. A. Kikabidze).

(UTERUS, abnorm.

rudimentary cornu in pregn. (Rus))

(PREGNANCY,

in rudimentary cornu of uterus (Rus))

118 1. M. A. Taroyev, A. I.

1. Cases of the chronic form of dermatomyositis with hypero-
sophyilia of peripheral blood. Sov. med. 28 no.6:127-131
1965. (MIRA 18-8)

2. Katedra predventicheskoy i profesional'noy terapii (zav.-
prof. Ye.M. Taroyev) sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo fakul'teta i
Nabolskaya ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M.
Sechenova.

В.М. ТАРАЕВ, И.М. БОДВИТОВА, А.А.

Clinical electrocardiographic parallels in systemic lupus erythematosus. Sov. med. 27 no.12:8-15 G '64.

(MIRA 18:11)

I. Terapevticheskaya klinika (zav.-deyatvitel'nyy chlen ANN SSSR prof. Ya.M. Tarayev) sanitaro-gigiyenicheskogo fakul'teta i Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni Sechenova.

SOLOV'YNA, A.P.

Seismicity of Iran. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 4:Geol. 20 no. 6
39-44 H-D '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Kafedra dinamicheskoy geologii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo
universiteta. Submitted April 14, 1964.

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SOLOV'YEVA, A.S., mayor meditsinskoy sluzhby

Treatment of lacrimation in pathology of the puncta lacrimalia.
Voen.-med. zhur. no.7:79-80 J1 '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(LACRIMAL ORGANS—SURGERY)

SOLOV'YEVA, A.S., meditsinskaya sestra (Moskva)

Characteristics of nursing in the ophthalmological department.
Med. sestra 22 no.8:51-54 Ag'63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Iz gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
glaznykh bolezney imeni Gel'mgol'tsa, Moskva.
(OPHTHALMIC NURSING)

BOGOMOLOV, A. A.

Defended his Dissertation for Candidate Technical Sciences in the Moscow
Chemical Technological Institute, Moscow, 1955

Dissertation: "Investigation of the Statics [Stationary Conditions?] of the
Process of Saturating Ammonia-Brine Solution With Carbon Dioxide in Industrial
Production of Calcined Soda"

SO: Referativnyi Zhurnal Khimii, No. 1, Oct. 1955 (W/2-1955, 26 Apr 56)

СОЛОВ'ЯЕВА, А. В.

Statistics in the process of carbonation of ammoniated
brine. I. N. Shokin and A. B. Solov'eva. *J. Appl. Chem.*
U.S.S.R. 26, 843-52(1953)(Engl. translation).—See *C.A.*
143, 6650f. H. L. H. ①

СОЛОВЬЕВ, П. П.

Statistics of the process of carbonation of ammoniated brine. I. N. Shokin and A. B. Golovtsov (D. I. Mendeleev Chem. Technol. Inst., Moscow). *Zhur. Priklad. Khim.*, 26, 594-63 (1953). A method for calcg. the compn. of liquid and gaseous phases in Solvay carbonation system at equil. is presented. From reactions: $\text{NH}_3 + \text{NH}_4\text{CO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightleftharpoons \text{NH}_4\text{HCO}_3 + \text{NH}_4\text{OH} \rightleftharpoons (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{CO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$, equil. const. were calcd.: $K_1 = g/m$, $K_2 = f/gm$, and $K_3 = c/f$, where c = concn. of $[\text{NH}_3 + \text{NH}_4\text{CO}_2]$, $f = [(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{CO}_3]$, $g = [\text{NH}_4\text{HCO}_3]$, and $m = [\text{NH}_4\text{OH}]$. From exptl. data for K_1 and K_2 at 20, 40, and 60°, the following equations were found: $\log K_1 = -385/T + 1.67$, and $\log K_2 = -1322/T + 6.29$; $K_3 = 1/K_1 K_2$. Soly. of NaHCO_3 , $L = [\text{Na}^+][\text{HCO}_3^-]$ and $\log L = -679/T + 4.87$. Pressure of CO_2 in mm. Hg = $Ng^2/f = N_1(g/m) = N(g^2/e)$. Pressure of NH_3 in mm. Hg = $M(e/g) = M_1(f/g) = M_2 m_1$, where $M_1 = M/K_1$ and $M_2 = M/K_2$. From exptl. data it was found that $\log M = -2064/T + 7.38$ and $\log N = -1248/T + 4.28$. P. J. Hendel

PAVLOV, B.A.; SOLOV'YEVA, A.S.; LUK'YANOV, P.M., professor, redaktor;
KLESHCHEVA, Ye.P., redaktor; SHIKIN, S.T., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Technology of inorganic materials] Tekhnologiya neorganicheskikh
veshchestv. Pod red. P.M.Luk'ianova. Moskva, Gos. uchebno-pedagog.
isd-vo Ministerstva prosveshcheniia RSFSR, 1954. 174 p. (MLRA 7:8)
(Chemicals--Industry)

Y
ZAMURAGIN, P.V., inzhener (gorod Nab.-Chelny Tatarskoy ASSR)

Textbook of the technology of basic chemical industries ("Technology of inorganic substances". B.A. Pavlov, A.S. Solov'eva. Reviewed by P.V. Zamuragin.) Khim.v shkole 10 no.2:69-71 Mr-Ap '55. (MLRA 8:7) (Chemistry, Technical) (Pavlov, Boris Alekseevich, 1892-1947) (Solov'eva, A.S.)

AUTHORS: Shokin, I. N., Ogloblina, I. P., Solov'yeva, A. S.
153 58-1-17/29

TITLE: On the Non-Equilibrated State of the System in the
Carbonization-Process of the Ammoniacal Brine
(O neravnovesnom sostoyanii sistemy v protsesse
karbonizatsii ammiachnogo rassola)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy.
Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr 1,
pp. 108-118 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In this process sodiumbicarbonate begins to precipitate
from the solutions highly supersaturated with it (references
1,2). The supersaturation decreasing after the beginning of
crystallization is preserved until to the end of the process
of carbonization. The permanence of the non-equilibrated
state in the system to be carbonized, as a whole, is caused
by this. Approximating the equilibrium, not only the con-
centration of HCO_3^- and Na^+ ions is changed in such a solution,
the surplus of which is converted into the deposit, but
also the concentration of other components of the solution
(CO_3^{2-} , NH_2COO^- - and OH^- -ions) since the conditions of

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equilibrium of the reactions in the solution change. Taking furthermore into consideration that the crystallization of NaHCO_3 involves a certain change of volume of the liquid phase, it becomes apparent that the composition of the non-equilibrated solution must differ from the equilibrated solution with respect to all components. The composition of the former can be determined rather accurately by means of analysis. The same is to a large extent also the case with ammonia-carbonate(e'). The non-equilibrated concentrations of other components ($\text{HCO}_3^- = g'$ non-bound ammonia = m' and the carbonic acid bound as $\text{CO}_3^{2-} = f'$) can only be determined by means of calculation. For this purpose, strictly speaking, only the equations (1) and (2) can be indicated which do not connect the non-equilibrated concentrations of individual components: $d' = e' + f' + 2g'$ (1); $m' = a' - b' - d' + g'$ (2), in which case a' is the total quantity of NH_3 , d' = the total CO_2 and b' the bound NH_3 . From this, further equations for the constant (K_2) of the reaction $\text{HCO}_3^- + \text{OH}^- \rightleftharpoons \text{CO}_3^{2-} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (3) are derived for the connection between the non-equilibrated solution and

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the equilibrated solution (4), (5), (6) corresponding to it. A complete composition of the equilibrated solution can be calculated from its 3 known components for the given temperature (ref. 6). When the non-equilibrated concentrations of the 5 components: a', b', c', d' and e' are determined by analysis, complete compositions both for the non-equilibrated and the equilibrated liquid phase can be calculated at a given temperature. Results of the former for the process referred to in the title at 20, 40 and 60° are given in table 1 to 3. They are substantially different from those of the corresponding equilibrated solutions. The degree of the distance of composition of a solution from that of an equilibrated one depends on the temperature. During the whole course of the process referred to in the title, a carbamate supersaturation exists which is crystallizing in the final stage. The total vapor pressures of CO₂, NH₃ and H₂O at 20, 40, 50 and 60° above the non-equilibrated ammonia-salt solutions during their carbonization-process were determined here for the first time. An equation was deduced which allows the calculation of the

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"metastable" CO_2 partial pressures above the solutions in the aforesaid carbonization according to a known, non-equilibrated composition of the liquid phase. The authors finally proposed a method of determination of the vapor tension above the solutions by means of a static method. There are 6 figures, 3 tables, and 9 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut imeni D. I. Mendeleeva, Kafedra tekhnologii svyazannogo azota i shchelochey (Moscow Chemical-Technological Institute imeni D. I. Mendeleev, Chair for the Technology of Bound Nitrogen and Alkalies)

SUBMITTED: September 9, 1957

Card 4/4

SOLOV'YEVA, A.S., kand.tekhn.nauk

All-Union Conference on the automation of the soda ash manufacture.
Zhur. VkhO 6 no.6:703-704 '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Soda industry--Equipment and supplies) (Automation)

SHOKIN, I. N.; SOLOV'YEVA, A. S.

Increasing the stability of ammonium bicarbonate. Trudy MKHTI
no.35:43-47 '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Ammonium carbonate)

SOLOV'YEVA, A.S.

All-Union Conference on the improvement of the technological
processes for the production of chromium compounds. Khim,
prom. no.2:154-155 F '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Chromium compounds--Congresses)

SOLOV'YEVA, A.S., kand. tekhn. nauk.

Industry-wide conference of soda industry workers. Zhur.
CKHO 8 no.5:571-573 '63. (MIRA 17:1) X

v

ROSTIGAYEV, B.A.; SOLOV'YEVA, A.V.

A new flea species from Georgia. Zool. zhur. 43 no.8:1241-1243
'64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy protivochumnyy institut Kavkaza i
Zakavkaz'ya, Stavropol' i Batumskoye otdeleniye Gruzinskoy protivochumnyy stantsii.

SOLOV'YEVA, A. V.

"The Gamasid Ticks of the Adzhar ASSR."

Tenth Conference on Parasitological Problems and Diseases with Natural Reservoirs, 27-29 October 1959, Vol. II, Publishing House of Academy of Sciences, USSR, Moscow-Leningrad, 1959.

Batumi Antiplague Laboratory

SOMOVA, A.G.; GERASYUK, L.G.; APANAS'YEVA, M.K.; SILAKOVA, Ye.Ya.;
AZAROVA, A.G.; ALANIYA, I.I.; KOSAREVA, A.V.; SOLOV'YEVA, A.V.;
KRASHNOVA, N.V.

Problem of endemic rat typhus on the Black Sea coast. Zhur.
mikrobiol.epid.i immn. 31 no.2:51-56 F '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Iz Rostovskogo-na-Donu nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
Ministerstva zdavookhraneniya SSSR i portovykh protivochumnykh
laboratoriy v Odesse, Batumi i Novorossiyske.

(TYPHUS MURINE epidemiol.)

(TYPHUS veterinary)

(RATS diseases)

DCBRYNIN, T.A.; SCLCV'YEVA, A.V.

Replacing turned cast-iron packings with stamped packings in
assembling running rollers. Sbor.rats.predl.vnedr.v proizv.
no.1:9-10 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Nizhne-Tagil'skiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat, Vysokogorskoye
rudoupravleniye.

(Packing (Mechanical engineering))

SOLOV'YEVA, A.V.

Manufacture of bevel gears for calculating machines by means
of cold closed-die forging. Kuz.-shtam.proizv. 5 no.3:41-48
Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)

(Forging)

(Gearing, Bevel)

S/007/61/000/004/002/004
B107/B207

AUTHORS: Ryabchikov, I. D., Solov'yeva, B. A.

TITLE: Geochemistry of rubidium and lithium in micaceous pegmatites of Northern Kareliya

PERIODICAL: Geokhimiya, no. 4, 1961, 316-323

TEXT: The pegmatite deposits of Tedino and Kheto-Lambino, as well as some samples of the Bol'shoy Chkalov deposit were studied. Rubidium, lithium, and potassium were flame photometrically determined in rocks and individual minerals. The accuracy of Rb determination in micas, microcline, and gneisses and of Li in micas and gneisses was $\pm 5\%$. In samples with lower Rb and Li contents, the accuracy is less high. A comparison between the rubidium- and potassium contents shows the following (Fig. 2): No noteworthy differentiation between rubidium and potassium occurs, except for plagioclase. It is assumed that, up to a limited extent, Na can be replaced by K, but not by Rb. The K/Rb ratio in pegmatite and in the surrounding rocks is the same; this indicates that the pegmatites were built up in the course of ultrametamorphosis. In the Tedino deposit, the

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Geochemistry of...

S/007/61/000/004/002/004
B107/B207

K/Rb ratio averages 240, in the Kheto-Lambino deposit, 400. Studies of the contact with adjacent rock showed that the latter has not been penetrated by Rb and K (Fig. 1). The lithium content of the adjacent rock is higher than that of pegmatite. The authors thank K. K. Zhirov who directed the work, as well as D. N. Ivanov and V. I. Lebedev who assisted in analyzing. There are 2 figures, 4 tables, and 18 references: 12 Soviet-bloc. The three references to English-language publications read as follows: H. Ramberg. Bull. Geol. Soc. Amer. 67, no. 2, 1956; S. R. Taylor, C. H. Emeleus, C. S. Exley. Geochim. et Cosmochim. Acta 10, N 4, 224, 1956; S. R. Taylor, K. S. Heier. Geochim. et Cosmochim. Acta 13, N 4, 1958.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra geokhimii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M. V. Lomonosova (Department of Geochemistry of the Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: July 20, 1960

Card 2/4

KUS'KO, Zhak-Iv. [Cousteau, Jacques Yves]; SOLOV'YEVA, D. [translator]

"Calipso" studies an underwater canyon. Znan. sila 33 no.8:13-15 Ag
'58. (MIRA 11:11)

(Oceanographic research)

CHATURVEDI, M.D., byvshiy glavnyy inspektor lesov Indii; SOLOV'YEVA, D.
[translator]

My friends. Znan.sila 34 no.1:38-40 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:2)
(India--Elephants)

SOLOV'YEVA, E.A.

Cases of electrocardiographic changes requiring differentiation from coronary insufficiency. Trudy LSGMI 40:319-323 '58. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Fakul'tetskaya terapevticheskaya klinika Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (sav. klinikoy - prof.A.A.Kedrov).

(CORONARY DISEASE, differ. diag.

ECG (Rus))

(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY, in var. dis.

coronary dis., differ. diag. (Rus))

ZAPOL'SKAYA, N.A.; SOLDV'YEVVA, E.F.; KADYKOV, B.I., professor, zaveduyushchiy.

Effect of certain emulsifiers upon the decomposition and absorption of fat.
Vop.pit. 12 no.4:47-56 J1-Ag '53. (MLBA 6:10)

1. Otdel gigiyeny i fiziologii pitaniya Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo sanitarno-
gigiyenicheskogo instituta. (Fat)

NUMBER

SECALOVA E.E., SOLOV'YEVA E.S. and REHBINDER P.A.

FA-2200

TITLE

Member of Academy.
Development of crystallization structures in tricalcium aluminate suspensions. (Kristallizatsionnoye strukturoobrazovaniye v suspenziyakh trekhkal'tsiyevogo aluminata. - Russian)

PERIODICAL

Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR 1957, Vol 113, Nr 1, pp 134-137 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT

Received: 6/1957
Reviewed: 7/1957
The peculiarities of the processes of structure formation in water suspensions of Portland cement are determined generally in the first stages after their production by aluminate minerals, especially by tricalciumaluminate. The study of these processes becomes particularly interesting by the circumstance that just in this stage the system water - cement can be easily influenced in such a way as to regulate the structure of the cement stone. In the case of a mixture of 1 - 5 % tricalciumaluminate and 99 - 95 % quartz sand, only the former substance is responsible for the formation of the structure. The great amount of inert filling substance facilitates the study and approaches the hydration conditions of C_2H to those of the cement dough. The authors characterized

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PA - 2920

Development of crystallization structures in tricalcium aluminate suspensions.

the processes of structure formation in the same way as earlier by the kinetics of gradation of plastic strength. Besides, specimens taken from various stages of the development of crystal structure were ground, this leads to an abrupt loss of strength or, in the case of grinding it after 1-2 hours, to a halt in further crystallization. The increase in plastic strength and the process of the chemical binding of water are parallel and terminate at 18 - 20°C after 5-6 hours. In the following 1-2 days the strength increases only by an insignificant degree just as only insignificant amounts of water are bound. A further rise in strength can be achieved by desiccation of the specimen a renewed moistening reduces the strength to its original value. On the occasion of storing the sample in moistened condition strength decreases gradually after reaching a maximum. In recent years a plastifying admixture - sulphuric spirit wash - was widely used in practical construction. Its influence on the cement dough is more or less determined by the absorption interaction with the aluminate component of the cement clinker. For this reason the authors studied the

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influence of the wash- admixture in suspensions of tricalcium-aluminate. On the one hand, this admixture slows down the structure formation and the hydration as well as the crystallization of the new forms, on the other it causes an adsorption peptization and a dispersion of the initial particles of the C_3A . By this these processes are accelerated. Furthermore, the wash blocks off the points of possible contact and loosens the strength of the crystal structure. The total influence of the wash depends on the predominance on one of these two factors, in the case of one or the other concentration. Hydration slows down and dispersion increases with growing concentration of the wash. No water is bound during an induction period. Not before this period is terminated does an intensive hydration commence. In connection with this process plastic strength increases and leads to the formation of hydroaluminate. In the case of large admixtures of wash strength may increase to 8-10 times its original value. On this occasion the hydroaluminate crystals

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become so small that they cannot be distinguished in the electron microscope with a magnification of 40.000. The highest degree of adsorption of wash amounts to 4,5 g per 1 gram of C_2A . In the case of a further increase of the amount of wash the strength of the crystal structure of the hydroaluminate again decreases.

(With 2 illustrations, 1 table with 6 micro photographs and 1 table)

ASSOCIATION: Department of Colloidal Chemistry of Moscow State University "M.V. Lomonosov". (Kafedra kolloidnoy khimi i Moskovskogo gosudarstvennoy Universiteta im. M.V. Lomonosova)

PRESENTED BY: -

SUBMITTED: 27.9. 1956.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

CARD 4/4

SOLOV'YEVA, F.I. [Soloviova, F.I.]

Native bismuth in the Pre-Cambrian of the Krivoy Rog. Dop.
AN URSS no.2:237-240 '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN USSR. Predstavleno akademikom
AN USSR N.P.Sememenko [Semenenko, M.P.]
(Ingulets region—Bismuth ores)

SOLOV'YEVA, F. I.[Soloviova, F. I.]

Mineralogical characteristics of copper mineralization from
migmatites of the Krivoy Rog region. Trudy Inst. geol. nauk AN
URSR. Ser. petr., min. i geokhim. no.16:5-21 '62.
(MIRA 15:10)

(Krivoy Rog Basin—Copper ores)
(Krivoy Rog Basin—Migmatites)

SOLOV'YEVA, F.I. [Solovieva, F.I.]; KARPENKO, A.A. [Karpenko, A.O.]

Interrelationship of chalcocite with galena from hydrothermal
veins in the Krivoy Rog Basin. Trudy Inst. geol. nauk AN URSS.
Ser. petr., min. i geokhim. no.20:70-75 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

ДИМКОВ, Ю.М.; СОЛОВ'ЯЕВА, Ф.И.; НАЗАРЕНКО, Н.Г.

Pseudospherulites of uraninite. Zap.Vses.min.ob-va. 92 no.2:
242-247 '63. (MIRA 16:5)

(Uraninite)

SOLOV'YEVA, F.I.

Pre-Cambrian copper manifestation in the Ukrainian Crystalline
Shield. Geol.rud.mestorozh. 5 no.1:114-116 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN UkrSSR, Kiyev.
(Dnieper Valley--Copper ores)

SOLOV'YEVA, F.I. [Soloviova, F.I.]

New type of hydrothermal mineralization in migmatites of the Ingulets region. Geol.zhur. 23 no.1:84-88 '63. (MIRA 16'4)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN UkrSSR.
(Krivoy Rog Basin—Ore deposits) (Krivoy Rog Basin—Migmatites)

POLYANIN, D.V.; ZOTOV, G.M.; GRYAZNOV, E.A.; MENZHINSKIY, Ye.A.; RUBININ, A.Ye.; CHEBOTAREVA, Ye.D.; ZAKHMATOV, M.I.; OKUNEVA, L.P.; SHMELEV, V.V.; STULOV, A.A.; POKROVSKIY, A.N.; SHIL'DKRUT, V.A.; IVANOV, A.S.; NABOROV, V.B.; FINOGENOV, V.P.; KUR'YEROV, V.G.; KHRAMTSOV, B.A.; BATYGIN, K.S.; BOGDANOV, O.S.; KROTOV, O.K.; GONCHAROV, A.N.; KRESTOV, B.D.; LYUBSKIY, M.S.; SOKOL'NIKOV, G.O.; KAMENSKIY, N.N.; YASHCHENKO, G.I.; SABEL'NIKOV, L.V.; GERCHIKOVA, I.N.; FEDOROV, B.A.; STEPANOV, G.P.; BORODAYEVSKIY, A.D.; INGATUSHCHENKO, S.K.; VARTUMYAN, E.L.; KAPELINSKIY, Yu.N., red.; MAYOROV, B.V., red.; NABOROV, V.B., red.; SOLODKIN, R.O., red.; DBOZDOV, A.G., red.; ROSHCHINA, L., red.; SOLOV'YEVA, G., mladshiy red.; CHEPELEVA, O., tekhn. red.

[The economy of capitalist countries in 1961; economically developed countries] Ekonomika kapitalisticheskikh stran v 1961 godu; ekonomicheski razvitye strany. Pod red. I.U.N. Kapelinskogo. Moskva, Sotsekgiz, 1962. 447 p. (MIRA 16:2)
(Economic history)

SOLOPAYEV, B.P.; SOLOV'YEVA, G.A.; LUZIKA, B.

Stimulation of restorative regeneration of the liver by subcutaneous glycogen administration. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 53 no. 4:104-108 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz Instituta eksperimental'noy patologii i terapii (dir. - doktor meditsinskikh nauk B.A.Lapin) AMN SSSR, Sukhumi. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR V.V.Parinym.
(LIVER) (GLYCOGEN) (REGENERATION (BIOLOGY))

BOCHARNIKOVA, I.M.; BAY YUN-YAN' [Pai Yung-Yen]; Prinimala uchastiye:
SOLOV'YEVA, G.A.

Effect of high-energy aminophosphate compounds on the contractile
activity of glycerinated muscle fibers. Biokhimiia 25 no.4:653-657
Jl-Ag '60. (MIPA 13:11)

1. Chair of Animal Biochemistry, Faculty of Biology and Soil Science,
the State University, Moscow.
(MUSCLE) (PHOSPHORUS IN THE BODY)

SCHUYEVA, G. A., OZNETSKOVSKAYA, O. L., SOPOLOVA, V. YE., and
SAVELYEVA, O. V. (USSR)

"The Biochemistry of the Interaction of the Host Plant and the
Parasite in the Potatoe-Phytophthora infestans System."

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

SCHELOVA, V.Ya.; SHCHERBA, G.I.; SOLOV'YAN, G.I.

Toxicity of caffeine and quinic acid in relation to the fungus
Phytophthora in tobacco. Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR 135 no. 3:723-726 Ja '61.
(MIA 14:2)

L. Institut biokhimi i meditsiny A.N. SSSR. Predstavleno
Shcherba G.I. Opatim.

(FUNGI, PHYTOPATHOGENIC) (COFFEEINE--TOXICOLOGY)
(QUINIC ACID--TOXICOLOGY)

SOKOLOVA, V.Ye.; SOLOV'YEVA, G.A.

Transformation rate of chlorogenic acid in potato tubers affected
by *Phytophthora infestans*. Dokl. AN SSSR. 144 no.6:1398-1401
Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Institut biokhimii im. A.N.Bakha Akademii nauk SSSR. Predstavleno
akad. A.I.Gparinyu
(CHLOROGENIC ACID) (POTATO-ROT)

SEVERIN, S.Ye.; BOCHARNIKOVA, I.M.; VIL'FSON, P.L.; GRIGOROVICH, Yu.A.;
SOLOV'YEVA, G.A.

Biological role of carnosine. Biokhimiia 28 no.3:510-516 My-Je '63.
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Chair of Animal Biochemistry, State University, Moscow.

L 25022-65

ACCESSION NR: AF5005991

S/0301/64/010/004/0425/0430

AUTHOR: Solov'yeva, G. A.; Boldyrev, A. A.

TITLE: Effect of carnosine on restoration of the working capacity of a nerve-muscle preparation in exhaustion and after blockade caused by diplacin

SOURCE: Voprosy meditsinskoj khimii, v. 10, no. 4, 1964, 425-430

TOPIC TAGS: medical experiment, neurology, histology, biochemistry

Abstract: Addition of carnosine and anserine to Ringer's solution surrounding a muscle increases its working capacity by indirect excitability. A muscle in Ringer's solution containing carnosine continues to contract even with a lesser content of adenosinotriphosphate and phosphocreatine, and with a greater content of inorganic phosphate than a muscle in Ringer's solution having already lost the capacity to respond to excitation by a nerve. This report contains the results of experiments on the reestablishment of working capacity of muscle with carnosine and the retaining of indirect muscle excitability in exhaustion and the transmission of impulses from nerve to muscle after blockade caused by diplacin. The experiments were performed on sartorius muscles of the frog (*Rana temporaria*) which were placed in small

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ACCESSION NR: AP5005991

vessels with Ringer's solution and were subjected to excitation with a universal stimulator every 4 seconds (one second duration for each stimulus). The Ringer's solution was then poured out and was replaced with Ringer's solution containing carnosine in a concentration of 200 mg %. Muscle working capacity was registered on the basis of the amplitude of the excitation impulse and the excitation frequency. On the basis of these experiments the authors conclude that carnosine (200 mg %) increases the working capacity of a nerve-muscle preparation, which worked up to exhaustion, and restores working capacity after diplacin blockade of transmission of impulses from nerve to muscle. The restoration of working capacity is not connected with an increase in the content of macroergic phosphate compounds. The indirect excitability of muscles was unaltered (and after application of diplacin even increased) in these experiments. The possibility is discussed that the effect of added carnosine is due to its favorable influence on impulse transmission from nerve to muscle at the acetylcholine-receptor stage.

Orig. art. has 2 figures and 6 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra biokhimi i shivotnykh Gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M. V. Lomonosova, Moscow (Department of Animal Biochemistry, Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: 17Oct63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 003

JPRS

Card 2/2

SEVERIN, S.Ye.; SOLOV'YEVA, G.A.

Role of imidazole and its natural compounds in the functional activity of muscles. *Biul. eksp. biol. i med.* 59 no.5:54-58 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Kafedra biokhimi i zhivotnykh (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. S.Ye. Severin) Gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni M.V. Lomonosova, Moskva. Submitted August 13, 1964.

L 8255-66 EWT(1)/EWA(1)/EWT(m)/EWA(b)-2 RO/RII

ACC NR: AP5027478

SOURCE CODE: 44.55

~~UR/0181/64/006/009/0876/0860~~
UR/029/65/060/010/0060/0064

AUTHOR: Solov'yeva, G. A.

ORG: Department of Animal Biochemistry of Moscow State University im
M. V. Lomonosova (Kafedra biokhimii zhivotnykh Moskovskogo gosudarstven-
nogo universiteta) 44.55

TITLE: Localized effect of imidazole in a neuromuscular preparation

SOURCE: Byulleten' eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny, v. 60, no.
10, 1965, 60-64

TOPIC TAGS: experiment animal, nervous system drug, drug effect, mus-
cle physiology, enzyme 44.55

ABSTRACT: Experiments were staged on Rana temporaria frog muscles to
determine whether imidazole action is based on anticholinesterase
activity as suggested by some literature sources. Imidazole (9mM) was
added to musculus sartorius and musculus rectis abdominis preparations
in Ringer solutions and then contraction responses to direct and
indirect stimuli at different periods were determined. The effects of
imidazole on muscles in the presence of proserine (neostigmine),
guanidine, and D-tubocurarine were also studied in additional experi-
ments. The effect of imidazole on musculus rectis abdominis sensitivity

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UDC: 612.816.7:615.778.195

L 8255-66

ACC NR: AP5027478

to acetylcholine was determined by plotting cumulative concentration curves. Findings show that in response to indirect stimulation imidazole increases the amplitude of individual and tetanic contractions of the sartorius muscle without affecting the tetanus form. Proserine does not change the effects of imidazole. Imidazole restores work capacity more effectively when fatigue is caused by indirect stimulation rather than by direct stimulation. Imidazole intensifies musculus rectis abdominis contractions in response to acetylcholine, intensifies contraction activity produced by guanidine, and removes the blocking effect of D-tubocurarine. The data show that imidazole action is largely based on producing favorable conditions for transmitting impulses from the nerve to the muscle and activating the contractile elements of the muscle, but provide no evidence to support the position that imidazole action is related to anticholinesterase activity. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: LS/ SUBM DATE: 030ct64/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 003

OC
Card 2/2

BOGOMOLOVA, M.A.; ALEKSEYEVA, L.V.; TRUFANOV, A.V.

Vitamin C deficiency and its effect on the secretion of
17-ketosteroids and dehydroepiandrosterone in monkeys.
Vop. nit. 24 no. 4: 28-34 J1-Ag '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Laboratoriya biokhimi (zav. - prof. A.V. Trufanov)
Institut eksperimental'noy patologii i terapii ANN SSSR,
Sobrem. Submitted July 23, 1964.

SOLOV'YEVA, G.A.

Localization of the application of imidazole or neuromuscular preparations. *Biul. eksp. biol. i med.* 60 no. 10:60-64 O '65.

1. Kafedra biokhimi zhivotnykh (zav. - prof. S. Ye. Severin)
Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni M.V. Lomonosova.
Submitted October 3, 1964.

SOV/124-58-8-9353

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 8, p 138 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kurmanov, M.I., Govor, U.S., Dobruskina, Sh.R.,
Sandler, N.I., Solov'yeva, G.G., Filippova, T.F.

TITLE: The Effect of Arsenic on the Properties of the High-strength
Steels 12KhNZA, ZOKhNZA, and 18KhNVA (Vliyaniye mysh'-
yaka na svoystva vysokoprochnykh staley 12KhNZA, ZOKhNZA
i 18KhNVA)

PERIODICAL: Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Ukr. n.-i. in-t metallov, 1957,
Nr 3, pp 59-75

ABSTRACT: The authors conclude that arsenic has a harmful effect on
the properties of the high-strength steels 12KhNZA, ZOKhNZA
(more likely: 30KhNZA; Transl. Ed. Note), and 18KhNVA, for
which reason they assert that its presence in these steels is
admissible only as an accidental ingredient (the percentage
content whereof should not exceed a few hundredths of one
percent).

From the résumé

Card 1/1

SOV/137-58-10-20850

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 10, p 71 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Sandler, N.I., Solov'yeva, G.G.

TITLE The Nature of Dead Spots on Terne Plate (K voprosu o prirode "tsvetnogo nadava" zhesti)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Metallovedeniye i term. obrabotka. Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1958, pp 247-250

ABSTRACT: An investigation is made of the nature and reasons for the appearance of dead spots on the surface of terne sheets. Dead spots consist of exceedingly fine films of oxides which come into being during the process of annealing. The oxides yield to pickling with difficulty and can only be removed by polishing. The structure at the surface of a defective sheet consists of grains of ferrite of various dimensions, with ill-defined boundaries. The structure of the metal beneath the film of oxide is analogous to the structure of normal portions of the sheet. The microhardness of the defective spot (219 kg/mm^2) is 19 kg/mm^2 higher than that of the base metal.

F.U.

Card 1/1

1. Metals--Coatings 2. Metals--Heat treatment 3. Coatings--Analysis
4. Oxide films--Properties

KURMANOV, M.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; SOLOV'YEVA, G.O., inzh.

Significance of testings on the resilience of sheet steel and
discussion of results in determining its quality. Trudy Ukr. nauch.-
issl. inst. met. no.4:221-231 '58. (MJRA 12:3)
(Sheet steel--Testing)
(Metallurgical plants--Quality control)

KURMANOV, M.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; LEVE, N.F., prof.; SOLOV'YEVA, G.G.,
inzh.; GUREVICH, A.B., kand.khim.nauk

Effect of arsenic on the reversible temper brittleness of
alloyed steels. Trudy Ukr.nauch.-issl.inst.met. no.5:202-211
'59. (MIRA 13:1)
(Steel--Brittleness) (Arsenic)

KURMANOV, M.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; IMSHENETSKIY, V.I., inzh.; SOLOV'YEVA,
G.G., PIKULINA, L.M.

Investigating causes of the low toughness of thick sheet
(up to 50mm.) M16C steel corresponding to State Standard
6713-57. Trudy Ukr.nauch.-issl.inst.met. no.5(22)-233
'59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Ukrainskiy institut metallov i Zavod im. Voroshilova.
(Sheet steel--Testing)
(Steel--Metallography)

18 (7)

AUTHORS:

Tarantova, A. S., Solov'yeva, G. G.,
Pevzner, L. M.

SOV/32-25-9-23/53

TITLE:

Methods for the Metallographic Analysis of Stainless Steels of
the Transition-type

PERIODICAL:

Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 9, pp 1089-1091 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

During recent years the transition-type stainless steel of the austenite-martensite class (BAM) (EI904, EI925 grades and others) have found wide application. The basic structure of these steels is austenitic, sometimes with fairly large quantities of martensite, all steels of this sort (except EI904) containing 5-20% of δ -ferrite. As these steels differ from the standard types of austenite steels (such as steel Kh18N9 etc) in having a lower stability of the austenite, electropolishing must be employed for obtaining ground-metal surfaces. Various electrolytes were tried out (Ref 1), and on the basis of the results obtained a method for the make of ground sections was developed. The following electrolyte is recommended: 55 g of citric acid, 9.1 ml of sulphuric acid (1.84), 25 ml of distilled water. Temperature of the electrolyte: 80-90°, current density: 1.0-1.5 A/cm², duration: 3-5 minutes.

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Methods for the Metallographic Analysis of Stainless
Steels of the Transition-type

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A layer 0.05 mm thick is thereby removed. Stainless steel Kh18N9T is used as a cathode. The main structure of (BAM)-steels (austenite, martensite, carbides, and δ -ferrite) can be made visible by anodic etching in 10% aqueous oxalic acid at room temperature and a current density of 0.5-0.8 A/cm^2 for a period of 45-120 sec. Some examples of differently treated (BAM)-steels are given with corresponding structure plottings. The occurrence of an increased amount of martensite in the surface layer of the ground-metal sections which could be observed in several cases is explained by the hypothesis of Ya. M. Golovchiner and O. P. Maksimova, i.e. that the energy conditions for the formation of martensite are more favorable on the surface than in the interior of the metal. To make δ -ferrite visible, etching in a hot solution of 10 g KOH + 10 g $\text{K}_3\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6$ + 100 ml H_2O for 5-10 min is recommended. To make δ -ferrite visible, the method of magnetic metallography can also be used (Ref 2). There are 4 figures and 3 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/2


S/129/61/000/011/007/010
E073/E335

AUTHORS: Selyavo, A.L., Engineer, Popova, N.M., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Zaslavskaya, L.V. and Solov'yeva, G.G., Engineers

TITLE: Coiled springs made of the steel 3X13 (3Kh13)

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no. 11, 1961, 36 - 40

TEXT: The investigations were made to obtain more accurate information on the heat-treatment of this steel. Rolled rods of steel 3Kh13 (0.26 - 0.31% C and 12.05 - 13% Cr) were subjected to mechanical and physical tests. Phase composition and structural transformations were determined by differential carbide analysis, described in earlier work of the authors and their team (Ref. 5 - "Zavodskaya laboratoriya", 1953, no. 7) and by X-ray structural analysis (carried out by G.M. Rovenskiy (deceased)), metallographic and electron-microscopic analyses. Relaxation tests were made on springs ($D_{av} = 20$ and 22 mm, $d = 2$ mm, $t = 8$ and 6 mm, $H = 53$ mm, $n = 10$ and 8) which were fixed into a rigid jig and held at the test temperatures. Due to
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Coiled springs

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E073/E335

the rigidity of the holding device, the total deformation during the tests remained constant. The relaxation tests of the springs were carried out with initial stresses below the limit of proportionality of the material and at stresses which slightly exceeded the limit of proportionality. The experiments yielded the following results: 1) it was established that strengthening of this steel during tempering in the temperature range 300 - 500 °C is associated with the decomposition of the α -phase and rejection of disperse particles of the carbide $(Fe, Cr)_3C$ in the form of plates of a thickness below 10^{-5} mm. Rejection of the chromium carbide $(Cr, Fe)_7C_3$ during tempering (at 470 °C and higher) only supplements the process of dispersion-hardening and strengthening of the steel. 2) The temper brittleness of this steel at 475 - 550 °C is attributed to the rejection of the disperse chromium carbides $(Cr, Fe)_7C_3$. 3) It was established that the tempering temperature that ensured maximum relaxation stability of the steel 3Kh13 depends on the temperature of the relaxation tests; on increasing the test temperature from

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Coiled springs

S/129/61/000/011/007/010
E073/E135

300 to 350 °C the optimum tempering temperature increases from 450 to 500 °C. 4) In the case that the solid solution and the cementite (Fe, Cr)₃C are relatively stable, the maximum relaxation stability of the chromium steel 3Kh13 depends on the structural state and is apparently determined by the largest area of the total surface of the interface between the α-phase and the disperse carbide particles which take the role of barriers preventing the movement of dislocations. 5) Optimum heat-treatment of compression coil springs from this steel are: oil-quenching from 1000 - 1050 °C; tempering at 450 °C with a holding time of 1 hour, followed by cooling in air, the resultant hardness being 44-50 HRC. 6) The steel investigated is recommended for cylindrical compression coil springs, operating at temperatures up to 300 °C.

There are 4 figures, 3 tables and 10 references; 9 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The English language reference reads as follows:

Ref.8: K. Kuo, Iron and Steel Institute, v.173, 1953.

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L 11227-63

EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS--AFFTC/ASD--JD

ACCESSION NR: AP3000488

S/0129/63/000/005/0040/0044 ⁵⁶

AUTHOR: Bokshteyn, S. Z.; Kishkin, S. T.; Nikishov, A. S.; Polyak, E. V.; Solovyeva, G. G.

TITLE: Aging of plastically deformed alloys (A)

SOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no. 5, 1963, 40-44

TOPIC TAGS: thermomechanical treatment, high temperature, low temperature, heat resistant steel, heat resistant alloy, titanium alloy, aging, mechanical properties, rupture life

ABSTRACT: A review of published reports on thermomechanical treatment of steels and alloys (TMT) indicates that TMT has a beneficial effect on rupture strength only up to a certain temperature. At higher temperatures the diffusion processes which cause softening proceed at a considerably higher rate than in conventionally treated alloys. For instance, an Ni-Cr-W-Mo-Ti-Al alloy [unidentified] after TMT and aging had a rupture life at 850C 30 to 40% lower than conventionally treated alloys, although its tensile strength was 25% higher. At lower service temperatures (550C for Ni-base alloys and 450 to 500C for Ti-base alloys) TMT greatly increases creep strength and rupture life, especially when combined with aging.

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ACCESSION NR: AP3000488

The optimum combination of tensile strength, notch toughness, and rupture life for the KhNGGTYUR alloy [Nimonic 80A] is obtained by plastic deformation at 1000 to 1050C with a reduction of ~ 30% followed by aging. The VTZ-1 Ti-base alloy, forged at 920C, water quenched, and aged at 550C for 2 hr, had a tensile strength at room temperature of 145.5 kg/mm², elongation of 9.4%, reduction of area of 47%, a notch toughness of 2.0 mkg/cm², and a rupture life (at 450C under 52 kg/mm² stress) of over 150 hr; corresponding figures for a conventionally treated alloy were 117.0 kg/mm², 12%, 34%, 2.9 mkg/cm², and 108 hr. Still greater effects can be achieved by two-stage TMT: deformation at 1200C followed by water quenching; reheating to 1000C and a second deformation with a reduction of 5 to 10%, followed by water quenching and aging. After such treatment the alloy had a rupture life of 200 hr at 550C under a stress of 92 kg/mm² and 100 hr at 650C under a stress of 62 kg/mm²; corresponding figures for conventionally treated alloys were 3 to 7 hr and 60 hr. Combined treatment of the 1Kh12N2MP steel (forging with 60% reduction at 1010C, water quenching, sizing at 600C with 5 to 10% reduction, combined with aging for 2 hr) increased the tensile strength at 20C by 40% and at 450C by 60%, and the rupture life (at 450C under a stress of 75 kg/mm²) by 250%. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

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BRADYAN, Y. I. I. (Moskva); ZIL'BERG, S. I. (Moskva); POLYAK, E. V. (Moskva);
MORSEVINA, I. N. (Moskva); SIZOV'YENNA, G. G. (Moskva); CHERKIS, Yu. Yu.
(Moskva)

Thermomechanical treatment of the martensitic class stainless
steel. Izv. AN SSSR. Met. no.5:143-148 S-0 '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

717/-00 EWT(m)/EWA(d)/ENP(l)/ENP(k)/ENP(z)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) NJW/JD/HW
ACC NR: AP5026362 SOURCE CODE: UR/0370/65/000/005/0143/0148

AUTHOR: ^{44.55} Braslavskiy, D. I. (Moscow); ^{44.55} Kishkin, S. T. (Moscow); ^{44.55} Polyak, E. V. (Moscow);
^{44.55} Roshchina, I. N. (Moscow); ^{44.55} Solov'yeva, G. G. (Moscow); ^{44.55} Cherkis, Yu. Yu. (Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: Thermomechanical treatment of heat-resistant martensitic steel 4

SOURCE: AN SSSR. ^{44.55} Izvestiya. Metally, no. 5, 1965, 143-148

TOPIC TAGS: steel, heat resistant steel, martensitic steel, mechanical heat treatment,
plastic deformation, yield stress, tensile stress /EI961 steel

ABSTRACT: Heat-resistant ^A EI961 steel (0.14% carbon, 10.8% chromium, 1.75% nickel, 1.65% tungsten, and 0.26% vanadium) has been tested for the effect of thermomechanical treatment (TMT). Three variants of TMT were used: 1) high-temperature thermomechanical treatment (HTMT) — plastic deformation at 900—1050C followed by cooling; 2) low-temperature thermomechanical treatment (LTMT) — austenitizing at 100C, cooling to 600C, plastic deformation, and cooling; and 3) combined high- and low-temperature treatment (HLTMT) — plastic deformation at 1050C, cooling, tempering at 580C for 3 hr, plastic deformation at 600C, and cooling. Preliminary experiments showed that optimum reductions for HTMT or LTMT are 20—30% and for HLTMT, 50% at 1050C and 7—10% at 600C. All three variants of TMT considerably improved strength and heat resistance without a significant decrease in ductility. The room-temperature tensile and yield

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ACC NR: AP5026362

strengths of steel subjected to HTMT, LTMT, and HLTMT increased to 117 and 106 kg/mm², 132 and 114 kg/mm², and 133 and 118 kg/mm², respectively (compared to 108 and 92 kg/mm² for conventionally treated steel). Corresponding figures for rupture life at 500C under a stress of 58 kg/mm² were 270, 206, and 222 hr (compared to 149 hr for conventionally treated steel). The strengthening effect of HTMT was not annihilated by aging for 100 hr at temperatures up to 550C; that of LTMT was annihilated for the most part by aging at 500C (see Fig. 1). When applied under optimum conditions to ac-

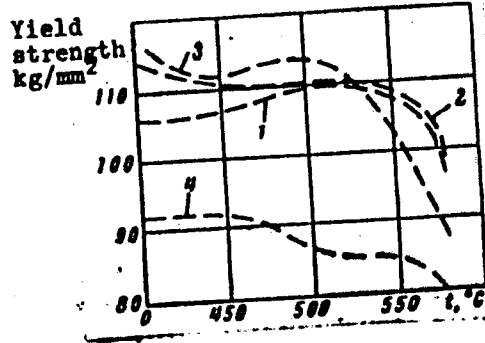
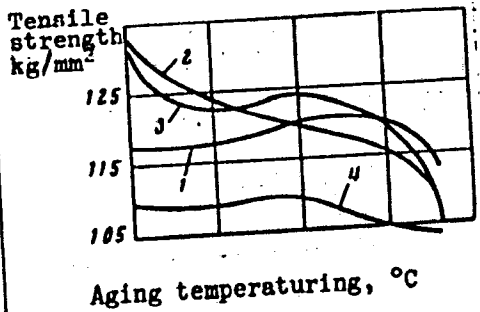


Fig. 1. Effect of 100-hr aging at various temperatures on the tensile and yield strengths of EI961 steel subjected to HTMT (1), LTMT (2), HLTMT (3), and conventional treatment (4)

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ACC NR: AP5026362

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tual parts, with the plastic deformation done by die forging, HTMT and HLTMT increased the 100-hr rupture strength at 500C to 62 and 63 kg/mm² (from 57 kg/mm² for conventionally treated steel) and the fatigue strength at 500C, to 46 and 53 kg/mm² (from 35 kg/mm² for conventionally treated steel), respectively. HTMT can be used for parts operating at temperatures up to 550C and HLTMT, for parts operating at temperatures up to 500C. LTMT is not recommended for parts operating at elevated temperatures. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 3 tables. [DV]

SUB CODE: 11, 70/ SUBM DATE: 06May65/ ORIG REF: 002/ ATD PRESS: 4150

Leh
Card 3/3

Solov'yeva, G.I.

7-4520

~~Dyeing polyacrylonitrile fibers with vat dyes. N. V.
 Mikhailov, V. I. Malboroda, B. A. Khar'chikov, G. I.
 Solov'eva, and Z. V. Ukhanova. U.S.S.R. 102,330, Mar.
 25, 1958. To a spinning soln. acrylonitrile-hydroxyethyl
 cellulose dyed with vat dyes is added to give the desired
 intensity of color. This is obtained by mixing it with the
 corresponding leuco compd. soln. followed by oxidation in an
 acid medium. M-Hoosh-~~

7/2

SOLOV'YEVA, G.I.; MAYBORODA, V.I.; OSTROUMOV, A.P.; KOVGAN, T.S.

Preparation of a water-soluble green sulfur dye and the engine
dyeing of viscose staple fibers. Khim.volok no.4:45-47 '62.
(MIRA 15:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo
volokna (for Solov'yeva, Mayboroda). 2. Butyrskiy khimicheskiy
zavod (for Ostroumov, Kovgan).
(Dyes and dyeing--Rayon)

BARANOVA, Z.D.; ZARINA, E.Ya.; FILICHEVA, T.B.; SOLOV'YEVA, G.I.; MAYBORODA, V.I.

Use of surface-active agents in the production of raw-stock dyed viscose
silk. Khim.volok no.6:66-67 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Klinskiy kombinat (for Baranova, Zarina, Filicheva). 2. Vsesoyuznyy
nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna (for Solov'-
yova, Mayboroda).

MAYBORODA, V.I.; SOLOV'YEVA, G.I.; EGLIT, L.V.; FODIMAN, I.V.; SHILOVA, G.I.;
ZARINA, E.Ya.; CHAMOVA, L.P.; FILICHEVA, T.B.

Highly dispersed pigments for stock dyeing of viscose fibers. Khim.
volok. no.3:60-62 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy iskusstvennogo volokna (for Mayboroda, Solov'yeva, Eglit).
2. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organicheskikh poluproduktov i krasiteley (for Fodiman, Shilova).
3. Klintskiy kombinat iskusstvennogo i sinteticheskogo volokna (for Zarina, Chamova, Filicheva).

BOLOV'YEVA, G.I.

Scientific and technical seminar on the "New dyes and dyeing
of loose synthetic fibers." Khim. volok. no.5:78-79 '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo
volokna.

SHIMIZU, G.I.

Plant nematodes of cabbage field weeds. Trudy Gel'm. lab. 16:
115-119 '65.

Role of plant nematodes in infections by phytopathogenic fungi.
Ibid.:120-124 (MIRA 19:2)

PETROVSKAYA, V.G.; KORNEYEVA, A.M.; KUDLAY, D.G.; SOLOV'YEVA, G.K.;
KHRAMKOVA, N.I.

Immunochemical analysis of dissociative forms of typhoid bacteria in relation to changes in their virulence and immunogenic properties. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 32 no.9:105-112 S '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz otdela obshchey meditsinskoy mikrobiologii Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR i kafedry biokhimi i rasteniy Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni Lomonosova. (EBERTHELLA)

FUKS, I.M.; VALEYEVA, F.N.; POBKOVA, F.V.; VOLKOVA, L.P.; BELGOLOVSKAYA, T.A.;
ROMASHKEVICH, I.K.; Prinsipialni uchastiye: MROZOVA, L.M.; DASHEVSKAYA,
S.I.; VAKHMINA, L.S.; KARAVAYEVA, G.V.; IVANOVSKIY, A.K.; ZHUKHINA,
G.Ye.; SOLOV'YEVA, G.M.; ANDRIYANOVA, M.V.; AKHMETOVA, V.M.;
NEMIROVSKAYA, M.Ye.; MISORINA, L.S.; KALASHNIKOVA, Ye.I.; PESHKO,
A.P.; IVANOVA, N.V.; ALKESEYEVA, N.I.; SADOVNIKOVA, G.N.

Study on the possibility of reducing the diphtheria vaccine dose in
revaccination of 9 to 12 year-old schoolchildren. Zhur. mikrobiol.,
epid. i immun. 41 no.11:103-107 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Ufimskiy institut vaktsin i syvorotok imeni Mechnikova.

SOLOV'YEVA, G.N.

Reconditioning the shuttle box on double-rib knitting machines.
Obm.tekh.opyt. [MLP] no.36:32 '56. (MIRA 11:11)
(Knitting machines--Maintenance and repair)

SOLOV'YEVA, G.P., aspirant

Timely disinfection of flaxseed. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol.
6 no.3:30-31 Mr '61. (MIRA 15:6)
(Flaxseed---Disinfection)

SOLG'YEVA, G.R., inzh.

Strength of the magnetic field on the axis of a coil with
symmetrical (conical and cylindrical coils). Elektrichestvo
no.1:91-92 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:6)

ACC NR: AP6035839

(A,N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/00/000/000/000/000

INVENTOR: Baranov, N. V.; Gorbachev, L. M.; Orlov, I. Ye.; Sokolov, G. I.; Solov'yeva, G. S.

ORG: None

TITLE: A turborefrigerator. Class 17, No. 187050

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 20, 1966, 44

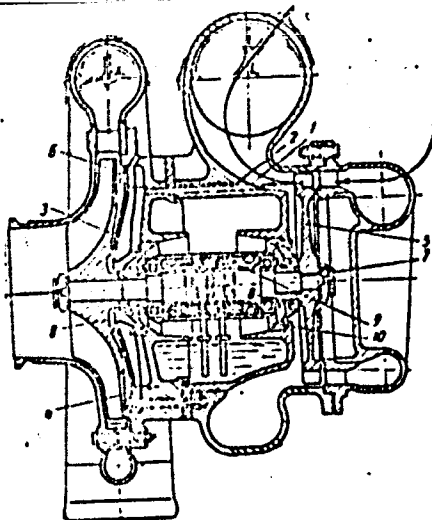
TOPIC TAGS: refrigeration equipment, turbine, ventilation fan

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a turborefrigerator for pressurized cabins and instrument sections of aircraft. The installation contains a housing, turbine and blower all mounted on a shaft set in air-cooled ball bearings. The unit is designed for improved cooling and reduced weight. Longitudinal cooled air supply channels are made in the housing at the level of the turbine blade base. These channels communicate with the cavity between the screen and the cover. The shaft bearings are mounted on the ends of a thin walled housing with reinforced flanges which have sloping holes for coolant circulation.

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ACC NR: AP6035839



1—housing; 2—channels; 3—screen; 4—cover; 5—turbine; 6—blower; 7—shaft; 8—ball bearings; 9—tube with reinforced flanges; 10—holes

SUB CODE: ^{01,13,10} SUBM DATE: 21Nov64

Card 2/2