

7 58 3 7/15

AUTHORS: Nesterenko, G. V., Studenikova, Z. V., Savinova Ye. N.

TITLE: Rare and Trace Elements in Skarns of Tyrny-Auz (Redkiye i rasseyannyye elementy v skarnakh Tyrny-Auza)

PERIODICAL: Geokhimiya, 1958, Nr 3, pp 228 234 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In this paper the distribution and the behaviour of the following elements are investigated during the formation process of the skarn deposits: tin, germanium, gallium, cobalt, nickel, chromium, vanadium, titanium, zirconium, strontium, barium, and beryllium. The main elements of this deposit, tungsten and molybdenum, are not described. The analysis was carried out in the spectral laboratory of the Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry. In this paper the skarn formation is discussed first; then the behaviour of single elements is discussed. The results of the analysis are given in tables inserted in the text. The authors draw the following final conclusions from their paper: 1) Germanium and tin are introduced by means of solutions in the course of the skarn

Card 1/2

Rare and Trace Elements in Skarns of Tyrny Auz

7-58 3-7/15

formation. 2) Gallium, cobalt, nickel, chromium, vanadium, titanium, zirconium, strontium, barium and beryllium come into the skarns from the biotite hornfels; in the course of the skarn formation of the latter the mentioned elements migrate to a different extent, i.e. chromium, vanadium, titanium, zirconium, strontium, and barium to the greatest extent, nickel to a smaller extent, gallium, cobalt, and beryllium to a hardly determinable extent. 3) The rare and disperse elements do not form own minerals and enter into the crystal lattice of silicates as isomorphous admixtures; only titanium and zirconium occur partly as sphene and zirconium. There are 10 tables and 7 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geokhimi i analiticheskoy khimii im. V.I. Vernadskogo, AN SSSR, Moskva (Moscow, Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry ineni V.I. Vernadskiy, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: March 5, 1958

- 1. Rare earth elements USSR
- 2. Rare earth elements. Properties
- 3. Geochemistry

Card 2/2

S/081/61/000/019/018/085
B101/B147

AUTHORS: Studenikova, Z. V., Glinkina, M. I., Kornilova, K. I.

TITLE: Geochemistry of tungsten and molybdenum

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 19, 1961, 82, abstract
19G11 (Sb. "Geokhim. tsikly". M., Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1960,
178-186)

TEXT: The authors present extensive material of facts established by them as well as published data characterizing the Mo and W distribution in magmatic rocks. The Mo : W ratio varies between 0.2 and 0.5 in different types of rock. A study of the distribution of these elements in genetically connected series of intrusive rocks showed an accumulation of W in the later border differentiation products (alaskites), with monotonic Mo content and a low increase of its content in basic rocks. Mo separates from W at the stage of formation of quartz diorites (granodiorites). Analytical data of the monomineral fractions show that the principal mass of the two elements is bound to feldspars and quartz, with Mo primarily accumulating in plagioclase. The localization of Mo and W in leucocratic

Card 1/2

Geochemistry of tungsten...

S/051/61/000/019/018/055
B101/B147

minerals is explained by peculiarities of the electronic shells requiring a 6-coordination in the form of a trigonal prism (which can be observed on plagioclase). This leads to an isomorphous substitution of Ca^{2+} . In the autometamorphism of granites, the substitution of plagioclase by muscovite is due to de-anorthositization processes. Ca and W are set free and form small scheelite deposits, primarily in the anticlinal sections of granite massifs. W simultaneously accumulates at the pegmatite stage, and its content in quartz veins decreases. The Mo content in products of postmagmatic processes changes slightly, and increases inconsiderably in the quartz veins. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.] ✓

Card 2/2

STUDENIKOVA, Z.V.; PAVLENKO, L.I.

Tungsten and molybdenum concentrations in alkaline rocks of
the eastern Tuva and the Northern Caucasus. Geokhimiia no.7:
594-600 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. V.I. Vernadsky Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical
Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R., Moscow.
(Tuva Autonomous Province--Rocks, Igneous)
(Mineral'nyye vody region--Rocks, Igneous)
(Tungsten) (Molybdenum)

STUDENIKOVA, Z. V.; GLINKINA, M. I.; KORNILOVA, K. I.

"Contribution to the geochemistry of tungsten and molybdenum"

Paper submitted at the International Geological Congress XXI Session -
1960 (Reports of Soviet Geologists) Problem No. 1, 15-24 Aug. 61

L 39313-65 EWT(d)/EWT(l)/EWP(m)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/EPR/FCS(k)/EWA(h)/EWA(c)

Pd-1/Pi-4 WW/EM

ACCESSION NR: AP5009550

S/0207/65/000/001/0098/0102

AUTHOR: Maslennikov, V. G. (Leningrad); Pariyevskiy, I. G. (Leningrad);
Rozov, S. I. (Leningrad); Studenkov, A. M. (Leningrad) 45
B

TITLE: Experimental study of the location of a detached shock wave
in real gases 7

SOURCE: Prikladnoy mekhaniki i tekhnicheskoy fiziki, no. 1, 1965,
98-102

TOPIC TAGS: supersonic flow, shock wave, stand off distance, de-
tached shock wave, ballistic shock tube, real gas, vibrational excitation,
thermodynamic equilibrium

ABSTRACT: A method is described for measuring the stand-off distance
of a bow shock wave from a blunt body in free flight, and the effect
of excitation of vibrational degrees of freedom on the location of
the detached shock wave in air and in carbon dioxide is investigated
by means of a ballistic shock tube. It is stated that this method
is free from all errors due to refraction of light in the gas shock

Card 1/47

L 39313-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5009550

layer. A schematic diagram of the setup (see Fig. 1 of the Enclosure) and a description of the experimental procedure are given. Oscillographs of the flow over bodies of various hemispherical shapes and at various velocities from 500 to 2000 m/sec are presented. Theoretical data, with $\gamma = 1.4$, are compared with the results of experimental measurements of the stand-off distance in air from a hemispherical model 15 mm in diameter, at initial pressures of 100 mm Hg and 1 atm, at velocities of $M = 1$ to 7, and in carbon dioxide from a hemispherical model 57mm in diameter at velocities of $M = 2$ to 4. An analysis of the results shows that a variation in the initial pressure, at given M , leads to a substantial variation of the stand-off distance and that for all values of the initial pressure, the variation in the stand-off distance with increased M , shows a tendency for establishment of thermodynamic equilibrium in the shock layer. The flow regimes which correspond to a total "freezing" equilibrium and nonequilibrium excitation of vibrations were investigated. Orig. art. has: 7 figures. [AB]

Card 2/4

STUDENKOVA, Nataliya Mikhaylovna; RYZHKOV, A.S., red.; GERASIMOVA,
Ye.S., tekhn. red.

[Costs and the profitableness of collective farm production]
Sebestoimost' produktsii i rentabel'nost' kolkhoznogo pro-
izvodstva. Moskva, Ekonomizdat, 1962. 83 p. (MIRA 15:9)
(Collective farms--Costs)

LEMESHEV, M. Ya.; LAGUTIN, N.S.; GREKULOV, L.F.; KRASNOV, V.D.; FRONIN,
A.A.; YAKOVLEVA, T.V.; ANAN'YEVA, L.F.; KOLOSCVA, Ye. Ya.;
MURASHKO, Yu.V.; GABIDULLIN, V.M.; POPOV, N.I.; POPOV, N.M.;
STUDENKOVA, N.M.; SMYSLOVA, A.S.; PANIN, N.S., red.; PANIN, N.S., red.;
GERASIMOVA, Ye.S., tekhn.red.

[Methods for creating an abundance of agricultural products in
the U.S.S.R.] Puti sozdaniia izobilii sel'sko-khoziaistvennykh
produktov v SSSR. Moskva, Ekonomizdat, 1963. 317 p. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Sektor ekonomicheskikh problem sel'skogo khozyaystva Nauchno-
issledovatel'skogo ekonomicheskogo instituta Gosplana SSSR (for
all except Panin, N.S., Panin, N.S., Gerasimova).
(Farm produce)

STUDENKOVA, Nataliya Mikhaylovna; KOSTIN, V.P., red.

[Method of calculating the cost of production on collective and state farms] Metodika ischisleniia sebe-stoimosti produktsii v kolkhozakh i sovkhozakh. Moskva, Ekonomika, 1965. 126 p. (MIRA 18:7)

STUDENNIKOV, T.V. [Studennykov, T.V.], inzh.

Development of transportation in the Ukrainian S.S.R. Nauka i
zhyttia 9 no.6:13-17 Je '59. (MIRA 12:8)
(Ukraine--Transportation)

STUDENNIKOV, Timofey Vasil'yevich [Studenyykov, T.V.]; KOBA, M., red.;
KOPITKOVA, N., tekhn. red.

[Transportation and communications in the Ukraine during the
seven-year plan] Transport i zv'iazok Ukrainy v Semyrichsi.
Kyiv, Derzh. vyd-vo polit. lit-ry URSR, 1960. 102 p.
(MIRA 14:5)

(Ukraine--Communication and traffic)

SHVETS, Ivan Trokhimovich [Shvets', I.T.]; OVCHARENKO, ~~Fedor~~ Danilovich,
akademik; DOBROKHOTOV, Nikolay Nikolayevich [Dobrokhotov, M.M.],
akademik, zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki i tekhniki USSR;
STUDENNIKOV, Timofey Yasil'yevich [Studennykov, T.V.]; BAKUMA,
Pavel Fedorovich, akademik; DMITRENKO, Petr Alekseyevich
[Dmytrenko, Petro Olekssiiovych]

Congress of conquerors. Znan. ta pratsia no.10:1-5 0 '61.
(MIRA 14:8)

1. Rektor Kiyevskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. T.G. Shevchenko (for Shvets).
2. AN USSR (for Ovcharenko).
3. Nachal'nik upravleniya transporta i svyazi Ukrainskogo sovnarkhoza (for Studennikov).
4. Chlen-korrespondent Ukrainskoy Akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk (for Dmitrenko).
(Russia—Economic conditions)

FROLOVA, M.K.; FRIDMAN, O.A.; LIPSKIY, A.I.; STUDENNIKOV, V.A.; NELYUBOVA, G.A.

Waterproof roofing on a base of bitumen and rubber composition.
Stroi. mat. 11 no.2:10-11 F '65. (MIRA 18:3)

ACCESSION NR: AP4041335

S/0119/64/000/006/0001/0003

AUTHOR: Yerkovich, G. Ye.; Studennikov, Yu. A.

TITLE: Using an electronic potentiometer for narrow-range program control

SOURCE: Priborostroyeniye, no. 6, 1964, 1-3

TOPIC TAGS: potentiometer, electronic potentiometer, automatic control, program automatic control

ABSTRACT: An experience with remodeling a standard electronic potentiometer (PSR1-01) for a narrow range (measuring temperature within 1,250--1,450C) is reported. Two versions of remodeling -- the addition of a resistor and altering the values of three existent resistors -- are considered and found to have no effect on the potentiometer sensitivity. The instrument error, as a result of the remodeling, increases from $\pm 0.5\%$ to $\pm 3\%$. The dead zone is 1-2C. The remodeled potentiometer was used in the program control of temperature of a

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4041335

laboratory furnace used for physico-chemical investigations; the program was set to lower the furnace temperature at a rate of 1/2 to 1/12 degree C/minute.
Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 6 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC, DP

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 34005-65 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EPR/EWA(d)/ENP(t)/ENP(k)/ENP(b)/EWA(h)/EWA(c)
PF-4/Pz-6/PS-4/PeB/Pu-4 LJP(c) AT/JD/WW/HW/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP5007684

S/0032/65/031/033/0390/0391

AUTHORS: Studennikov, Yu. A.; Yerkovich, G. Ye.

TITLE: A compensating device for the VR5/20 thermocouple ²¹

SOURCE: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 31, no. 3, 1965, 390-391

TOPIC TAGS: thermocouple, ²⁷tungsten, ²⁷rhenium, thermal emf/ VR 5/20 thermocouple, ¹⁰PEL copper wire; PESHOMM manganese wire, ²⁶PPTVI potentiometer

ABSTRACT: The W-Re-W-Re VR 5/20 thermocouple is widely used for measuring temperature in the 0-2500C interval in a vacuum, in a reducing atmosphere, or in a neutral atmosphere. But the cost of tungsten-rhenium wire is high, and a compensating device of less expensive material is desirable. For comparative data the authors studied Fe-Al, nichrome-Cu, and Fe-Mn thermocouples for thermal emf, which differs little from that for W-Re-W-Re thermocouples. Electrodes consisted of annealed and unannealed iron wire, PEL copper wire, PESHOMM manganese wire, and electrotechnical aluminum wire. The iron wire was annealed for 7 hours at 500C. The thermal emf of the thermocouples was measured in the interval 10-100C by a PPTVI direct current potentiometer. The hot junction of the thermocouple was

Card 1/3

57
56
B

L 34005-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5007684

placed in a water bath; the cold junction was thermostatically controlled at 0C. Measurements were made 5-10 times for each thermocouple for both direct and inverse dependence. The total error was less than 2%. The nichrome-Cu thermocouple proved to be unsuitable and was discarded. Curves for the other thermocouples are shown in Fig. 1 on the Enclosure. The thermal emf of the annealed pair Fe-Mn proved to be nearest that for the W-Re--W-Re thermocouple in the interval 10-50C. The difference between the two was less than 3%. The difference increased with rising temperature, reaching 13% at 90C. This combination may then be used in the interval 10-50C as a compensating device for the VR 5/20 thermocouple. The temperature interval 10-50C is the operating interval for electronic potentiometers. It is necessary, however, to compare the thermal emf of each group of conductors in the compensating device with the curve for the VR 5/20 thermocouple. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Irkutskiy gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
redkih metallov (Irkutsk State Scientific Research Institute of Rare Metals)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: M4, TD

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

L 34005-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5007684

ENCLOSURE: 01

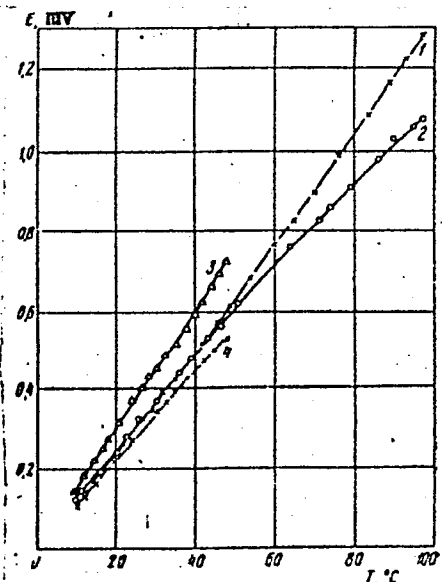


Fig. 1. Curves for (W + 5% Re)-(W + 20% Re) (1); annealed Fe-Mn (2); unannealed Fe-Al (3); unannealed Fe-Mn (4)

Card 3/3

STOLEN Y. Yu. K., Inzh.

Device for testing dielectric gloves. Energetik no. 9:35-36 S 164.
(MIRA 17:10)

STUDENNIKOVA, I.V.

Limited myositis ossificans of traumatic origin. Nauch. rab. asp. i
klin. ord. no.6:227-233 '60. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Kafedra travmatologii (zav. prof. D.K.Yazykov) Tsentral'nogo
instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
(MUSCLES--DISEASES)

STUDANNIKOVA, L.S.; KRASITSKIY, I.S.

Materials on the study of the chemical composition of
Asaractylodas ovata (Thunb.) DC. Report No. 5. Apr. date 14
no. 6523-26 N-D '65. (MIRA 18.12)

I. Leningradskiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut. Submitted
April 21, 1965.

MEN'SHAKOV, Vladimir Mikhailovich; STUDENOK, G.A., inzhener, redaktor;
KUVSHINSKIY, V.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent;
TOLSTOV, M.A., inzhener, retsenzent; DUGINA, N.A., tekhnicheskii
redaktor

[Planing machines] Strogal'nye stanki. Pod red. G.A. Studenok.
Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1956.
54 p. (Nauchno-populiarnaya biblioteka rabocheho stanochnika,
no.22)

(Planing machines)

STUDENOK, G.A.

ROZIN, Aleksandr Iosifovich; ROZENTSVEYG, V.D., inzhener, retsenzent;
STUDENOK, G.A., inzhener, redaktor; YERMAKOV, N.P., tekhnicheskiy
redaktor

[Machinist tool maker] Slesar'-instrumental'shchik. Moskva, Gos.
nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1957. 300 p.
(Machine-tool industry) (MLRA 10:9)

STUDENOK, Yu. A.

M

*Physical Principles of the Cutting of Metals. IV. The Depth of Plastic Deformation in the Free-Cutting of Aluminium as a Function of the Thickness of the Cut and the Angle of Cutting. Yu. A. Studenok and V. D. Kuznetsov (Zhur. Tekhn. Fiziki, 1940, 16, (16), 1340-1344). [In Russian.] The depth of plastic deformation in the free-cutting of aluminium was studied by the recrystallization method. It was found that the depth of plastic deformation is proportional to the thickness of the cut and the angle of cutting. N. A.

AVIA 15.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

STUDENOK, Yu. A.

PA 163T101

USSR/Physics - Copper
Deformation

Apr 50

"Influence of the Speed of Preliminary Deformation
Upon the Absorption of Energy During the Compression
of Copper," Yu. A. Studenok, Siberian Physicotech
Inst, Lab of Metallophys

"Zhur Tekh Fiz" Vol XX, No 4, pp 431-439

Studenok determines energy absorbed during static
compression of copper which has been preliminarily
deformed dynamically and statically by 10, 20, and
40%. Shows amount of energy absorbed depends on

163T101

USSR/Physics - Copper (Contd)

Apr 50

speed of preliminary deformation, as should be
expected from theory of hardening and relaxation.
Submitted 20 Jan 49.

163T101

SOV/157-53-12-25180

Translation from Referativnyy zhurnal Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 12, p 113 (USSR)

AUTHORS Studenok, Yu. A., Makhonko, E. P.

TITLE Nature of the "White Layers" on the Rolling Surface of Railroad Car Wheels (Priroda "belykh sloyev" na poverkhnosti kataniya vagonnykh koles)

PERIODICAL Dokl 7-v Nauchn konferentsii, posvyashch. 40-letiyu Velikoy Otkryati skots revolyutsii, Nr 2, Tomsk, Tomskiy un-t, 1957, pp 52-53

ABSTRACT The nature of the "white layers", which appear on the rolling surface of railroad car wheels upon braking, was studied by X-ray diffraction and metallographic analyses and also by testing for microhardness. It is shown that the "white layers" appear not to be the usual martensite caused by hardening through friction, but are formed as a result of complex processes, among which plastic deformation is the principal one. To decrease the amount of surface damage of the wheels an increase in the amount of C in steel is recommended with a view of impeding the process of development of plastic deformations.

Card 1/1

A. N.

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya. 1958, Nr 11, p 237 (USSR) SOV/137-58-11-23506

AUTHOR: Studenok, Yu. A.

TITLE: The Amount of Retained Austenite in High-speed Steel as a Function of Heat Treatment Based on Data of Magnetic Analysis (Ostatochnyy austenit v bystrorezhushchey stali v zavisimosti ot termoobrabotki po dannym magnitnogo analiza)

PERIODICAL: Dokl. 7-y Nauchn. konferentsii, posvyashch. 40-letiyu Velikoy Oktyabr'sk. sots. revolyutsii. Nr 2, Tomsk, Tomskiy un-t. 1957, p 73

ABSTRACT: A comparative evaluation of high-speed steels R9 and R18 after standard heat treatment (quenching followed by repeated tempering) and after controlled cooling: The expediency of the employment of controlled cooling as a method ensuring complete decomposition of austenite is demonstrated. Rockwell-hardness testing is not sufficiently sensitive to serve as a characteristic of the steel. A magnetic analysis provides reliable results permitting the evaluation of the quality of tool steels.

I. B.

Card 1/1

KISLIK, V.A., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; STUDENOK, Yu.A., kand.fiziko-matem.nauk,
dotsent; POLYAKOV, A.N., inzh.

Increasing the wear resistance of the pistons of a D-50 diesel loco-
motive engine in the area of the upper grooves. [Sbor.trud.] RIIZHT
no.31:226-297 '61.
(MIRA 16:12)

E 10958-66 EWT(1)/T/EWA(m)-2 IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP6002464

SOURCE CODE: 0386/65/002/011/0503/0506

AUTHOR: ^{44, 55} Askar'yan, G. A.; ^{44, 55} Rabinovich, M. S.; ^{44, 55} Smirnova, A. D.; ^{44, 55} Studenov, V. B. 94
B

ORG: ^{44, 55} Physics Institute im. P. N. Lebedev, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Fizicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Polarization of the ionization halo during air breakdown in a constant electric field

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki. Pis'ma v redaktsiyu. Prilozheniye, v. 2, no. 11, 1965, 503-506.

TOPIC TAGS: laser, nonlinear optics, laser pulsation, gas ionization, electric field, laser beam

ABSTRACT: The ^{21, 44, 55} ionization halo formed during gas breakdown at the focus of a beam from a Q-spoiled laser was investigated by studying its polarization due to an ^{21, 44, 55} applied electric field, $E_0 = 10 \text{ v/cm} - 1 \text{ kv/cm}$, at the focus. In the first series of experiments, the quickly varying field perturbations generated during formation of the halo were registered by a thin probe with a dielectric sheath placed perpendicularly to the electric field at a distance of approximately 1 cm above the breakdown. The duration of a signal from the probe (30-50 μsec) was close to that of the laser pulse. Its amplitude E_m increased linearly with the increasing electric field ($E_m/E_0 \approx 0.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cm}$). By comparing the signal from the probe with the characteristics of the halo, it was established that the region from which the field was forced out (α_{eff}) was $\approx 1 \text{ cm}$. In the other series of experiments the

Card 1/2

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ACC NR: AP6002464

breakdown occurred between two flat electrodes with a potential difference Δv placed relatively far away from each other. One of the electrodes was grounded through a 75-ohm resistor, and the current flowing toward the electrode was measured. It was confirmed that $\alpha_{\text{eff}} \approx 1$ cm. In the experiments it was established that the photoeffect of the spark formed during the breakdown and the photoelectric effect associated with the surfaces of the electrodes could be neglected. The ionization of the gas was attributed to the multiphoton absorption in the ultraviolet region of the spectrum or to absorption of kv x-ray photons emitted by the hot plasma in the breakdown region. The authors also discovered a rapidly generated intrinsic dipole moment of the spark, the direction of which is opposite to the light beam. This dipole moment is probably associated with light pressure or thermoelectric effects. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. J

SUB CODE: 20 /

SUBM DATE: 18Oct65/ ORIG REF: 001/ ATD PRESS: 4170

[CS]

DC
Card 2/2

L 26072-66 EWP(j)/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/ETC(m)-6/T RM/DS/WW/JW

ACC NR: AP6015804

SOURCE CODE: UR/0386/66/003/010/0404/0407

AUTHOR: Askar'yan, G. A.; Gol'ts, E. Ya.; Rabinovich, M. S.; Studenoy, Y. B. 96
91

ORG: Physics Institute im. P. N. Lebedev, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Fizicheskiy B
institut Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Electric breakdown through a flame

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki. Pis'ma v redaktsiyu.
Prilozheniye, v. 3, no. 10, 1966, 404-407

TOPIC TAGS: electric discharge, dielectric breakdown, flame, discharge plasma,
exploding wire

ABSTRACT: To investigate electric breakdown through a flame with an aim at obtaining
data of value to gas-discharge physics, shock-wave production under laboratory condi-
tions, and for production of intense flashes, cumulative collapses, pinches, etc. at
atmospheric pressures without surrounding the discharge with chamber walls, the
authors discharged a bank of five capacitors of 150 μ F each, charged to 5--10 kv,
through a vacuum discharge gap into a flame plasma. The discharge development was
recorded by a high-speed camera (SFR). The flash of light was recorded with a photo-
multiplier and its energy measured with a special calorimeter. The current flowing
through the plasma was measured with a Rogowski loop and reached several hundred ka.
A vertical flame jet was produced by a burner using a mixture of illuminating gas and
oxygen. The temperature of such a flame usually does not exceed 2000°. One electrode
was the body of the burner, and the other was a high-melting-point metal rod. The

Card 1/2

L 26072-66

ACC NR: AP6015804

5

experiment has shown that the initial breakdown voltage in the plasma is close to 1 kv/cm, which is several dozen times smaller than the breakdown voltage under normal conditions. A flame jet 10 cm long broke down regularly at 10 kv, and the flame was not extinguished after the breakdown. The duration of the intense glow was ~150 μ sec. Comparison of the signals from the photomultiplier used to record the glow from the discharge plasma with the current through the discharge shows that the buildup and glow times are commensurate with the growth and duration of the discharge currents. From this and from comparison of the optical radiation with the flash energy produced by discharging the same capacitor bank through an exploding wire it is concluded that the essential stage for the radiation in the given section of the spectrum is not the initial one, but the subsequent development of the discharge, in view of the long duration of the process of discharging the capacitor bank. The use of a flame from one or several burners, besides facilitating the breakdown of long gaps, makes it possible to increase further the linear dimensions of the breakdown path without resorting to the inconvenient frequent replacement of contacts (foils and wires) required in other methods. Discharge through a flame is also of practical interest for intensification of chemical reactions in flames, for physics of atmospheric phenomena, and other effects. The authors thank V. P. Solov'yev, B. P. Shurukhin, and A. V. Chirkov for help in creating the installation. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [02]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 22Mar66/ OTH REF: 002/ ATD PRESS: 4252

Card 2/2 CL

45778-66
ACC NR:

EEC(k)-2/EWP(k)/ENT(1)/ENT(m)/T/EWP(e) IJP(c) WH/WG
AP6031986

SOURCE CODE: UR/0386/66/004/005/0177/0180

AUTHOR: Askar'yan, G. A.; Rabinovich, M. S.; Smirnova, A. D.; Stepanov, V. K.; Studenov, V. B.

ORG: Physics Institute im. P. N. Lebedev, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Fizicheskii institut Akademii nauk SSSR) 72
B

TITLE: Excitation of signals in a negatively charged post of an antenna under the influence of an unfocused laser beam 25

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki. Pis'ma v redaktsiyu. Prilozheniye, v. 4, no. 5, 1966, 177-180

TOPIC TAGS: laser application, shf antenna, electron emission

ABSTRACT: The authors describe the results of an investigation of current pulses produced when an unfocused laser beam strikes a metallic electrode or a post that serves as an antenna, on which a negative potential is applied. An ordinary Q-switched ruby laser was used, whose beam was aimed onto an antenna post located several meters away and under a negative voltage $U \approx 0 - 3$ kev. The antenna post was connected to ground through a capacitor and a resistor. The pulse picked off the resistor was fed through a capacitor and amplifiers (UR-3 and UR-4) to an oscilloscope (S1-10). The pulse induced in the antenna was commensurate in length with the duration of the laser flash. The pulse amplitude was at first approximately proportional to the voltage applied to the antenna but at a voltage ≥ 1 kv the magnitude of the signal increased sharply with

Card 1/2

L 45778-66

ACC NR: AP6031986

increasing voltage. No noticeable signals were registered at zero and positive potentials. The mechanism of the observed pulses is shown to be connected with the current produced when the electrons knocked out by the laser radiation are removed from the post. The production of free electrons may be connected with the photoeffect from the oxidized surface (if the surface is clean, the laser quantum energy is insufficient to produce the photoeffect), with the heating of the electrons on the surface of the metal upon absorption of the laser light, with a burst of photoelectric field emission, or with a cascade. If the role of the light were to consist of facilitating the cold emission under the influence of the field, or if cascade multiplication of the electrons in the gas at the post were to take place, then the dependence of the current on the voltage should be much stronger. It is possible that some of the foregoing processes are responsible for the intensification of this dependence at sufficiently large field intensities. When the gas pressure around the antenna decreases, the electron mobility increases and the voltage needed to remove the electrons can be small. The described effect can be used for remote excitation of receiving and transmitting antennas with the aid of a guided laser beam, to register and measure laser radiation power, etc. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 formula. [02]

SUB CODE: 20, 09/ SUBM DATE: 16Jun66 / ATD PRESS: 5084

rs
Card 2/2

STUDENSKAYA, A.

PROZOROV, N.; STUDENSKAYA, A.

Kostroma's radio amateurs help in installing radios in villages.

Radio no.2:6 F '54.

(MLRA 7:2)

(Kostroma--Radio clubs) (Radio clubs--Kostroma)

5(2)

AUTHORS:

Chirkov, S. K., Deceased, Studenskaya, L. S. SOV/32-25-9-3/53

TITLE:

Determination of Molybdenum in Steel According to the Amperometric Method by the Aid of Solid Electrodes

PERIODICAL:

Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 9, pp 1034-1036 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In the present case, two equipolarized platinum electrodes (PE) are used to determine molybdenum amperometrically. A considerable improvement of the method was attained by the exchange of the non-polarized auxiliary electrode with a (PE). The anodic oxidation process Pb^{2+} to PbO_2 occurs as an electrode reaction, whereas a reduction of the hydrogen ions takes place on the cathode. Molybdenum was titrated with lead salts in acetic acid medium at room temperature. It was ascertained experimentally that a pH of 4-6 must be present for the precipitation of lead molybdate in the amperometric titration. The electrode potential was measured by means of a potentiometer of the type PPTV-1 according to the compensation method; the electrode polarization was effected by means of a polarograph of the type

Card 1/3

SOV/32-25-9-3/53

Determination of Molybdenum in Steel According to the Amperometric Method by the Aid of Solid Electrodes

M-8 of the Gor'kovskiy institut khimii (Gor'kiy Institute of Chemistry). Measurement results showed that the inclination angle of the curve of the anode current to the end point depends on the length of the anode, and not on the length of the cathode. Therefore, a relatively long anode (10-12 mm) must be used in amperometric titrations with lead salts in acetic acid medium. Cathodes of any size but not smaller than 2 mm may be used. In the present case, the molybdenum titration only disturbed substances which oxidized on the anode, e.g. Fe^{2+} . Chlorine ions had no effect. Analytic courses for the determination of molybdenum in ferromolybdenum, as well as of molybdenum in steel (without tungsten), and determination results of molybdenum in iron alloys and steels (Table) are given. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Laboratoriya standartnykh obraztsov Ural'skogo instituta chernykh metallov i Ural'skiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A. M. Gor'kogo (Laboratory for Standard Samples of the Urals Institute of Ferrous Metals and Urals State University imeni

Card 2/3

Determination of Molybdenum in Steel According to the Amperometric Method by
the Aid of Solid Electrodes

SOV/32-25-9-3/53

A. M. Gor'kiy)

Card 3/3

STUDENSKAYA, L. S., CAND CHEM SCI, "DETERMINATION OF
of elements
COMPONENTS OF STEEL BY THE METHOD OF AMPEROMETRIC TIT-
RATION ^{*with*} ~~USING~~ TWO INDICATOR ELECTRODES." ALMA-ATA,
1960. (KAZAKH STATE UNIV IM S. M. KIROV). (KL, 3-61,
201).

STUDENSKAYA, L.S.; SONGINA, O.A.

Determination of vanadium in steel and ferroalloys by amperometric titration with two indicator electrodes. Zav.lab 26 no.10:1102-1104 '60.
(MIRA 13:10)

1. Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernykh metallov i Kazakhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Vanadium--Analysis) (Steel--Analysis) (Iron alloys)

SONGINA, O.A.; STUDENSKAYA, L.S.

Interaction of the electrode material with a solution in the presence
of oxidizing agents. Zhur.anal.khim. 13 no.10:1269-1271 O '63.
(MIRA 16:12)

1. Kazakh State University, Alma-Ata and Ural Scientific-Research
Institute of Ferrous Metals, Sverdlovsk.

STUDENSKI, T.

"Butterfly, " the rudder of the future. p. 217. (SKRZYDLATA POLSKA, Vol. 10, No. 14, Apr. 1954, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3, No. 12, Dec. 1954, Uncl.

SYDORSKIY, G.V., INR., GRACHENKOV, L.S., INR.

Experience in the start and adjustment of the PTV 100 peak load
water heating boiler. Dok. sta. #1 no. 310-82 My 1963.

(MIRA 16.7)

(Boilers)

STUDENSKIY, V. P. Mo TEP

"Project Data for Regional GRES Scientific-technical Conference on the Problems of Designing New Types of Equipment for Block-assembled Power Stations for Super-critical Steam Parameters."

The Commission for High-parameter Steam of the Energeticheskiy institut (Power Institute) imeni G. M. Krzhizhanovskogo AN SSSR held a conference on May 16, 1958 devoted to new types of equipment for block-assembled power stations, operating at super-critical steam parameters. This paper was read at this conference.

Izv. Akad Nauk SSSR, Otdel Tekh nauk, 1958, No. 7, p. 152

STYDENSKIY, V. P.

02

SOV/96-58-9-20/21

AUTHOR: Belinskiy, S.Ya. (Candidate of Technical Science)

TITLE: A Conference on New Types of Equipment for Unit-type Power Stations employing Super-critical Steam Conditions (Soveshchaniye po voprosam novykh tipov oborudovaniya dlya blochnykh elektrostantsiy na sverkhkriticheskiye parametry para)

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1958, Nr 9, pp 92 - 95 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A Conference on new types of equipment for unit-type power stations operating on super-critical steam conditions was called by the High Temperature Steam Commission of the Power Institute of the Academy of Science of the USSR on 14th-16th May, 1958. It was attended by more than 150 representatives of power equipment manufacturers, design organisation research institutes and of GOSPLAN USSR and RSFSR, the Ministry of Power Stations and the Scientific-Technical Committee of the USSR. Engineer S.I. Molokanov read a report on 'The prospective application of large unit sets with super-critical steam conditions'. An article of similar content by this author is published in this issue of this journal. Candidate of Technical Science

Card 1/4

SOV/96-58-9-20/21

A Conference on New Types of Equipment for Unit-type Power Stations
Employing Super-critical Steam Conditions

N.L. Oyvin, of Teploelektroproyekt, gave a report entitled 'Technical tasks in designing the main equipment for initial steam conditions of 240 at and 580°C'. Candidate of Technical Science V.P. Studenskiy, also of Teploelektroproyekt, dealt with 'The design of the thermal part of a 2400-MW regional power station'. Engineer V.A. Zvyagintsev, of Teploelektroproyekt, gave important information about the design of superposed equipment and 300-MW unit-type sets for steam conditions of 300 at. and 620°C. Doctor of Technical Science V.P. Romadin reported upon 'Investigations of the All-Union Thermo-Technical Institute into super-critical steam conditions and associated problems'. Candidate of Technical Science A.V. Levin gave information about turbines of 300 - 400 MW for steam conditions of 240 at., 580°C and 300 at., 650°C, developed by the Leningrad Metal Works. Candidate of Technical Science M.A. Ploskovitov, of the Central Boiler Turbine Institute, described 'A design for a direct-flow boiler of 710 tons per hour at 315 at. and 655°C'. Candidate of

Card 2/4

SOV/96-58-9-20/21

A Conference on New Types of Equipment for Unit-type Power Stations
Employing Super-critical Steam Conditions

Technical Science K.A. Rakov, of the All-Union Thermo-Technical Institute, spoke on 'Development of the thermo-technical bases of super-high-output boiler sets for super-critical pressure' and Engineer V.M. Biman, of ORGENERGOSTROY, gave a report entitled 'Development of the design of a boiler set for 300 at., 650°C, for a 300-MW unit'. A report by Doctor of Technical Science Ya.M. Rubinshteyn, of the All-Union Thermo-Technical Institute, was entitled 'The selection of method of drive for feed pumps for a power station with an initial pressure of 300 at.'. Doctor of Technical Science A.A. Lomakin, of the Leningrad Metal Works, recounted the design of feed pumps for very large unit sets running at super-critical steam conditions. Doctor of Technical Science L.D. Berman, of the All-Union Thermo-Technical Institute, discussed 'The provision of high-density condensers for steam turbines in unit-type power stations with super-critical conditions'. Candidate of Technical Science A.E. Gel'tman, of the Central Boiler Turbine Institute, reported on 'The

Card 3/4

S07/96-58-9-20/21

A Conference on New Types of Equipment for Unit-type Power Stations
Employing Super-critical Steam Conditions

selection of parameters and characteristics for power equipment in regional condensing power stations'. The article contains a brief account of each of the above reports. The resolutions of the meeting noted that, despite considerable improvements in recent years, the efficiency of power equipment, particularly auxiliaries, should still be improved. The main lines that should be followed in designing power stations for unit sets of 300 and 600 MW are stated; this comprises a list of some 15 items ranging from methods of fuel drying to the use of welded rotors and cylinders. It was noted that feed pumps take too long to manufacture. Research on metals and the development of equipment for very high steam conditions should be expedited.

1. Steam power plants--USSR

Jard 4/4

L 44695-86 EST(d)/ENT(m)/ENP(c)/ENP(k)/ENP(l)/T/A/W(V)/W(t)/EW(1)/EII LJP(c)

ACC NR: AR6010654

SOURCE CODE: UR/0276/65/000/010/B176/B177

WW/DJ/JD

46
44B

AUTHOR: Studenskiy, Ye. I.; Kuklin, L. G.

TITLE: Finding and studying a method for finishing the working surfaces of components in convex roller bearings 17

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Tekhnologiya mashinostroyeniya, Abs. 10B1187

REF SOURCE: Tr. Seminara po vopr. progressivn. metodov shlifov. i dovodki detaley, obespech. vysok. i stabil'n. tochnost' i dolgovechn. podshipnikov kacheniya. M., 1964, 151-157

TOPIC TAGS: metal finishing, metal polishing, roller bearing, bearing race

ABSTRACT: Research conducted to find a method for finishing convex rollers to a given surface finish showed that E5 and E6 abrasive belts (glass cloth) should be used for polishing a roller surface ground to an eighth class finish. These belts give a surface finish of the tenth, eleventh and sometimes twelfth class. The working side of the abrasive cloth is soaked with a special compound during polishing (spindle oil, oleic acid and kerosene). The results of the research work were used as the basis for making an experimental model of an automatic machine for polishing rollers. Three methods are recommended for finishing the races of internal rings for roller bearings grinding on the GEM-28B graphite wheel, superfinishing and polishing with abrasive

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.923:621.822.001.5

L 44695-56

ACC NR: AR6010654

cloth. These methods give a tenth class surface finish with abrasive cloth giving the highest polishing productivity. A diagram is given of a special machine tool for this operation. It is shown that the average service life for bearings with rings finished by the described method is 771 hours as against 216-230 hours for presently used techniques. 8 illustrations, bibliography of 4 titles. L. Tikhonova. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 13

h.

Card 2/2

KOTGANEK, Iozef; ~~SHTUDENT~~; Irzhi [Student; J.]

"Czechoslovakia in 1960." Za rul. 18 no.6:17 Je '60.
(MIRA 1):8)

1. Rabotniki Ministerstva obshchego mashinostroyeniya
Chekhoslovatskoy Respubliki.
(Moscow--Exhibitions)
(Czechoslovakia--Motor vehicles)

L 12932-66

ACC NR: AP6005692

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0079/65/007/002/0200/0201

AUTHOR: Student, V.

ORG: Psychiatric Clinic, Charles University, Prague

TITLE: Blood pressure changes under experimental stress in aggressive and anxious-depressive patients [This paper was presented at the Third Interdisciplinary Conference on Experimental and Clinical Study of Higher Nervous Functions held in Marianske Lazne from 19 to 23 October 1964.]

SOURCE: Activitas nervosa superior, v. 7, no. 2, 1965, 200-201

TOPIC TAGS: blood pressure, psychologic stress, psychiatry, psychoneurotic disorder, hormone

ABSTRACT: In anger and aggression, the production of noradrenaline in relation to adrenaline excretion is increased; in anxiety and depression the pattern is the opposite. The first results in an increased peripheral resistance and blood pressure, especially diastolic, without affecting cardiac activity; in the latter case heart rate and the minute volume increase, and only the systolic blood pressure increases. Experiments were conducted with 32 physically healthy people; 16 were aggressive psychopaths and 16 anxious depressives. Aggressive and hostile individuals compensate faster a sudden drop in systolic pressure, after an injection of a strong hypotensive, than do anxious and depressive persons who have reduced hypothalamic activity. /JPRS/

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1 HW

19
B

L 12931-66

ACC NR: AP6005691

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0079/65/007/002/0199/0200

AUTHOR: Drvota, S.; Student, V.

13
B

ORG: Research Laboratory, Psychiatric Clinic, Charles University, Prague

TITLE: Muscular tension during stress interviews with aggressive and anxious patients
[This paper was presented at the Third Interdisciplinary Conference on Experimental and Clinical Study of Higher Nervous Functions held in Marianske Lazne from 19 to 23 October 1964.]

SOURCE: Activitas nervosa superior, v. 7, no. 2, 1965, 199-200

TOPIC TAGS: psychoneurotic disorder, psychiatry, electromyography

ABSTRACT: Differentiating anger and anxiety by means of electromyography is discussed. An apparatus designed by the authors for this purpose is described, and experiments with 8 patients discussed. Subjects with aggressive and hostile tendencies had a higher forehead and ant. tibial muscle tension; their overall muscular tension was also generally higher. Anxiety was associated with the highest tension in the forearm muscles, aggression with the maximum activation in the leg. Shifting of the subjects' attention from the interview setting with spontaneous responses to a deliberate imagining of specific traumatic situations provoked a general decrease of muscular tension. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1 HW

STUDENT, Vladimir; VLACH, Vladimir

Treatment of depressive states with procaine injections. Cesk.
psychiat. 53 no.1:7-12 Feb 57.

1. Psychiatricka a neurologicka klinika KU v Praze.
 - (DEPRESSION, ther.
procaine in reactive depression (Cz))
 - (PROCAINE, ther. use
reactive depression (Cz))
 - (NEUROSES, REACTI E, therapy,
procaine in reactive depression (Cz))

STUDENTSOV, A. P., Prof. and Dr.

Doctor of Veterinary Sciences, Kazan Veterinary Institute.

"Classification of abortions in agricultural animals."

SO: THE FIGHT AGAINST STERILITY IN AGRICULTURAL ANIMALS, Proceedings of the United Plenum of the Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Sections, P. 74, Trans. 191, by L. Luica, Uncl. Moscow 1949.

STUDENTSOV, A. P., Prof.

"Diagnosis of pregnancy and sterility of agricultural animals." Sel'khozgiz, 1949

SO: Vet. 26 (6) 1949, p. 44

STUDENTSOV, A. P., Prof.

"Vet. obstetrics and gynecology." Sel'khozgiz, 1949.

Approved by the ministry of higher education, USSR, as a textbook for
vet. inst. and faculties. (Reviewed by I. Medvedev, Dr. of Vet. Sci.
and I. Flegnatov, Prof., Dr. of Vet. Sci.)

SO: Vet. 26 (11) 1949, p. 59

(was awarded Stalin Second Prize of 50,000 Rubles, 1951, for above
textbook -- Summary 65, 30 Jul 52, p 20)

STUDENISOV, A. P.

Castration of Male and Female Long-horn Cattle and Pigs, Moscow, State
Agricultural Press, 1950, 63 pages with illustrations, 1 ruble, Copies
-- 25,000.

SO; ~~SECRET~~ Report, U-4724, Sept. 30, 1953, ~~SECRET~~, (Veterinaryiya,
No. 4, Apr. 1951, pp. 60-61, Moscow.)

STUDENTSOV, A. P.

Diagnosis of Pregnancy and Sterility in Farm Animals, Second edition revised and enlarged, Moscow, State Agricultural Press, 1950, 136 pages, Illustrated, 2 rubles 15 kopeks, Copies -- 50,000.

SO: ██████████, Report, U-4724, Sept. 30, 1953, ██████████ (Veterinaryiya, No. 4, Apr. 1951, pp. 60-61, Moscow.)

STUDENTSOV, A.P. (Prof)

Critique and Bibliography (Reviews) by I.F. Zayanchovskiy, Lecturer.
Prof. A.P. STUDENTSOV, Diseases of the Udder in Cows. Sel'khozgiz, Moscow. 1952.
156 pages, 116 illustrations. 20,000 copies, price 2 rubles, 40 kopeks.
SO:Veterinariya; Vol. 30;No.7;54; July 1953 uncl de g
Trans. # 121 by L.Lulich

STUDENTSOV, A. P.

Veterinarnoe akusherstvo i ginekologiya (Veterinary obstetrics and gynecology)
(2-~~e~~ izd.) Moskva, Sel'khozgiz, 1953. 502 p. (Uchebniki i ucheb. posobiia dlia
s. -kh. vuzov)

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol. 7, No. 6, Sep. 1954

STUDENTSOV, A.P., laureat Stalinskoy premii, professor.

Unsuccessful book. Veterinariia 30 no.4:54-57 Ap '53.(MLRA 6:4)

1. Kazanskiy veterinarnyy institut.

STUDENTSOV, A.P., professor, laureat Stalinskoy premii.

Reorganization of veterinary obstetrics and its teaching in schools of higher learning on the basis of the accomplishments of Soviet biological science.
Veterinariia 30 no.10:11-19 0 '53. (MLRA 6:9)

1. Kazanskiy veterinarnyy institut.
(Veterinary obstetrics) (Veterinary medicine--Study and teaching)

PAVLOVSKIY, Ye.N., otv.red.; VASNETSOV, N.A., prof., red.; VERESHCHAGIN, M.N.,
prof., red.; MINKIN, T.S., prof., red.; POPOV, P.I., prof., red.;
STUDENTSOV, A.P., prof., red.; CHAGIN, V.G., prof., red.;
SABIN, I.M., dotsent, red.; TANYASHIN, I.F., dotsent, red.;
BORISOVICH, F.K., red.; SOKOLOVA, N.N., tekhn.red.; PEVZNER, V.I.,
tekhn.red.

[The N.E.Bauman State Veterinary Institute in Kazan (1873-1953);
materials on the history of veterinary education in the U.S.S.R.]
Kazanskii gosudarstvennyi veterinarnyi institut imeni N.E.Baumana
(1873-1953); materialy k istorii veterinarnogo obrazovaniia v SSSR.
Moskva, Sel'khozgiz, 1956. 182 p. (Kazan, Veterinarnyi institut.
Uchenye zapiski, vol.63). (MIRA 16:8)
(Kazan—Veterinary colleges)

BAZHENOV, S.V., dotsent; STUDENTSOV, A.P., professor; PETUKHOVSKIY, A.A., professor.

"The History of Veterinary Medicine in the U.S.S.R." V.M.Koropov.

Reviewed by S.B.Bazhenov, A.P.Studentsov, A.A.Petukhovskii.

Veterinariia 33 no.1:83-87 Ja '56.

(MLRA 9:4)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy veterinarnyy institut (for Bazhenov).
2. Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy veterinarnyy institut (for Studentsov).

(VETERINARY MEDICINE)

STUDENTSOV, A.P., prof.

Artificial insemination of animals and breeding work, Zhivotnovodstvo
21 no.11:69-72 N '59
(MIRA 13:3)

1. Kazanskiy veterinarnyy institut. Chlen-korrespondent Vsesoyuznoy
akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk im. Lenina.
(Tatar A.S.S.R.--Artificial insemination)

STUDENTSOV, A.P.

Proper dates for the insemination of cows to obtain a maximum quantity of milk and meat. Zhivotnovodstvo 22 no.7:68-73 '60. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni Lenina.

(Artificial insemination) (Cows)

STUDENTSOV, A.P., prof.

Artificial insemination as a method of controlling sterility in animals. Veterinariia 37 no.8:71-75 Ag '60. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Kazanskiy veterinarnyy institut. Chlen-korrespondent
Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni Lenina.
(Artificial insemination) (Sterility in animals)

EVRAKOV/ V.G., dotsent, kand. veterin. nauk; PAVLOVSKIY, Ye.N., prof. otv.red.; VASHETSOV, N.V., prof., red.; VERESHCHAGIN, M.N., prof.,red.; ZAYTSEV, V.G., prof.,red.; KAZAKOV, Kh.Sh., prof., red.; MCSIN, V.V., prof., red.; STUDENTSOV, A.P., prof., red.; GALEYEV, V.V., dotsent, red.; LYSOV, V.F., dotsent, red.; RABINOVICH, M.P., dotsent, red.; SABIN, I.M., dotsent, red.

[Methods for the laboratory diagnosis of the principal helminthiases of farm and commercial animals and a comparative analysis of their efficiency]. Metody laboratornoi diagnostiki glavneishikh gel'mintozov sel'skokhoziaistvennykh promyslovykh zhivotnykh i sravnitel'nyi analiz ikh effektivnosti. Kazan', 1960. 417.p. (Kazan. Veterinarnyi institut. Uchenye zapiski, vol. 72).
(MIRA 17:7)

STUDENTSOV, A.P.

Increasing calving. Zhivotnovodstvo 23 no.5:87 My '61.

(MIRA 16:2)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni Lenina.

(Cattle breeding)

SILOVNIKOV, A.P.

Evgenii Nikandrovich Pavlovskii, 1904--. Veterinarile 41 no. 11185
N 164. (dlt 1811)

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APR 1966

1. [Illegible text] (MAY 1966)

2. [Illegible text]

BARANOV, N.A., aspirant; TIMOSHIN, A.P., prof., nauchnyy rukovoditel'

Organization of the insemination of brood sows kept in field shelters. Veterinariia 42 no.7:84-85 Ji '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Kazanskiy veterinarnyy institut. 2. Chlen-korrespondent Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni Lenina (for Studentsov).

STUDENTSOV, K. P.; Derbedenev, I. P.; Stroganov, G. D.; Kozhakin, S. K.

Scientific Research Veterinary Institute, Kazakh Branch of the All-Union Academy of
Agricultural Sciences,

" Therapy of chronic diseases of skin and subcutaneous cellular tissue "

SOURCE: Veterinariya, Vol 24, No 8, p 27, 1947

STIDENTSOV, K.P., kandidat veterinarnykh nauk.

Discussion on the book "Brucellosis in Farm Animals" by M.K. IUskovets. Member of the Academy of Sciences of the White Russian SSR. Veterinariia 30 no.5:58-61 My '53. (MLBA 6:5)

1. Zaveduyushchiy lechebno-profilakticheskoy laboratoriyey Instituta veterinarii Kazakhskogo filiala Vsesoyuznoy Akademii sel'sko-khozyaystvennykh nauk imeni Lenina.

STUDENTSOV, Konstantin Petrovich, kandidat veterinarnykh nauk; GUSEVA, N.P.,
redaktor; ZLOBIN, M.V., tekhnicheskij redaktor

[Infectious diseases of sheep and goats] Infektsionnye bolezni ovets
i koz. Alma-Ata, Kazakhskoe gos. izd-vo, 1956. 45 p. (MLRA 10:1)
(Sheep--Diseases and pests)
(Goats--Diseases and pests)

STUDENTSOV, K.P.; USMANOVA, F.I.

Dynamics of serological reactions in cattle in brucellosis. Trudy
Inst.kraev.pat. AN Kazakh.SSR 3:174-184 '56. (MLR 10:2)

1. Kazakhskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy veterinarnyy institut.
(BRUCELLOSIS IN CATTLE) (COMPLEMENT FIXATION)

USMANOVA, F.I.; STUDENTSOV, K.P.

Morphological composition of the blood in healthy Ala-Tan cattle
and in those affected by brucellosis. Trudy Inst.kraev.pat. AN
Kazakh.SSR 3:185-195 '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Kazakhskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy veterinarnyy institut.
(BRUCELLOSIS IN CATTLE) (BLOOD)

SOFIYEV, B.I.; SARSENOV, U.S.; KOLOMAKIN, G.A., kandidat veterinarnykh nauk;
STUDENTSOV, K.P.; VASKOVSKAYA, L.M.

Dry brucellosis vaccine from strain no. 19. Veterinariia 33 no.10:
40-44 0 '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Nachal'nik vetupravleniya Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva
Kazakhskoy SSR (for Sofiyev).
2. Nachal'nik veterinarnogo otdela Taldy-Kurganskogo oblastnogo
upravleniya sel'skogo khozyaystva (for Sarsenov).
3. Direktor oblgvetbaklaboratorii (for Kolomakin).
4. Zaveduyushchiy brutselleznoy laboratoriyey Kazakhskogo Nauchno-
issledovatel'skogo instituta (for Studentsov).
5. Glavnyy veterinarnyy vrach Taldy-Kurganskogo rayona (for Vaskov-
skaya).
(Kazakhstan--Brucellosis in sheep--Preventive inoculation)

USSR / Microbiology. Microbes Pathogenic for Man and Animals. Bacteria. Brucelli. F-4

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., 1958, No 17, 76766.

Author : Usmanova, F. I.; ~~Studentsov, K. P.~~
Inst : Veterinary Institute, Kazakh Affiliate, All-Union
Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni I. V. Lenin.
Title : Determination of the Length of Preservation of
Active Properties of Anti-Brucellosis Serum.

Orig Pub: Tr. In-ta vet. Kazakhsk. fil. VASKHNIL, 1957, 8,
34-39.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

USSR/Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by
Bacteria and Fungi.

R-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 18, 1958, 83514

Author : Studentsov, K. P.; Usmanova, F.I.
Inst : Institute of Veterinary Medicine, Kazakh
Section of the All-Union ordena Lenin Aca-
demy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V. I.
Lenin.

Title : Treating Bovine Brucellosis by Employing Serum
Prepared According to the Method of Professor
Uvarov.

Orig Pub : Tr. In-ta vet. Kazakh. fil. VASKhNIL, 1957,
8, 40-53

Abstract : Antibrucella B serum (obtained from hyperi-
mmunized bulls) and S serum (obtained from hyperi-
mmunized sheep) prepared according to the method
of V. G. Uvarov, were used for the treatment of
cattle. As a result, a gradual decline of agglu-
Card 1/3

USSR/Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by Bacteria and Fungi. R-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 18, 1958 83514

Abstract : tination titers with a transition to negative titers was detected in 31.8 percent of the animals. The transition from positive to negative indices in cows subjected to treatment, occurred basically at the expense of positive titers (1:00 - 1:200) and not at the expense of doubtful titers, which was the case in control cows. Effects of serum therapy upon the blood picture in cattle is evidenced by the fact that erythrocytes, leukocytes, eosinophils, and neutrophils were restored to normal counts. As results of hematological and serological investigations for treated animals were compared, it was established that blood picture changes tending towards normalization may be observed in those animals which display decreased agglutination titers. Changes which take place in indicators of agglutination reactions, and changes of the blood picture

Card 2/2

USSR/Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by Bacteria and Fungi. R-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 18, 1958, 83514

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653620014-3"

Abstract : re which were observed in test animals, are results of the body's response to the administration of serum. This phenomenon is apparent as the body activates its defensive functions, which reflects favorably upon the course of infectious processes and brings about complete recovery in some of the animals.--From the author's summary.

Card 3/3

STUDENTSOV, K.P. : USMANOVA, F.I.

Analysis of the therapeutic properties of the antibrucella
serum produced by the Kazakh Scientific Research Veterinary
Institute. Trudy Inst.kraev.pat.AN Kazakh.SSR 6:130-140
'58. (MIRA 12:6)
(SERUM THERAPY) (BRUCELLOSIS)

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On N.D. Beklemishev and I.K. Karakulov's book "Brucellosis" (annotated bibliography), Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 29 no.8:133-135 Ag '58.
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