POPOV, I.; AFANAS'YEV, V.; SUKHOVA, G.

Using synthetic washing agents in laundries. Zhil.-kom.khoz. 8 no.10:2-4 '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Washing powders)

POPOV, I.P., kand.biol. nauk; AFANAS'YEV, V.L., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; SUKHOVA, G.V., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Washing synthetic fabrics in automatic laundries. Gor. khoz. Mosk. 32 no.9:19-20 S '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1.Akademiya kommunal'nogo khozyaystva imeni K.D. Pamfilova (for Afanas'yev, Sukhova).
(Synthetic fabrics) (Laundry)

POPOV, I., kand.biolog.nauk, AFANAS'YEVA, V., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik, SUKHOVA, G., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Reusing suds in laundering. Zhil.-kom. khoz. 10 no.11:12-13 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Akademiya kommunal'nogo khozyaystva (for Afanas'yeva, Sukhova).
(Laundries, Public)

SUKHOVA, G.V.; IVANOV, S.A.; ODAYSKAYA, Ye.D.

Equipment for washing work clothes and cleaning dust off them.
Adm.-byt. komb. ugol'. shakht. no.4:37-42 '61. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Akademiya kommunal'nogo khozyaystva im. K.D.Pamfilova.
(Work clothes--Cleaning) (Dust--Removal)

POPOV, I.P., kand.biolog.nauk; AFANAS'YEVA, V.L.; SUKHOVA, G.V.

The use of carboxymethylcellulose. Gor.khoz.Mosk. 36 no.12: 32-33 D '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Akademiya kommunal'nogo khozyaystva imeni K.D.Pamfilova. (Carboxymethylcellulose)

PISHCHIK, A.F.; SUKHOVA, G.V.; PISHCHIK, A.A.; FOFOV, I.F., kand. biol. nauk, red.

[Mechanical and semi-mechanical processing of laundry; textbook for laundry industry workers] Mekhanicheskaia i polumekhanicheskaia obrabotka bel'ia; posobie dlia masterov prachechnogo proizvodstva. Moskva, Stroiizdat, 1964. 80 p. (MIRA 18:5)

POPOV, I.P.; SUKHOVA, G.V.; AFANAS'YEVA, V.L.

Technology of the laundering of work clothes. Sbor. nauch. rab. AKKH no.7:92-97 '61. (MIRA 18:5)

SUKHOVA, I. A.

USSR/Medicine - Virus Diseases Mar/Apr 51

"Relation of Subacute and Chronic Poliomyelitis to Other Neurotropic Infections," Dr. I. A. Sukhova, Clinic Nervous Diseases, Azerbaydzhan Med Inst

"Nevropatol i Psikhiat" Vol XX, No 2, pp 62-66

On basis of clinical and histol data discussed in detail, concludes there is close connection between encephalites, encephalomyelites, and subacute and chronic poliomyelitis. Subacute and chronic poliomyelitis occur in connection with acute encephalitis. They are distinct forms of primary neuro-infections originating due to specific localization and specific properties of virus.

186T87

FEYZULLAYEV, A.Z.; SUKHOVA, I.A.

Clinical aspects and histopathology of acute alcoholic cerebelar ataxia. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 55 no.8:591-595'55(MLRA 8:10)

1. Kafedra nervnykh bolezney (zav.-prof. A.Z. Feyzullayev) Azerbaydzhanskogo meditsinskogo instituta, Baku.

(ATAXIA,
cerebellar alcoholic acute, clin.aspects & pathol.)
(CEREBELLUM, diseases,
ataxia, acute alcoholic, clin.aspects & pathol.)
(ALCOHOLISM, complications,
ataxia, cerebellar acute, clin.aspects & pathol.)

SUKHOVA, I.A., kand.med.nauk

Optochiasmal arachnoiditis syndrome in primary serous meningitis (MIRA 11:12)
Azerb.med.zhur. no.2:95-97 F '58

1. Iz kafedry nervnykh bolezney (zav. kafedroy - prof. A.V. Feyzullayev) Azerbaydzhanskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(MENINGITIS)

SAIAYEVA, Z.M., dotsent; SUKHOVA, I.A.

Casuistics of the localization of a bullet in the brain. (MIRA 18:12)
Azerb. med. zhur. 41 no. 11: 77-79 N '64.

IVANOVSKIY, G.; SUKHOVA, K.; AYUSHIYEV, A.

Aid technological progress with credit. Den.i kred. 18 no.7:16-28 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Predsedatel' Zaporozhskogo sovnarkhoza.
(Credit) (Technological innovations)

SUKHOVA, K.

Redistribution of amortization deductions. Den. i kred. 20 no.9:29-34 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Amortization)

SUKHOVA, K.S.

Conditions furthering the formation of low clouds in the Khabarovsk region. Trudy Dal'nevost.NIGMI no.7:46-73 '59. (MIRA 13:6)
(Khabarovsk region--Clouds)

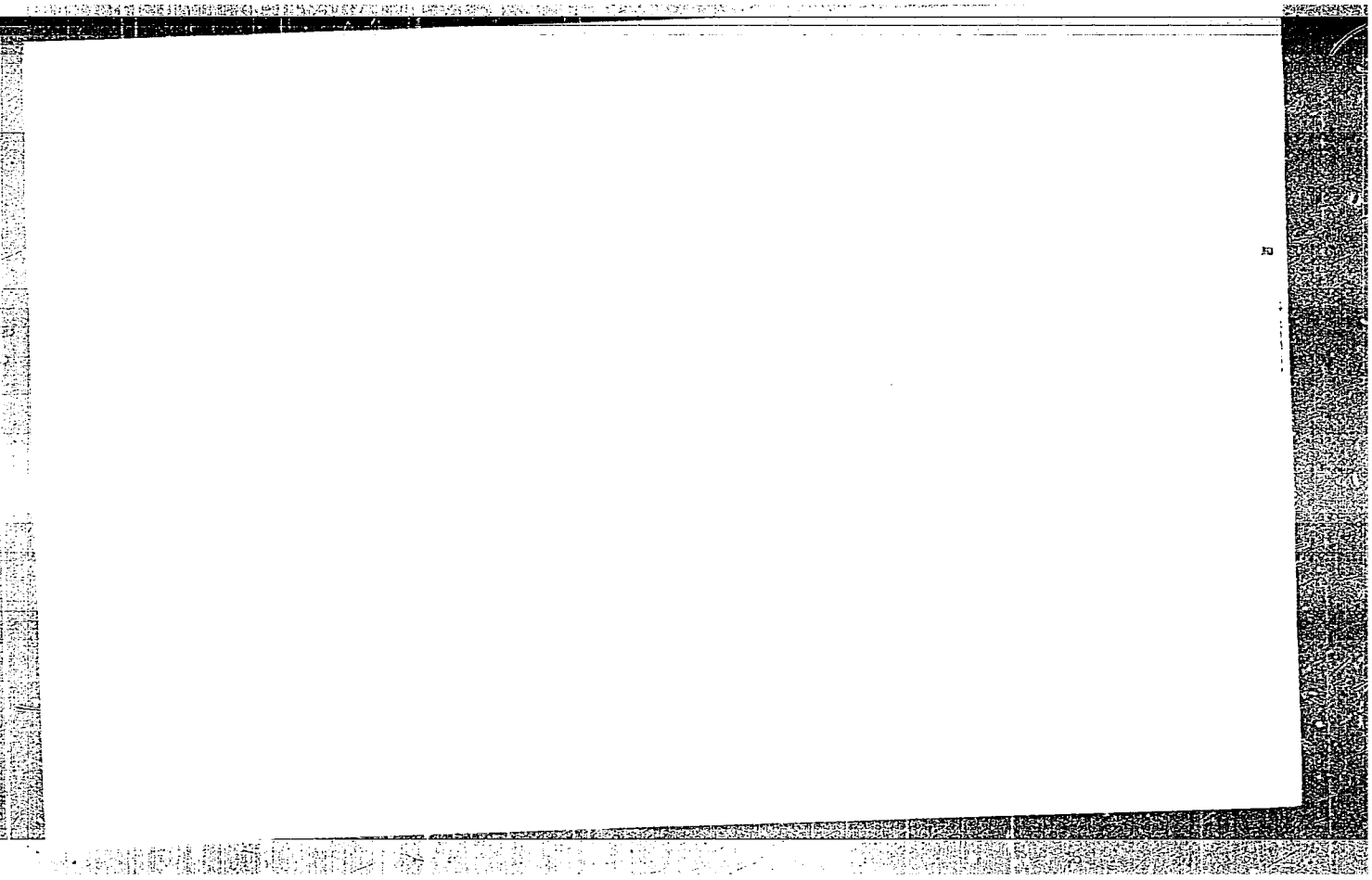
SUKHOVA, L., inzh. (Alma-Ata); SKRIPNIK, L., inzh. (Alma-Ata)

Optimum plan for the transportation of concrete. Zhel.dor.transp. 47 no.10:76-77 O '65. (MIRA 18:10)

[illegible]A, [illegible]. A.

[illegible]A, [illegible]. A.: "Investigation of the properties of mineral fiber as a substitute for organic fiber in the production of hydro-insulating and roofing materials." Min Construction [illegible] Industry USSR. All-Union Sci Res Inst of Glass (V[illegible]). Moscow, [illegible] (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences).

SO: [illegible] Letopis' No. [illegible], 1956



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653820012-3"

SOV/112-59-2-3388

21(4)

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotekhnika, 1959, Nr 2, p 166 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Rozen, O., Sukhova, L., Kheyker, D., and Favorskaya, N.

TITLE: Using Radioactive Isotopes for Quality Control of Roll-Strip Materials (Primeneniye radioaktivnykh izotopov dlya kontrolya kachestva rulonnykh materialov)

PERIODICAL: Stroit. materialy, 1958, Nr 3, pp 34-35

ABSTRACT: VNIIAsbesttsement has used methods which permit continuously controlling average weight and thickness of a moving cardboard or pergamin strip and, consequently, its density or porosity. The weight has been determined by a contactless instrument designed by A. N. Slatinskiy (its scheme is presented) which depends on absorption of beta-rays by the material; Te^{204} is used as a source, an ionization chamber as a detector. The strip thickness is determined by an inductance primary element. The strip passes between two rolls, one of which is movable; the latter is displaced by thickness

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SOV/112-59-2-3388

Using Radioactive Isotopes for Quality Control of Roll-Strip Materials

variations and moves a primary-element core; this results in an output voltage across the primary element which linearly depends on the displacement value. The contactless weight-determining instrument is calibrated by cigarette-paper standards in the range of 220-970 g/m^2. A table giving the instrument checking data and a plot of porosity against water absorption in per cent are presented. This outfit for continuous material-porosity control is being adopted at the Leningrad "Kartontol'" and Odessa Roofing-Felt Factories. Two illustrations.

M.L.G.

Card 2/2

L 15691-63 EWP(j)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD Pc-4 HM

ACCESSION NR: AR3003597 S/0081/63/000/008/0514/0514

62
61

SOURCE: RZh. Khimiya, Abs. 8M195

AUTHOR: Loginov, G. I., Sukhova, L. A., Kheyker, D. M.

TITLE: Determination of the extent of fluffiness of chrysotile asbestos by means of radioactive isotopes 15

TITED SOURCE: Tr. N.-i. in-t asbesta, slyudy*, asbesto-tsementn. izdeliy i propyektir. str-va predpriyatiy slyud. prom-sti, vy*p. 10, 1959, 85-90

TOPIC TAGS: chrysolite asbestos, surface measurement, radioactive tracer

TRANSLATION OF ABSTRACT: For the determination of the extent of fluffiness in chrysotile asbestos a method was used which was developed by the Institute of Physical Chemistry AN SSSR for the measurement of the specific surface of sand and cement. The method is based on the determination of the quantity of tagged atoms adsorbed on the surface being measured. As an adsorptive, the radioactive isotope Q sup 185 was adopted; it is relatively well adsorbed on the surface of

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ACCESSION NR: AR3003597

chrysotile asbestos, but does not enter into chemical reaction with it. Experiments showed that on the first treatment of asbestos on rollers for 15 min. some increase takes place in the specific surface, which is characterized by an increase in the adsorbed WO sub 4 sup 2- by almost 23%. Fluffing on a colander following this for a period of 1 min. additional increases the quantity of adsorbed WO sub4 sup 2- ions by 45%. Subsequent fluffing for 5 min. is characterized by an increase in the quantity of adsorbed WO sub 4 sup2- ions of 58%. The sequence of values determined in the experiments agrees with the results obtained by the authors by other methods (on the apparatus of B. V. Deryagin, by the adsorption of nitrogen, by the heat of wetting, etc.).
Ye. Shteyn

DATE ACQ: 12Jun63 SOB CODE: CH,MA ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

SUKHOVA, L.A.; PAKHOMOV, V.I.; LUKOSHKINA, L.A.; KHEYKER, D.M.

Use of tagged atoms for the investigation of the processes of waterproofing asbestos cement with sodium methyl and ethyl silicone. Trudy NIIAsbesttsementa no.10:91-102 '59. (MIRA 16:8)
(Asbestos cement) (Waterproofing)

S/081/62/000/001/029/067
B151/B101

The application of control ...

radiation was increased from 45 to 75 mcuries and the [illegible]-1 (STS-1) counters changed for [illegible]-8 (STS-8). This approximately doubled the sensitivity of the apparatus. Using a contactless weight measurer BIV (BIV), developed by TsNIKhB (in the Leningrad "Kartontol'" plant) continuous weight control of a moving strip of roofing paper was carried out with a mean error of not more than + 3%. The determination of the amount of bitumen in pergamyn was carried out using two BIV meters, one of which measured the weight of cardboard and the other the weight of the pergamyn. A system for automatic measurement of the density of the cardboard from two parameters, weight and thickness, has also been installed. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

YEGOROV, N.G.; SUKHOVA, L.A.

Determining B_2O_3 in synthetic boric mica by the neutron absorption method. Trudy NIIAsbesttsementa no.11:114-118 '61. (MIRA 16:9)

BUT, A.I., inzh.; SUKHOVA, L.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; LEVCHENKO, G.I., inzh. [deceased]

Method of electric dehydration of roofing paper. Stroi. mat. 8 no.5:20-21 My '62. (MIRA 15:7)

(Roofing)

PARCHUF, L.S.; PERVIN, V.Ye.; SUKHOVA, L.A.

Continuous measurement and control of the weight of 1 m^2 tar paper. Stroi. mat. 9 no.6:11-13 Je '63. (MIRA 17:8)

SUKHOVA, L.A.; GRISHANOVA, Ye.M.; OSIPOV, V.A.

Developing the technology of producing woodpulp for roofing paper. Trudy NIIAsbesttsementa no.17:139-147 '63.
(MIRA 17:10)

SUKHOV [SOUKHOFF] (K. S.) & SUKHOVA [SOUKHOVA] (Mme M. N.).
Interrelations between the virus of a new grain mosaic disease (zakuklivanie) and its carrier Delphax striatella Fallen.—*C.R. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S.*, N.S., xxvi, 5, pp. 479-482, 1940.

In continued studies on the 'zakooklivanie' [pupation disease: *R.A.M.*, xviii, p. 666; xix, p. 336] at Omsk [West Siberia] in 1939, the authors reared a non-infective generation of *Delphax* [*Delphacodes*] *striatella*, the vector of this virus disease [loc. cit.] on healthy oats grown in isolation. The oat plants remained healthy in spite of the large numbers of these 'sterile' insects, thus showing that the pupation disease is not due to a toxic effect produced by the insect. The infectivity of the pupation disease was proved when larvae of some of these insects were placed on diseased oats and after varying periods transferred to healthy plants, with the result that from 7·6 to 70 (average 32·2) per cent. of the larvae were found to have become infected.

The incubation period in the insect varied widely, averaging from 12 to 16 days, but it was never less than six. Owing to the length of the incubation period, the larvae in their various instars showed a different rate of infection, which was practically nil in the first, but increased with each subsequent instar and reached its maximum in the imago. The rate of infection, however, never exceeded 37 per cent. either under laboratory or field conditions. The larvae were most liable to become infected in their early (first and second) instars, while in the fifth

instar or the imago stage the insects were practically immune. This may furnish an explanation of the fact that in oat fields completely infected by the disease, the number of infective insects diminishes gradually, dropping from 30 to 4·7 per cent. by the end of June. But even in their earlier instars the larvae did not easily become infected; none showed traces of infection after one hour's feeding on diseased oats and only an insignificant percentage after six hours, the highest percentage being reached after two to three days. On the other hand, the infection is easily transmitted by infected insects to healthy plants, in some cases in five or ten minutes. The virus does not multiply in the insects, and in time they lose their infective capacity. That the virus is not transmitted to the next generation was proved by an experiment in which the eggs of ten infected females were transferred to healthy oat plants, more than a hundred larvae being obtained from them; none of these larvae carried the infection.

The ratio of infected insects varied with different fields and different crops in direct proportion to the amount of infection in a given field and crop. Thus, in a field of early oats infected to the extent of 100 per cent., the ratio was between 30 and 37 per cent.; on late oats infected to the extent of 25 per cent., it was 8·5 per cent.; while it was only 4 per cent. on rye, which is generally far less susceptible to infection. When 108 larvae, collected from dry oat stubble on a fallow land devoid of any vegetation just as they were emerging from their winter anabiosis, were transferred to healthy oats growing in isolation, 20·3 per cent. of the larvae were found to be infected. This is taken to indicate that the virus overwinters largely in the body of the insect. Later on, another possibility of overwintering was found in the perennial grasses, such as *Agropyron repens* and *Bromus inermis*, which were, however, infected only to the extent of less than 0·01 per cent. and therefore could not constitute a significant mode of overwintering. The virus was furthermore discovered in the annual weeds *Setaria viridis* and *Panicum* [*Echinochloa*] *crus-galli*, the former representing a serious source of infection because very susceptible to the disease and very attractive to the vector. In experiments with rice, 15 per cent. of the material was successfully infected, while attempts to infect soy-bean failed. The penetration of the virus into the tissues of the oat plant was found to proceed at a rate of 7 cm. per hour.

SUKHOVA, I. N.

SUKHOVA, I. N. and SHIFOVA, A. A. "The products of the wood-chemical industry in the struggle against mosquitoes", In the collection: Voprosy krayevoy, osobo opasn i eksperim. parazitologii, Vol. IV, Moscow, 1949, p. 178-84.

SO: U-4393, 15 August 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey', No. 22, 1949).

SUKHOVA, [illegible]

SUKHOVA, [illegible], [illegible], A. A., and [illegible] A, Z. [illegible] "The possibility of using cheap products of the coke chemical industry in the struggle against mosquitoes", In the collection: Voprosy kraevoy, obshchey i eksperim. parazitologii, Vol. [illegible], Moscow, 1949, p. 181-[illegible], - Bibliog: 10 items.

SO: U-4393, 19 August 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey', No. 22, 1949).

SUKHOVA, N. N.

PETRISHCHEVA, P. A., SUKHOVA, N.N., and POPOVA, N. D. "The use of pyrethrum preparations in the struggle against pediculosis", In the collection: Voprosy krayevoy, obshchey i eksperim. parazitologii, Vol. IV, Moscow, 1949, p. 211-17.

SO: U-4393, 19 August 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey', No. 22, 1949).

SUMKOVA, L. B.

Cyclorrhaphous flies; flies living in places inhabited by man. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii med. nauk SSSR, 1951. 59 p. (V pomoshch' meditsinskim rabotnikam na velikikh stroikakh kommunizma, vyp. 3)

1. Flies.

SUKHOVA, M.N.

Data on the epidemiologic significance of coprobionic exophylic species of synanthropic flies. Zool. zhurnal 30 no.2:188-190 Mar-Apr 51.
(CIML 20:8)

1. Department of Parasitology and Medical Zoology (Head--Academician Ye.N. Pavlovskiy) of the Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology imeni Academician Gamaleya (Director--V.D. Timakov, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR) of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR.

SUKHOVA, N. N., DYKHNO, N. A.

Flies as Carriers of Contagion

Control of flies in prevention of gastrointestinal diseases. Gig i san. No. 5, 1952.

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

SUKHOVA, M.N.

Significance of Musca sorbens Wied. in epidemiology of acute epidemic conjunctivitis in western Turkmenia. Gig. sanit., Moskva no.7:40-42 July 1953. (CLML 25:1)

1. Of the Institute of General and Communal Hygiene of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR.

SUKHOVA, M.N., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk.

A dangerous companion. Zdorov'e 1 no.6:25-26 Je. '55. (MLRA 9:5)

(FLIES, AS CARRIERS OF DISEASE)

GOL'DENBERG, A.Z., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; SUKHOVA, M.N., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk

Prevention of acute epidemic conjunctivitis. Sov.med. no.3:65-68 Mr '55. (MLRA 8:5)

1. Iz Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta glaznykh bolezney imeni Gel'mgol'tsa (dir. -chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR prof. V.N.Arkhangel'skiy) i iz Instituta obshchey i kommunal'noy gigiyeny Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (dir. -deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR prof. A.N.Sysin).
(CONJUNCTIVITIS, prev. and control)

SUKHOVA, M. N.

AID P - 2484

Subject : USSR/Medicine

Card 1/1 Pub. 37 - 13/19

Authors : Sukhova, M. N., Pastukhov, Ya. F., Gladkikh, A. N., Smetleva, A. G.

Title : Organization of outdoor cesspools to prevent the procreation of flies

Periodical : Gig. i san., 7, 48-50, Jl 1955

Abstract : Discusses the efficient arrangement of cesspools in localities without sewage system and the preventive measures against blue flies (Calliphora uralensis Vill.) which develop in moderate climatic zones. Diagrs., 5 refs. (1937-1953)

Institution: Institute of General and Municipal Hygiene Acad. of Med. Sci., USSR; Medical and Epidemiological Station, Kalinin District, Moscow; 3rd Disinfection Division, Moscow City Disinfection Station; Central Control and Research Laboratory, Moscow City Disinfection Station.

Submitted : Aug. 3, 1954

[illegible]. [illegible] N. Doc Biol Sci -- (diss) " ~~FRUIT~~ [illegible] of ~~different~~ landscape zones of the [illegible] ([illegible]ecology, epidemiology, significance, methods of control)" Mos, 1957. [illegible] pp [illegible] cm. (Acad Med Sci USSR), [illegible] copies

([illegible], [illegible]-57, [illegible])

16

LEVKOVICH, Ye.N.; SUKHOVA, M.N.

Duration of the retention and excretion of the poliomyelitis virus by synantrophic flies and its relation to the dissemination and prevention of poliomyelitis [with summary in English]. Med.paraz. i paraz.bol. 26 no.3:343-347 My-Je '57. (MIRA 10:11)

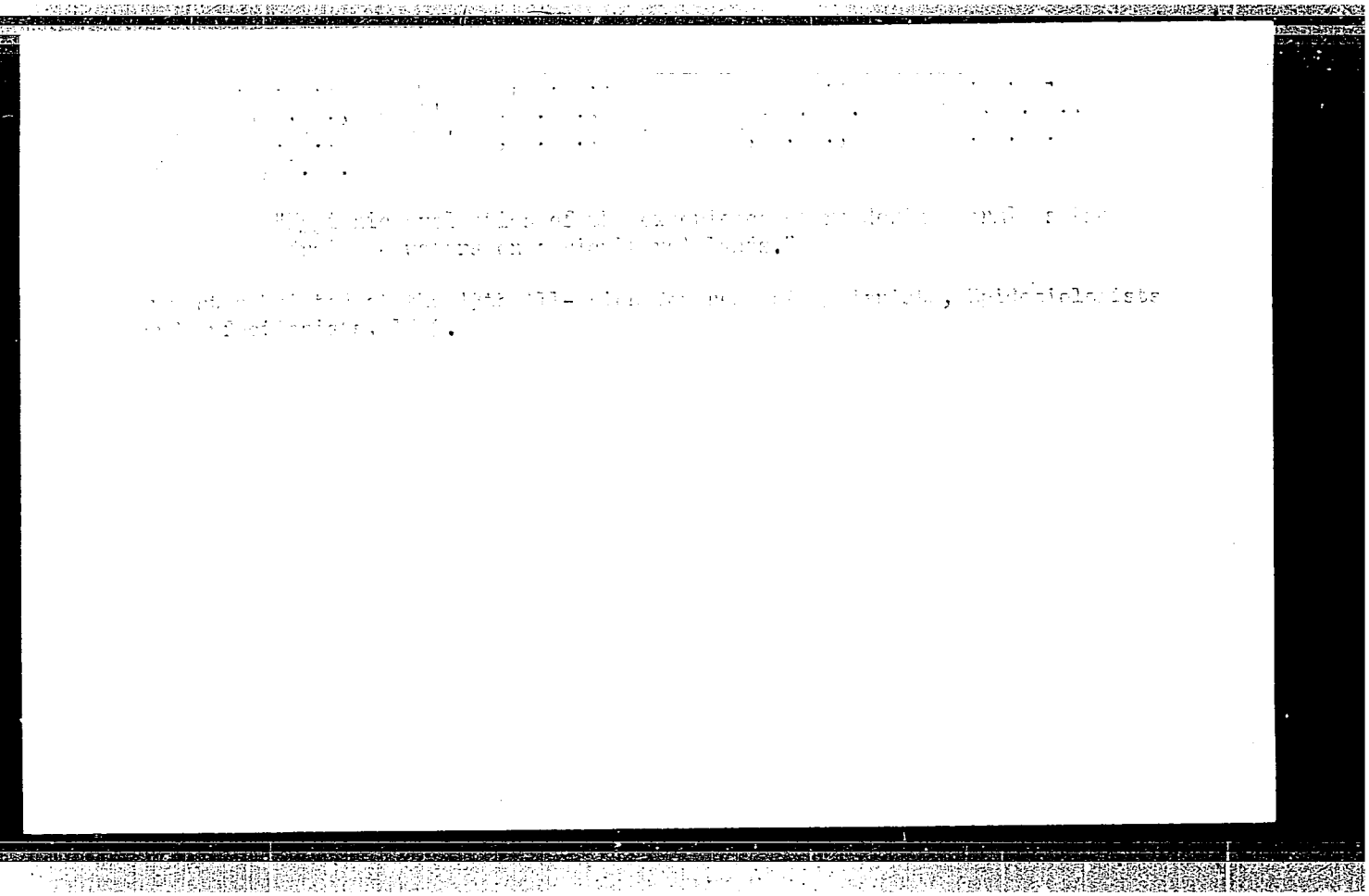
1. Iz Instituta virusologii imeni D.I.Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR (dir. instituta - prof. P.N.Kosyakov) i Instituta obshchey i kommunal'noy gigiyeny AMN SSSR (dir. instituta - prof. A.N.Sysin).

(POLIOMYELITIS, transmission,
by flies (Rus))
(FLIES,
polio. transm. (Rus))

[illegible]WA, [illegible], [illegible]NAZAROV, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], V. N., VASIL'EVA, [illegible], G., NIKOLAYEVA, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible]SKAYA, N. I.

"Basic hygienic premises in the field of legislature on the sanitary protection of the soil of populated places."

report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygenists, Epidemiologists and Infectionists, 1959.



17(12)

SOV/16-59-6-14/46

AUTHORS: Sukhova, M.N., Shnayder, Ye.V., Yerofeyeva, T.V., Zlatkovskaya, Ye.V. and Kuklina, N.P.

TITLE: A Comparative Evaluation of the Efficacy of Measures to Combat Synanthropic Flies Using DDT, BCH and Chlorophos, and the Further Prospects in Destroying These Insects

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, 1959, Nr 6, pp 66-73 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Because of the disappointing effects of DDT and BCH in combatting flies in areas where these drugs have been used for a number of years, many authors maintain that the flies have developed a resistance to these agents (Derbenova-Ukhova, Morozova). Further, V.I. Vashkov, Pogodina and N.A. Sazonova maintain that the insecticidal properties of DDT and BCH vary with the climatic factors, the physical and chemical properties of the surface under treatment and the physiological condition of the insects. The present work gives the results of fly-clearance work carried out in different districts of Minsk by the Minskaya gorodskaya dezinfektsionnaya stantsiya (Minsk City Disinfection Station) using DDT, BCH and chlorophos. It was found that the combined use of one drug from

Card 1/2

SUKHOVA, M.N.; ZAIROV, K.S.; GVOZDEVA, I.V.; ANDREYEVA, A.I.; NURULLAYEV, D.Kh.; TALIPOV, M.Z.; MOSUNOV, V.B.; STOROZHEVA, Ye.M.; SAMSONOVA, A.M.; SHAMIRZAYEV, N.Yu.; AKMURZAYEV, T.A.

Fly control and its organization in Uzbekistan. Med.zhur.Uzb. no.3:3-14 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo dezinfektsionnogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (dir. - prof. V.I.Vashkov) i sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy organizatsii Uzbekistana (glavnyy gosudarstvennyy sanitarnyy inspektor-kand.med.nauk K.S.Zairov).
(UZBEKISTAN--FLIES--EXTERMINATION)

SUKHOVA, M.N.; YEROFEYEVA, T.V.; GVOZDEVA, I.V.; NIKIFOROVA, N.F.; DOTSENKO, T.K.; DEM'YANCHENKO, R.P.; BIRALO, T.I.; SERAFIMOVA, A.M.; MOSUNOV, V.B.; SAMSONOVA, A.M.; STOROZHEVA, Ya.M.; SURCHAKOV, A.V.

Methods of applying insecticides to control synanthropic flies. Zhur.mikrobiol., epid.i immun. 33 no.8:15-19 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo dezinfektsionnogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Mytishchinskoy gorodskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii, Kuybyshevskogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii, Minskoy gorodskoy dezinfektsionnoy stantsii, Brestskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii, Tashkentskoy gorodskoy dezinfektsionnoy stantsii i Tashkentskoy gorodskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii.

(INSECTICIDES) (FLIES--EXTERMINATION)

SUKHOVA, M.N.

Control measures against musca sorbens in the prevention of acute epidemic conjunctivitis. J. hyg. epidem. 7 no.1:82-89 '63.

1. Central Disinfection Research Institute of the Ministry of Health of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.
(CONJUNCTIVITIS) (INSECT VECTORS) (HOUSEFLIES)
(INSECT CONTROL) (HAEMOPHILUS)

MOSUNOV, V.B.; NESELOVSKAYA, V.K.; GOL'DINA, G.S.; SERAFIMOVA, A.M.; BIRALO, T.I.; VASILENKO, L.N.; SUKHOVA, M.N.; GROVZDEVA, I.V.; MISHIK, Yu.N.; TETEROVSKAYA, T.O.; BOLOTOVA, T.A.; KHOLODOVA, G.K.; STOROZHEVA, Ye.M.; SAMSONOVA, A.M.

Sensitivity to chlorophos, trichlorometaphos, DDT, hexachlorocyclohexane and polychloropinene in housefly populations following the use of these insecticides for several years. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 42 no.8:7-14 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy dezinfektsionnyy institut, Moskva, Mytishchinskaya i Tashkentskaya gorodskiye sanitarno-epidemiologicheskiye stantsii, Tashkentskaya i Minskaya gorodskiye dezinfektsionnyye stantsii i Brestskaya gorodskaya i Brestskaya oblastnaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskiye stantsii.

VASHKOV, V.I., doktor med. nauk prof.; SUKHOVA, M.N., doktor biol. nauk; KERBABAYEV, E.B., kand. med. nauk; SHNAYDER, Ye.V., kand. med. nauk; DREMOVA, V.P., kand. biol. nauk, retsenzent; VOLKOVA, A.P., kand. biol. nauk, retsenzent; BRIKMAN, L.I., kand. biol. nauk, retsenzent; VOLKOV, Yu.P., kand. khim. nauk, retsenzent; BESSONOVA, I.V., biolog, retsenzent; ZUBOVA, G.M., biolog, retsenzent; KARON, I.I., red.

[Insecticides and their use in medical practice] Insektitsidy i ikh primenenie v meditsinskoi praktike. Moskva, Meditsina, 1965. 523 p. (MIRA 18:12)

L 23405-66 EWT(1)/T RO/JK

ACC NR: AP6014013 SOURCE CODE: UR/0016/65/000/008/0007/0014

AUTHOR: Sukhova, M. N.; Gvozdeva, I. V.; Misnik, Yu. N.; Teterovskaya, T. O.; Bolotova, T. A.; Kholodova, G. K.; Samsonova, A. M.; Gol'dina, G. S.--Goldina, G. S.; Storozheva, Ye. M.--Storozheva, E. M.; Mosunov, V. B.; Naselovskaya, V. K.; Serafimova, A. M.; Biralo, T. I.; Vasilenko, L. N.

ORG: Central Scientific Research Disinfection Institute, Moscow (Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy dezinfektsionnyy institut); Mytishchi City Sanitary Epidemiological Station, Mytishchi (Mytishchitsskaya gorodskaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya); Tashkent City Sanitary Epidemiological Station, Tashkent (Tashkentskaya gorodskaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya); Tashkent City Disinfection Station, Tashkent (Tashkentskaya gorodskaya dezinfektsionnaya stantsiya); Minsk City Disinfection Station, Minsk (Minskaya gorodskaya dezinfektsionnaya stantsiya); Brest City Sanitary Epidemiological Station, Brest (Brestskaya gorodskaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya); Brest Oblast Sanitary Epidemiological Station (Brestskaya oblastnaya sanitarno-epidemiologichoskaya stantsiya)

TITLE: Sensitivity of the house fly population to chlorophos, trichlorometaphos-3, DDT, hexachlorocyclohexane, and polychloropinene after many years of application of these insecticides

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 8, 1965, 7-14

TOPIC TAGS: entomology, insecticide, organic phosphorus compound, chlorinated organic compound

UDC: 614.57:615.777/779]:[576.895.772.095.18

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L 23405-66

ACC NR: AP6014013

ABSTRACT: The sensitivity of flies to insecticides was studied in a number of cities. Tests were carried out on female flies by applying an acetone solution of the insecticide to the back and determining the LD_{50}. At Minsk and Brest, where sprinkling of walls with a 2-3% aqueous solution of chlorophos was applied for 7 and 6 years, respectively, increased tolerance of flies to this insecticide was observed. At Mytishchi, where chlorophos baits were used, particularly in the form of mixtures containing ammonium carbonate, the sensitivity of flies to this insecticide remained undiminished. No increase in the tolerance of southern house flies (Musca domestica vicina Macq.) to chlorophos after application of this insecticide in Tashkent for 4-5 years was observed. Use of trichlorometaphos as a larvicide reduced the sensitivity of flies to this insecticide to a small extent in Mytishchi, Minsk, and Brest, but not to a degree which could be regarded as an increase in tolerance (defined as a decrease of sensitivity by a factor of 2-4). The sensitivity of flies to trichlorophos was unaffected after use of this insecticide in Tashkent. Flies at Minsk and Brest which had developed a tolerance to chlorophos also showed an increased resistance to DDT and hexachlorocyclohexane (this increase in resistance also developed to a minor extent at Mytishchi). However, the increase in the resistance to hexachlorocyclohexane was presumably not related to the use of organophosphorus compounds, but due to the application of polychloropinene in these localities. Existence of a relation between increased resistance to DDT and tolerance to chlorophos was more likely. Southern flies in Tashkent, which retained sensitivity to chlorophos to the full extent, did not exhibit an increase in the resistance to DDT. After a

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L 23405-66
ACC NR: AP6014013

6 to 7 year discontinuance of the use of chlorinated hydrocarbons in Tashkent, a moderate tolerance to DDT that was on the initial level remained. while the resistance to hexachlorocychlohexane decreased by a factor of three. The most expedient methods for the extermination of flies are used of chlorophos - ammonium carbonate baits to exterminate imago and application of larvicides, specifically those containing trichlorometaphos - 3 in optimum doses, so that development of tolerance will be prevented. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 2 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06, 07 / SUBM DATE: 24Sep65 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 004

Card 3/3

1. SUKHOVA, M. V.

2. USSR (600)

4. Milking

7. My work in milking mares, Konevodstvo 23 No. 3, 1953.

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

SUKHOVA, N.

"My personal plan for the seven-year plan." Sov.profsoiuzy 7 no.10:9-10 My '59. (MIRA 12:9)
(Labor productivity)

67697

18.7530 SOV/126-8-4-21/22

AUTHORS: Arkharov, V.I., Blankova, Ye.B., Sukhova, N.A., and Entelis, R.A.

TITLE: Investigation of Reaction Diffusion in Binary Systems of the Type "Metal-Gas". III

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 1959, Vol 8, Nr 4, pp 636-638 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Arkharov and Blankova have previously (Ref 1) postulated a correlation between an increase in the relative role of homopolar bonding in diffusion-reaction products and the increase in the relative role of the metalloid in the diffusion process. To check this they have now studied the mechanism of diffusion in the systems: Fe-P, Co-P, Zr-S, Zr-Se, Zr-Te, Nb-S, Nb-Se and Nb-Te. These are particularly suited, as the authors explain, to studies of the postulated correlation. The results are tabulated, showing for each system the temperature range, the number of macroscopic layers, number of metallographically distinct layers, phase composition of the scale, whether there is texture in the scale layers and the macroscopic characteristics of reaction diffusion. Much of the information on scale

Card 1/2

SUKHOVA, N.A., inzh.; BIDERMAN, V.L., doktor tekhn.nauk

Designing rubber compression shock absorbers. Rasch.na prochn. no.8:200-211 '62. (MIRA 15:3)

(Shock absorbers)

BIDERMAN, V.L. (Moskva); SUKHOVA, N.A. (Moskva)

Approximate fulfillment of noncompressibility conditions in the solutions of problems in case of large deformations. Izv. AN SSSR. Mekh. i mashinostr. no.6:167-168 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

BIDERMAN, V.L., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; SUKHOVA, N.A., inzh.

Designing rubber compression absorbers under large deformations. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; mashinostr. no.10:36-37 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Moskovskoye vysshaye tekhnicheskoye uchilishche imeni Baumana.

L 40246-66 SOURCE CODE: UR/0145/65/000/012/0024/0026

ACC NR: AP6019893 (A)

AUTHOR: Sukhova, N. A. (Candidate of technical sciences, Docent); Likharev, K. K. (Candidate of technical sciences)

ORG: None

TITLE: A unit for testing dislocation of compressed rubber dampers

SOURCE: IVUZ. Mashinostroyeniye, no. 12, 1965, 24-26

TOPIC TAGS: shock absorber, test facility, strain gage, static load test

ABSTRACT: The authors describe a unit for testing the dislocation of cylindrical and rectangular parallelepiped compressed rubber dampers. The unit is designed to load the dampers evenly at a given rate of compression for dislocation. The unit consists of a steel sleeve with cross-shaped cuts and a stress attachment. Two identical dampers are placed between two plates and set in the sleeve. The dampers are already under compression from a special clamp equipped with an attachment for eliminating misalignment. This clamp is removed after the dampers are placed in the sleeve. The machine transmits force through compression plates to the damper. Additional force can be applied on the dampers from the bottom by a cross member. This cross member is centered with respect to the sleeve by guides. Various plate thicknesses are used to

UDC: 62-567+620.1

Card 1/2

SUKHOVA, N.G.

Middendorf's Siberian expedition. Vest. LGU 16 no. 6:144-151 '61.
(MIRA 14:4)
(Siberia--Expeditions, Scientific)

SUKHOVA, Natal'ya Georgiyevna; OBRUCHEV, S.V., otv. red.

[Physicogeographical studies of Eastern Siberia in the 19th century] Fiziko-geograficheskie issledovaniia Vostochnoi Sibiri v XIX veke. Moskva, Nauka, 1964. 190 p. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Obruchev).

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION 1049

Kabardino-Balkar A.S.S.R. Statisticheskoye upravleniye

Narodnoye khozyaystvo Kabardino-Balkarskoy ASSR; statisticheskiy sbornik. (National Economy of the Kabardino-Balkar A.S.S.R.; Collection of Statistics) Nalchik, Kabardino-Balkarskoye knizhnoye izd-vo, 1957. 112 p. 1,000 copies printed.

Additional Sponsoring Agency: U.S.S.R. Tsentral'noye statisticheskoye upravleniye

Compilers: Leshchenko, Ye.V., Zakharov, G. V., Akimova, A.G., Mol'kov, I.P., Zhiveynova, L.F., Sukhova, N.N., and Agaronyan, P.K.; Chief Ed.: Zimovnov, L.I., Chief, Kabardino-Balkar S.S.R. Statistical Administration; Ed.: Sukhova, N.N.; Tech. Ed.: Tkhakakhov, B. Zh.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for economists and economic statisticians.

COVERAGE: This is a statistical compilation containing the conventional statistical data on the development of the national economy within the present-day limits of this Republic. Recent statistical data are contrasted with those for 1940, and in some cases also with those for 1923 and 1913. In many

Card 1/3

Country : USSR
Category : Microbiology. Antibiosis and Symbiosis. Antibiotics.

Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 23, 1958, No 103703

Author : Sukhova N.G., Vitgeft A. Ye.
Institut. : Tomsk Scientific Research Institute of Vaccines and Sera
Title : Antimicrobial Properties of Resins of Certain Plants

Orig Pub. : Tr. Tomskogo n.-i. in-ta vaktsin i syvorotok, 1955, 6, 239-241
Abstract : No abstract.

Card: 1/1

-25

SUKHOVA, N.C.

Obtaining a hemolytic serum by prolonged hyperimmunization of rabbits. Trudy Tom NIIVS 12:270-274 '60 (MIRA 16:11)

1. Tomskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vaktsin i syvorotok i Novosibirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy sanitarnyy institut.

SUKHOVA, N.O.

Immune reactivity of rabbit producers of hemolysin in repeated immunization. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. 32 no.1:133-136 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Iz Novosibirskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo sanitarnogo instituta.
(HEMOLYSIS) (VACCINATION)

SUKHOVA, N.O.; Prinimala uchastiye: ANDREYEVA, T.P.

Change in complement titer during its storage. Trudy TomNIIVS 11:166-167 '60. (MIRA 16:2)
(COMPLEMENTS (IMMUNITY))

KLYACHKO, Yu.A.; IZMANOVA, T.A.; BUYANOV, N.V.; TULEPOVA, I.V.; SUKHOVA, N.P.

Spectrochemical method of analyzing nonmetallic inclusions in steel. Sbor. trud. TSNIICHM no.24:82-86 '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Steel--Inclusions) (Nonmetallic materials--Spectra)

FEDOROV, A.A.; BUYANOV, N.V.; LINKOVA, F.V.; SUKHOVA, N.P.

Spectrochemical determination of hafnium (0.5 - 90 percent) in zirconium-hafnium and zirconium-titanium-hafnium alloys. Sbor. trud. TSNIICHM no.24:183-190 '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Zirconium-hafnium alloys--Spectra) (Hafnium--Spectra)

BUYANOV, N.V.; IVANOVA, L.A.; SUKHOVA, N.P.; TIMOSHENKO, N.N.

Spectrum analysis of open-hearth slags on a DFS-10 quantometer.
Sbor.trud. TSNIICHM no.31:19-28 '63. (MIRA 16:7)
(Slag--Spectra)

BUYANOV, N.V., IVANOVA, L.A.; SUKHOVA, N.P.

Spectrum analysis of heat-resistant alloys on a DFS-10 quantometer.
Sbor.trud. TSNIICHM no.31:29-33 '63. (MIRA 16:7)
(Heat-resistant alloys--Spectra)

3

[illegible] Beyanov, N. V. [illegible] Linnova, F. [illegible] Sukhova, N.P.

[illegible] spectrochemical determination of [illegible] in zirconium-hafnium and zirconium-[illegible] alloys

[illegible] materialov (Spectral and [illegible] Metallurgiya,

1964, 17-18

TOPIC TAGS: [illegible] alloy, spectroscopy, hafnium determination, hafnium alloy, zirconium alloy

[illegible] method used for the determination of hafnium in Zr-[illegible] the alloy sample was [illegible]

[illegible] 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4042063

[illegible] condenser and a

[illegible] Tsentral nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii im [illegible] Metallurgy)

SUBMITTED: 12Feb64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM, IC

NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

SUKHOVA, N.S.

Shortcomings of the KV-12 apparatus. Avtom., telem. i sviaz' 8 no.8:41 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Starshiy inzh. linoyno-apparatnogo zala Krasnoyarskoy distantsii Vostochno-Sibirskoy dorogi.

[illegible], I.A.; [illegible], N.V.; [illegible]

Thermal stability of the sulfur-organic components of certain oils. Neftepr. i transkhim., no.3:12-19 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Kuybyshevskiy neftepererabatyvayushchiy zavod.

L 22676-66 EWT(d)/EWT(l)/EPF(n)-2 IJP(c) WW
ACC NR: AP6006137 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0114/65/000/010/0019/0021

AUTHORS: Osherov, S. Ya. (Candidate of technical sciences); Petukhov, V. G. (Engineer); Sukhova, N. V. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Computing the temperature of the rim of a cooling blade with consideration of a variable value of the coefficient of thermal conductivity

SOURCE: Energomashinostroyeniye, no. 10, 1965, 19-21

TOPIC TAGS: heat transfer, thermal conductivity, metal forming, cooling, cooling rate

ABSTRACT: An approximate method of calculating temperature and its gradients at the rims of cooling blades is presented. The method takes into account the variation of the coefficient of thermal conductivity of the material with temperature and the variation of heat transfer coefficients between the rim and the cooling gas. In cross section, the rim is represented as a series of rectangular sections with metal contacts between them (see Fig. 1). The change in heat quantity between x and x + dx is expressed as $\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(\lambda F_x \frac{\partial t}{\partial x}\right) dx,$

Card 1/3 UDC: 621.438:536.24.001.24

L 22676-66
ACC NR: AP6006137

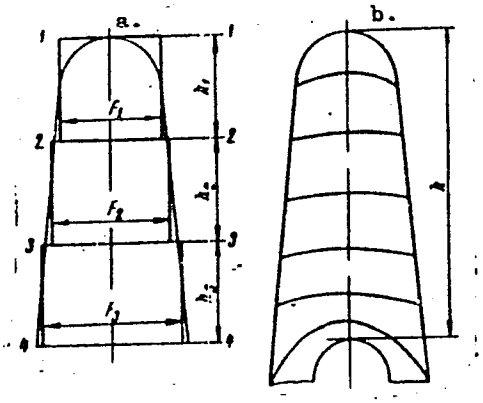

Fig. 1. Blade edge

where x is the distance from the base of a rectangle, F_x is the rim section at x, λ is the coefficient of thermal conductivity of the material of a given rectangle, and t is the flow temperature. Heat transfer with the ambient gas is related to this heat quantity according to the equality

$$\alpha dS(t_g - t),$$

where α is the heat transfer coefficient from the gas to the wall, dS is an element of the wall surface, and t_g is the gas temperature. The problem in

Card 2/3

L 22676-66
ACC NR: AP6006137

one-dimensional form may be reduced to the equation

$$t_s - t = C_1 e^{\beta x} + C_2 e^{-\beta x},$$

where $2x/\lambda F_z = \beta^2$. Boundary conditions are developed in accordance with the trapezoidal configuration of the cooling device. The system is solved and the variation of temperature is plotted against variation of heat transfer coefficient and other variables. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 6 equations.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 004

Card 3/3

SUKHOVA, T.A., assistent

Methods for testing nonwoven fabrics. Tekst. prom. 23 no.9: 10-15 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Kafedra tekstil'nogo materialovedeniya Moskovskogo tekstil'nogo instituta.

(Nonwoven fabrics—Testing)

SAVINKOVA, Ye.I.; SUKHOVA, T.F.; DEGTYAREVA, T.A.; OREKHOVA, A.I.

Hydrolysis of carnallite in the course of its preliminary dewatering. Zhur.prikl.khim. 34 no.11:2555-2558 N '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Carnallite)

SAVINKOVA, Ye.I.; SUKHOVA, T.F.

Action of moist gas on hydrolyzed carnallite. Zhur.prikl.khim. 37 no.1:197-199 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

DURNOV, L.A., kand. med. nauk; SAMORYADOVA, L.S.; SUKHOVA, V.N.

Excision of a hepatic lobe for cancer in an 11-month-old infant. Vest. khir. 93 no.8:91-92 Ag '64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Iz onkologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - kand. med. nauk L.A. Durnov) i patologoanatomicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - kand. med. nauk V.M.Afanas'yeva) 1-y Moskovskoy detskoy gorodskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach - zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR N.S.Bonova).

SUKHOVA, V.P.

RADUSHKEVICH, L.V.

24(6) 13 PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1408

Soveshchaniye po metodam issledovaniya struktury vysokodispersnykh i poristykh tel. 2d, Leningrad, 1956.

Metody issledovaniya struktury vysokodispersnykh i poristykh tel; trudy vtorogo soveshchaniya (Methods of Investigating the Structure of Highly Disperse and Porous Bodies; Transactions of the Second Conference) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958. 294 p. 2,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agencies: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut fizicheskoy khimii and Institut khimii silikatov.

Resp. Ed.: Dubinin, M.M., Academician; Ed. of Publishing House: Razumova, L.L.; Tech. Ed.: Markovich, S.M.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for scientists, teachers and advanced students interested in the structural analysis of highly disperse and porous bodies.

COVERAGE: This collection contains reports by members of various Soviet institutions of higher education: Institute of Physical Chemistry, AS UkrSSR; Institute of Chemistry, AS Georgian SSR; Far Eastern Branch, AS USSR; Georgian Scientific Research Institute for Petroleum; State Optical Institute; Leningrad Technological Institute; Moscow and Leningrad State Universities; Far Eastern Polytechnic Institute; "Agrophysical" Institute, and others. Introductory remarks were made by Professor N.A. Toropov, Director of the Institute of Silicate Chemistry. Apart from reports under the four subject divisions (see Table of Contents), the collection includes discussions, considerations and proposals adopted at the close of the conference.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

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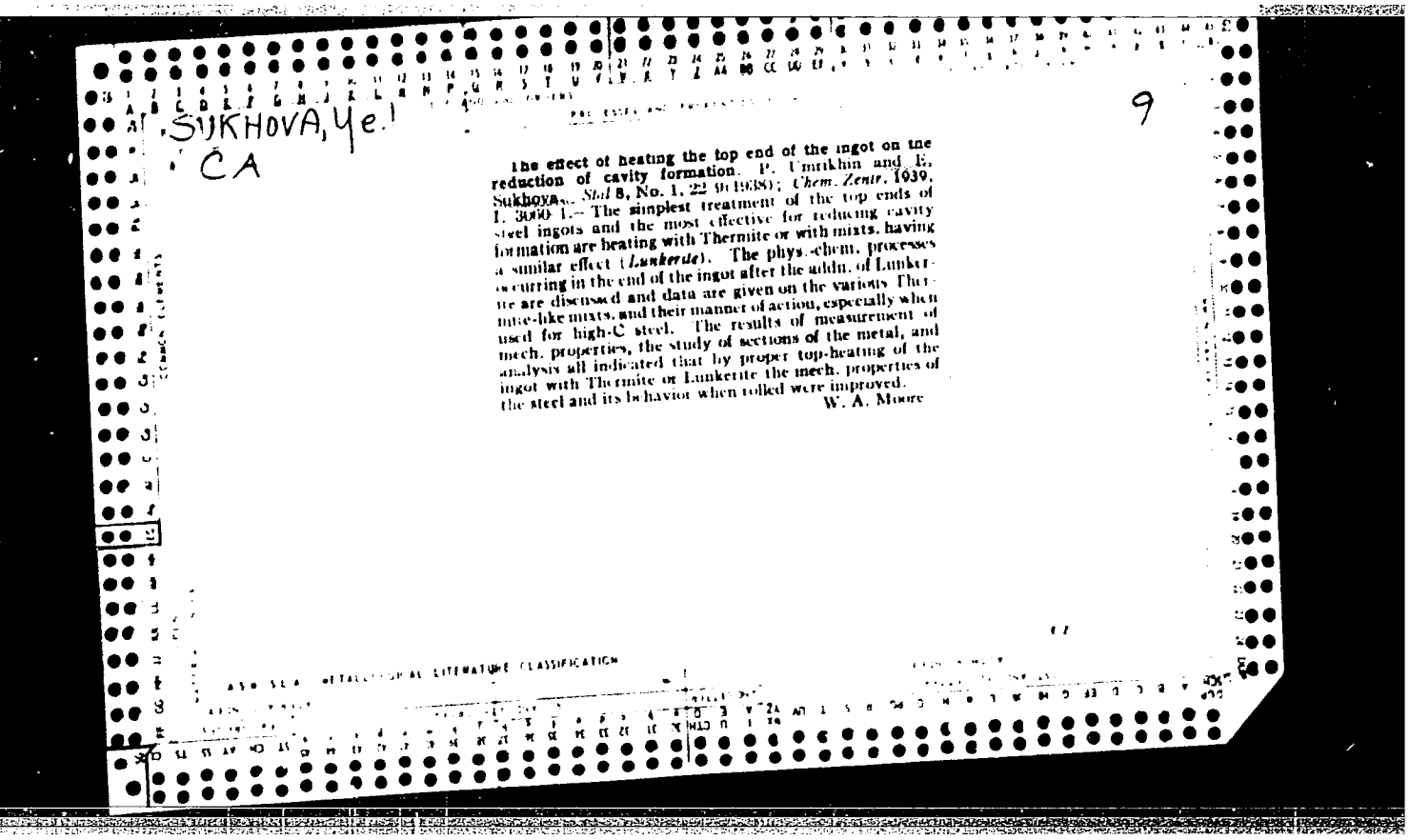

SUKHOVA, Ye.I.

CA

9

The effect of heating the top end of the ingot on the reduction of cavity formation. P. Umrikhin and E. Sukhova. *Stal* 8, No. 1, 22-9 (1938); *Chem. Zentr.* 1939, I, 3000 1.—The simplest treatment of the top ends of steel ingots and the most effective for reducing cavity formation are heating with Thermite or with mixts. having a similar effect (*Lunkerite*). The phys.-chem. processes occurring in the end of the ingot after the addn. of Lunkerite are discussed and data are given on the various Thermite-like mixts. and their manner of action, especially when used for high-C steel. The results of measurement of mech. properties, the study of sections of the metal, and analysis all indicated that by proper top-heating of the ingot with Thermite or Lunkerite the mech. properties of the steel and its behavior when rolled were improved.

W. A. Moore

SUKHOVA, Ye. I.

Dissertation: "Development of a Rapid Method of Controlling the Basicity of Open Hearth Slag During Smelting." Cand Tech Sci, Sci Inst of the Ministry of Defense Industry, Leningrad 1953

W-30928

SO: Referativnyy Zhurnal, No. 5, Dec. 1953, Moscow, AN USSR (XXXXXX)

NADEZHIN, A.A.; IVANOVA, L.P.; GAVRILINA, L.S.; SUKHOVA, Ye.I., otv. red.; BOYARIN, B.Ya., red.; MANASOV, B.Ya., red.; SLEMZIN, A.A., red.

[The economy of Moscow Province; statistical abstract] Narodnoe khoziaistvo Moskovskoi oblasti; statisticheskii sbornik. Moskva, Izd-vo "Statistika," 1964. 151 p. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Moscow. (Province) Statisticheskoye upravleniye. 2. Nachal'nik Statisticheskogo upravleniya Moskovskoy oblasti (for Sukhova).

MUROMTSEV, Aleksey Mikhaylovich. Prinimala uchastiye SUKHOVA, Ye.M.. RUDOVITS, L.F., prof., doktor geograf.nauk, zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki, nauchnyy red.; PROTOPOPOV, V.S., red.; SOLOVEYCHIK, A.A., tekhn.red.

[Basic hydrological features of the Indian Ocean] Osnovnye cherty gidrologii Indiiskogo okeana. Leningrad, Gidrometeor. izd-vo, 1959. 435 p. (MIRA 13:2)
(Indian Ocean--Hydrology)

SUKHOVA, Ye.M.

Hydrologic conditions of the region of interaction of the Kurosahio and the Oyashio. Trudy GOIN no.72:19-30 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

MAKEROV, Yu.V.; SUKHOVA, Ye.M.; MUROMTSEV, A.M.

Daily oscillations of hydrologic characteristics in the northern part of the Pacific Ocean. Trudy GOIN no.77:57-82 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

VORONOV, V.N.; SUKHOVA, Ye.S.

Protein content in milk of Jersey cattle hybrids and black and white cows. Trudy Inst. gen. no.33:46-50 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

VORONOV, V.N.; SUKHOVA, Ye.S.

Fat and protein content in cow milk and the interrelation between these indices. Trudy Inst. gen. no.31:330-334 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

SUKHOVA, Ye. V. Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "On the Clinical Aspects of Tabes Dorsalis and the Therapy of That Disease in the Spa Pyatigorsk," Len, 1957. 13 pp 21 cm. (First Len Medical Inst im Academician I. P. Pavlov), 100 copies (KL, 26-57, 113)

SUKHOVALOVA, V.V.

Spectrographic analysis of arsenic in simple carbon steel varieties. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.fiz.19 no.2:191-192 Mr-Ap '55. (MLRA 9:1)

1.Zavod "Azivstal'". (Tartu--Spectrum analysis--Congresses)

Sukhovalova, V.V.

AUTHORS: Ivantsov, L.M., Konstantinov, I.I., Sukhovalova, V.V., Shurygin, A.I. 32-11-24/60

TITLE: Testing of the Spectral System "ФИАН" for the Determination of Phosphorus in Steel (Ispytaniya spektral'noy ustanovki "ФИАН" dlya opredeleniya fosfora v stali)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1957, Vol. 23, Nr 11, pp. 1329-1332 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the Physical Institute AN USSR the second model of the experimental photoelectric plant for accelerated determination in steel during melting was tested. This work was carried out under operational conditions in the "Azovstal'" works together with the institute mentioned in the time between 1954 and 1956. The phosphorus content determined usually amounted to 0.01-0.8%; samples were taken from a melt mass of 350 t; every day up to 300 experiments were carried out. During experimental work about 15.000 spectral determinations of phosphorus were carried out and a total of about 1000 melting processes subjected to spectral-chemical supervision. According to the new scheme the spectral plants consist of the following parts: Autocollimation mirror monochromator with constant deflection, double light transmission through a dispersion prism of transparent quartz, controlled revolution which makes it possible, together with the flat mirror, to lead the spectral lines

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TESTING of the Spectral System "ФИАН" for the Determination of Phosphorus in Steel 32-11-24/60

to the output gap of the monochromator, in which case, because of the accurate adjustment of the output gap, a micrometric shifting of this gap is required. Operation of the device is automatized. The angular dispersion of the plants permits the faultless separation of the line P 2136.2 Å. Further data are: practical spectral height 10 mm, inner diameter of the input gap 0.02 mm, inner diameter of the output gap 0.027 mm. The process of spectral analysis is described. The analysis takes about 4 minutes, doubled: 5 minutes. In order to increase the reliability of operation a double system is recommended. There are 5 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Physical Institute imeni P.N.Lebedev AN USSR and "Azovstal'" Works (Fizicheskiy institut im. P.N.Lebedev Akademii Nauk SSSR i zavod "Azovstal'")

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

SOV/81-59-19-67767

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1959, Nr 19, p 132 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Ivantsov, L.M., Konstantinov, I.I., Sukhovalova, V.V., Shurygin, A.I.

TITLE: Industrial Tests of an Experimental Spectral Photoelectric Installation for the Quick Determination of Phosphorus in Steel (A Short Exposition of the Paper)

PERIODICAL: Fiz. sb. L'vovsk. un-t, 1958, Nr 4(9), pp 388 - 392

ABSTRACT: The analyzed samples contained 0.01 - 0.8% P. A two-prism quartz autocollimation mirror monochromator of constant deflection separates the line P 2136.2 A, the intensity of which is automatically compared with the undecomposed light source. The conducted analysis is not inferior to the chemical marking analysis as far as accuracy is concerned. The time needed for analysis is 3.5 - 5 minutes.

L. Gribov

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BOCHAROV, V.N.; DUDAYEVA, L.M.; YEVTOKIMOV, V.M.; KOLOSOV, A.F.; KRASOVSKIY, V.P.; LUK'YANOV, E.B.; MUSATOVA, V.A.; NOVIKOV, M.S.; SUKHOVANCHENKO, G.P.; TABELEV, V.V.; TOLKACHEV, A.S.; CHERTKO, V.F.[deceased]; SHTANSKIY, V.A.; PAK, G.V., red.; SELESNEVA, A.D., mlad. red.

[Structure of capital investments in the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A.; analysis and methods of comparison] Struktura kapital'nykh vlozhenii SSSR i SShA; analiz i metody sopostavleniia. Moskva, Ekonomika, 1965. 250 p. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ekonomicheskiy institut.

SUKHOVAROV, Nikolay Aleksandrovich; PANOV, V.I., redaktor; BOBROVA, Ye.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Manual for passenger car conductors and train officials] Spravochnik provodnikam passazhirskikh vagonov i nachal'nikam poezdov. Moskva, Gos. transp. zhel-dor. izd-vo, 1956. 266 p.
(Railroads--Management) (MLRA 9:12)

SOV/137-58-10-21523

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal Metallurgiya 1958 Nr 10, p 152 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Makogon, M. B., Panin, V. Ye., Kitayeva L. P., Korotayev, A. D., Sukhovarov, V. F., Shcherbakova, N. I.

TITLE: The Effect of Annealing and Intermediate High-temperature Deformation on Compression Curves of Copper and its Alloys (Vliyaniye otzhiga i promezhutochnoy vysokotemperaturnoy deformatsii na krivyye szhatiya medi i yeye splavov)

PERIODICAL: Dokl. 7-y Nauchn. konferentsii posvyashch. 40 letiyu Velikoy Oktyabr'sk. sots. revolyutsii Nr 2 Tomsk Tomskiy un-t, 1957, pp 59-60

ABSTRACT: The effect of plastic deformation (D) on the progress of recovery processes in Cu and its alloys with Ni (5, 10, 15 atom-%), Al (5, 10, 15 atom-%) and Zn (5 atom-%) was investigated. Mechanical properties of metal which had been subjected to deformation at room temperature were compared after the metal had been annealed as well as subjected to slight deformation under identical temperature conditions. It was established that application of stress stimulates the recovery processes; this is manifested by the fact that mechanical

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properties of work-hardened specimens (S) which have been subsequently subjected to mild deformation at elevated temperatures are lower than the properties of S's which have been annealed only at identical temperatures. A drop in secondary reduction curves of S's which have been preliminarily subjected to deformation at room temperature is observed at elevated temperature. The stimulating effect of loading, which becomes greater with increasing temperatures, begins to diminish as the T_p point is approached and, finally, goes down to zero. It is shown that the D of work-hardened S at temperatures beyond the recrystallization threshold contributes to complete relief of work-hardening stress achieved at room temperature and, at the same time, produces new distortions which cannot be completely relieved during D at the given temperature. Compared with pure Cu, other conditions being equal the intensity of recovery processes under load is lower in the Cu alloys investigated. As the concentration of Ni is increased and the concentration of Al in the Cu alloy is reduced, the intensity of recovery diminishes. In alloys with relatively small cohesive bonds (Cu-Al), the recovery processes occur more intensively than in the case of alloys in which the cohesive forces are greater (Cu-Ni).

1. Copper--Heat treatment 2. Copper alloys--Heat treatment
3. Copper--Deformation 4. Copper--Mechanical properties

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V. N.

10(6)

AUTHORS: Makogon, M. B., Panin, V. Ye., Sukhovarov, V. F., SOV/20-122-2-15/42
Abramets, L. P., Korotayev, A. D., Shcherbakova, M. A.

TITLE: On the Rôle of External Stress in the Weakening During a Plastic Deformation (O roli vneshnego napryazheniya v razuprochnenii pri plasticheskoy deformatsii)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 122, Nr 2, pp 219-221 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It was interesting experimentally to detect a stimulating influence of external stress on the intensity of recovery immediately during the plastic deformation itself, and to investigate the influence of the nature of the material and of the deformation conditions (velocity, temperature) on the intensity of the recovery. The measurements were carried out on samples of electrolytic copper and their alloys with Ni, Al (5; 10; 15 atomic %) and with Zn (5 atomic %). All these samples (d = 11.00 ± 0.01 mm, h = 7.00 ± 0,01 mm) were deformed by compression up to 30 % at room temperature with an average velocity of 4,3 %/min. The deformations and the tempering were carried out at various temperatures. A figure

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