Val'vachev N.I.

USSR / Microbiology. - Microbes Pathogenic to Humans and Animals F-4

Abs Jour: Referat. Zh. Biol., No. 1, 1958, 737

Author : Val'vachev, N.I., Pomanov, B.G.

Title : Outbreak of Boyd-Novgorodskaya III Dysentery in a Collective

Orig Pub: Zh. mikrobiol., epidemiol. i immunobiologii, 1957, No. 5, 53-58

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

SOV/16-59-6-30/46

17(2,6)

AUTHOR: Val'vachev, N.I.

TITLE: Some Material on the Comparative Preservation of Shigella Boydii III and Shigella Sonnei in Water and Milk. Author's Summary.

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, 1959, Nr 6, p 123 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The aim of the work was to determine the preservation of Shigella boydii III in sea-water, boiled and unboiled water from the Leningrad main water supply, in boiled and unboiled milk at room temperature (17-19°C) and also under refrigerated conditions (+ 2-4°C). Strains of Shigella sonnei were also studied for comparison. In sea water both species were preserved for 6 hours to 2 days at room temperature and for 1-3 days in the refrigerator. In boiled main water Shigella boydii was preserved for 46-69 days at room temperature and for 43-116 days in the refrigerator; the figures for Shigella sonnei were, respectively, 66-71 days and 62-84 days. In unboiled water (active chlorine 0.2 mg/lit, pH 6.9) all the strains were dead after only an hour's exposure, despite the presence of an 0.2% protein barrier. Thus, there was a close correlation between both species of Shigella. Differences were noted in the period of their preservation in milk. With

Card 1/2

Some Material on the Comparative Preservation of Shigella Boydii III and Shigella Sonnei in Water and Milk. Author's Summary.

intensive proliferation, Shigella boydii was preserved for 3-6 days in unboiled and for 14-21 days in boiled milk, whereas Shigella sonnei was preserved for 10-14 and 20-46 days respectively. After long exposure in water, some Shigella boydii strains showed a weakening in their enzymatic activity and loss of susceptibility to agglutination. Tests with mice by the Roginskaya method showed no essential differences in virulency between the original Shigella boydii strains and the same strains after 46 and 700 days exposure in water. All the Boyd strains showed great sensitivity to sulfathiazole-sodium, whereas it had no inhibiting effect on the growth of Shigella sonnei.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra epidemiologii Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni Kirova (Department of Epidemiology at the Order of Lenin Military Medical Academy imeni Kirov)

SUBMITTED: March 12, 1957

VAL'VACHEV, N.I.; RUDENKO, N.N.

Experimental evaluation of the surface disinfecting action of the bactericidal lamp BUV-LOP in relation to vegetative forms of microbes. Gig.i san. 25 no.2:92-94 F '60. (MIRA13:6)

1. Iz Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M. Kirova.

(ULTRAVIOLET RAYS)
(BACTERIA)

VAL'VACHEV, N.I., podpolkovnik med.sluzhby

Use of hydrogen peroxide for disinfecting the hands. Voen.-med. zhur. no.10:87 O '61. (MIRA 15:5)
(HYDROGEN PEROXIDE) (HANDS--DISINFECTION)

VAL'VACHEV, N.I., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby

Method for preparing basic (clarified) solutions of DT-SGK and calcium hypochlorite. Voen.-med. zhur. no.8:85 Ag '61. (MIRA 15:2)

(CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE)

VAL'VACHEV, N. I.

Hydrogen peroxide as a disinfectant in nonventilated premises occupied by humans. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 32 no.8: 102-107 Ag '61. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Iz Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni Kirova.

(HYDROGEN PEROXIDE) (BUILDINGS—SANITATION)

VALUZIS, Kostas; VAZNELIS, J., red.

[Business accounting in the sections of state farms] Apie ūkiskaitos organizavima tarpiniu ukiu skyriuose. Vilnius, Valstybine politines ir mokslines lit-ros leidykla, 1964. 78 p. [In Lithuanian] (MIRA 17:7)

L 24779-66 EWT(d)/EWT(l)/EPF(n)-2 IJP(c) WW

ACC NR: AT6012881 SOURCE CODE: UR/2910/65/005/002/0259/0270

AUTHOR: Misyunas, A. A. -- Misiunas, A.; Valuzhis, A. D. -- Valuzis, A.

ORG: Vilnius State University im. V. Kapsukas (Vil'nyusskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Temperature effect on the resonance line Cd^{113} 3261 Å and its hyperfine structure components as a consequence of its own pressure

SOURCE: AN LitSSR. Litovskiy fizicheskiy sbornik, v. 5, no. 2, 1965, 259-270

TOPIC TAGS: atom, resonance line, hyperfine structure, high temperature effect / IT-28 interferometer

ABSTRACT: An investigation has been made of the effect of temperature and the number of collisions between exciting and perturbing Cd^{113} atoms on the broadening, shifting maximum, and asymmetry of the resonance line Cd^{113} 3261 Å and its hyperfine structural components. The temperature broadening of this line was analyzed by using the total absorption method. The constant concentration of the Cd^{113} vapor in a sealed silica absorption cube was $N = 3.2\ 10^{17}$ atoms per cm^3. The line investigated showed a tendency to increase with an increase

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT6012881

temperature rise from 993K to 1250K, but this increase was very small and remained within the limits of measurement error. The line had asymmetry to the red of the value U = 1.67, which was changed by the increasing temperature of the tube. The broadening of hyperfine structural components was analyzed by the Farby-Perot IT-28 interferometer and the ISP-28 silica spectrograph. The constant concentration of the Cd^{113} vapor was N = 2.5 10^{13} atoms per cm^3. The width of component a increased by (11 + 5)% and of component b by (10 +5)% as the temperature rose. The investigated components of the Cd^{113} resonance line were found to be symmetric. The maximum displacement of hyperfine structural components was not observed. The investigation results do not fully agree with the results of the collision theory. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 15 formulas. [Based on authors' abstract] [NT]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 29Jul64/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 008

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6021597 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0402/66/000/003/0376/0376

AUTHOR: Vasil'yeva, L. D. (Moscow); Val'vachev, N. I. (Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: Effects of an aqueous hydrogen peroxide solution on Ricketssia berneti

SOURCE: Voprosy virusologii, no. 3, 1966, 376

TOPIC TAGS: hydrogen peroxide, rickettsia, bactericide, bactericidal action, hydrogen peroxide bactericide, RICKETTSIAL DISEASE

ABSTRACT:
The bactericidal effect of 0.3%, 3%, and 6% aqueous solutions of hydrogen peroxide on *Rickettsia berneti* was tested. Results of experiments carried out in chick-embryo tissue culture showed that the Rickettsia are resistant to the solutions but that their numbers could be reduced within an hour. [W.A. 50; CBE No. 10]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: none/

Card 1/1

FRENKEL', R.I.; VAL'VACHEV, Yu.Ye., inzh.

Using plastics in the manufacture of agricultural machines. Mashinostroitel' no.2:33 F '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Zaveduyushchiy khimicheskim otdelom TSentral'noy zavodskoy laboratorii zavoda "Rostsel'mash" (for Frenkel). 2. TSentral'naya laboratoriya zavoda "Rostsel'mash" (for Val'vachev).
(Plastics--Molding)

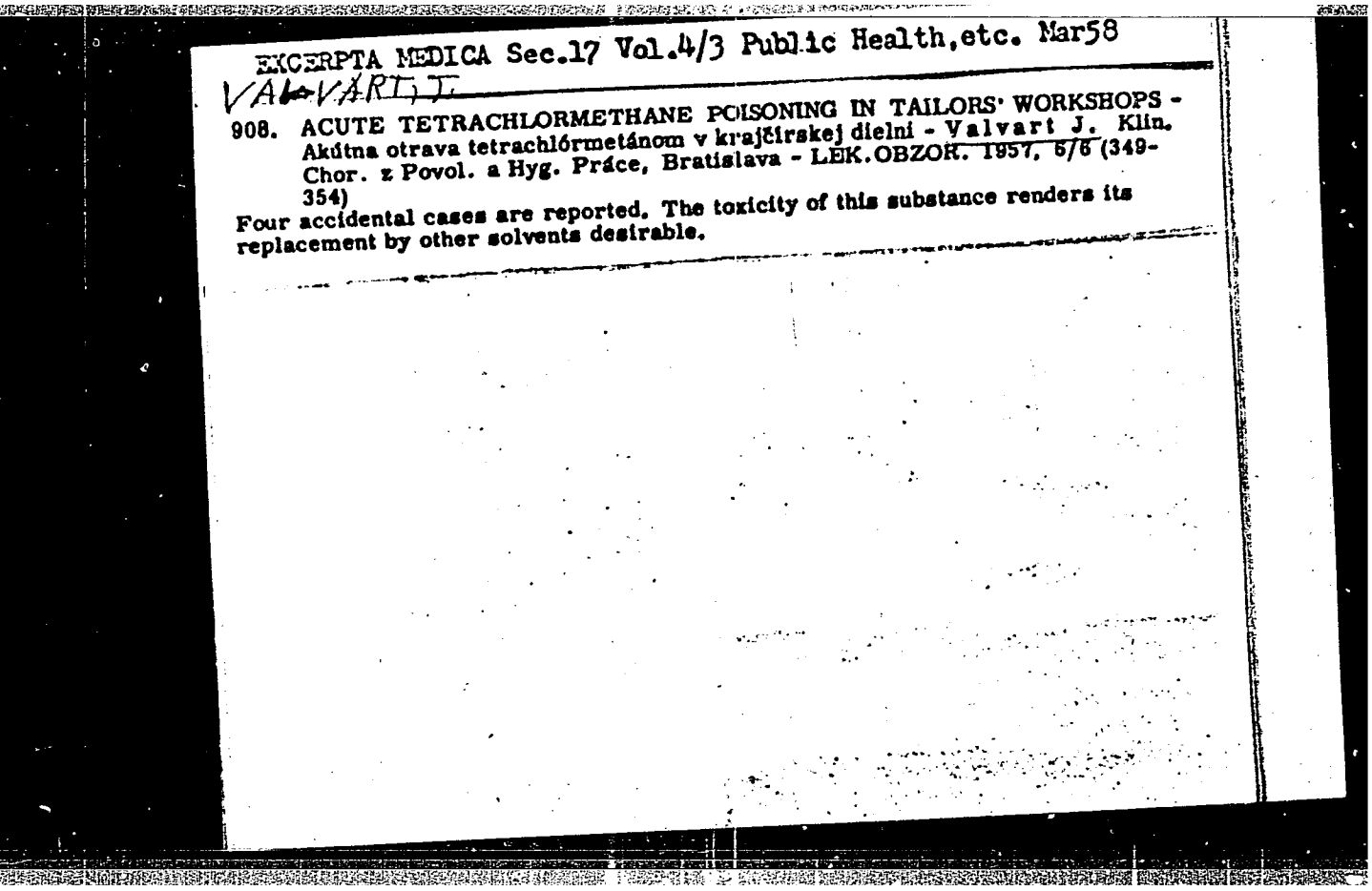
VALVADS, A.

GENERAL

PERIODICALS: VESTIS, No. 5, 1958

VALVADS, A. Mineralogical properties of nonlead and nonboron pottery glazes containing BaO, ZnO, SrO. p. 113

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 2, February 1959, Unclass.



EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.17 Vol.4/3 Public Health,etc. Mar58

VALVARTJ.

908. ACUTE TETRACHLORMETHANE POISONING IN TAILORS' WORKSHOPS - Akútna otrava tetrachlórmetánom v krajčírskej dielni - Valvart J. Klin. Chor. z Povol. a Hyg. Práce, Bratislava - LEK.OBZOR. 1957, 6/6 (349-354)

Four accidental cases are reported. The toxicity of this substance renders its replacement by other solvents desirable.

VALVASHKO, M.G.; IVANOV, A.A.; MORACHEVSKIY, Yu.V.; SOKOLOVA, A.I.

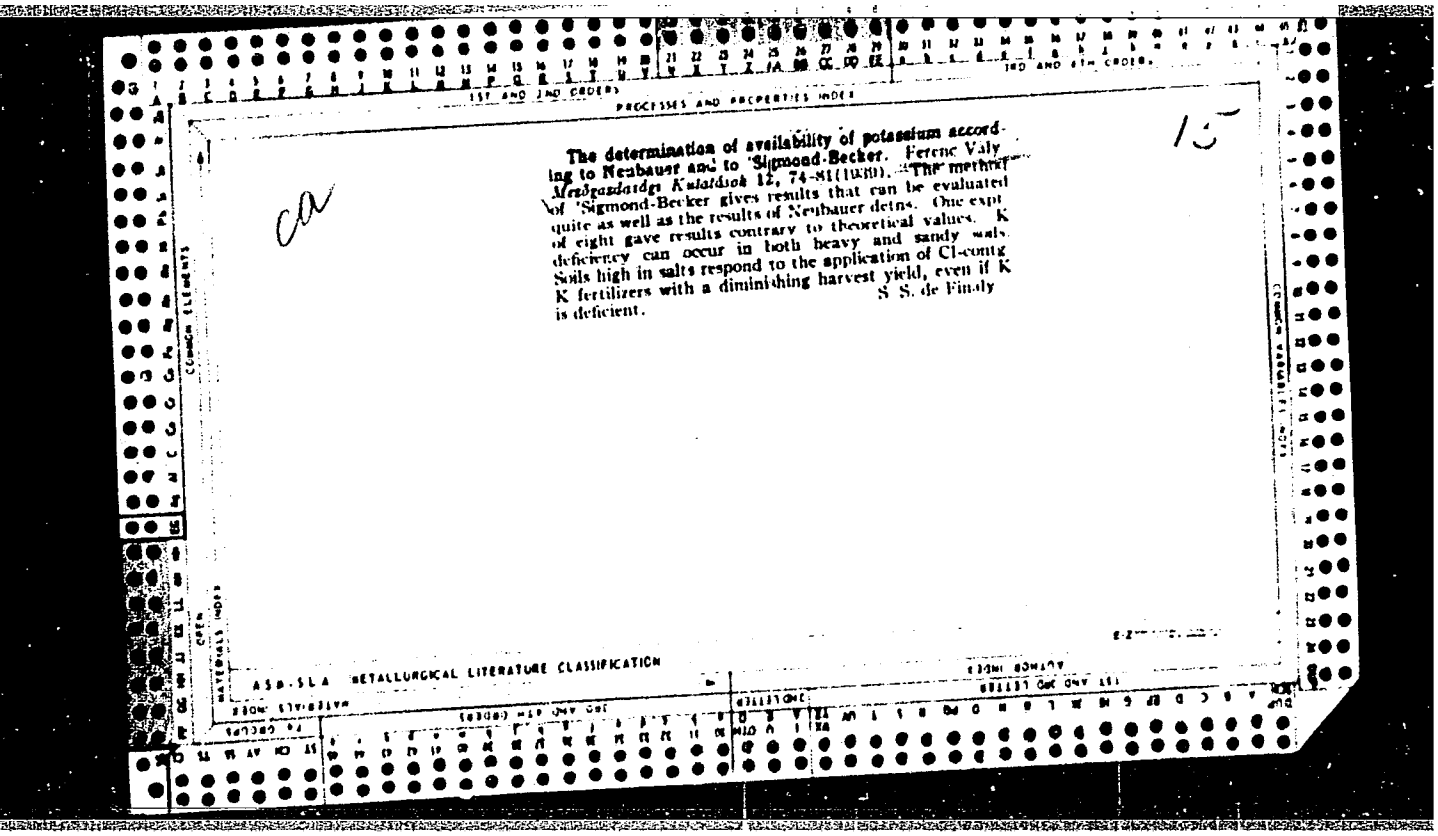
Tat'iana Borisovna Polenova; obituary. Trudy VNIIG 32:410-413 '56. (MIRA 11:1)

(Polenova, Tat'iana Borisovna, 1890-1955)

Catalytic activity of the soil. Ferenc Vály. Mezőgazdasági Kutatások 10, 105 (1937). Natural soils decompose H_2O_2 solns. To ascertain whether org. or inorg. catalysts cause this reaction various soils samples were treated with a 2% $NaNO_3$ and a 0.1% KCN soln. Another series was treated according to Chouchack (C. A. 18, 2777) by heating in an aq. soln. to 100° and boiling for 1 min. The catalytic activity was compared with that of $Fe(OH)_3$ and MnO_2. The soils seem to contain chiefly org. catalysts. However, inorg. catalysts must be present since even after boiling or poisoning with nitrites or cyanides some catalytic activity remained. The ind. index of Chouchack is not quite reliable, since even inorg. substances can be changed or decompd. during boiling.

S. S. de Finaly

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



The determination of availability of potassium according to Neubauer and to Sigmond-Becker. Ferenc Vály *Mezőgazdasági Kutatások* 12, 74-81(1939). The method of Sigmond-Becker gives results that can be evaluated quite as well as the results of Neubauer determs. One expt of eight gave results contrary to theoretical values. K deficiency can occur in both heavy and sandy soils. Soils high in salts respond to the application of Cl-contg K fertilizers with a diminishing harvest yield, even if K is deficient.

S. S. de Finely

VALY, F.

"Desulfurization of Industrial Gases", p. 700 (MAGYAR TECHNIKA, Vol. 8, no. 12, Dec. 1953, Budapest, Hungary).

Source: Monthly List of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 3, no. 5, May 1954/Uncl.

VALY, F. - Vol. 8, no. 5, May 1955. - Magyar Energiagazdasag.

Gas as fuel. p. 201.

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 9, Sept. 1955 Uncl.

VALY, F.

"Perspective plans for gas-power economy." p. 123.

ENERGIA ES ATOMTECHNIKA. (Energiagazdalkodasi Tudomanyos Egyesulet). Budapest, Hungary, Vol. 12, No. 2/3, Feb./Mar. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8, August 1959.
Uncla.

VALY, Ferenc, dr.; MOLNAR, Laszlo; KELENYI, Ferenc; TOTH SARUDY, Bela; MORY, Bela; GLOETZER, Jozsef

Long-range plan for the gas supply of Budapest. Energia es atom 13 no.3:101-106 Mr '60.

1. "Energia es Atomtechnika" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja (for Valy).

KORANYI, Gyorgy, dr.; WUNSCH, Walter, Dr. ing.; OECHELHAUSER, Kurt; PUTNOKY, Janos; SOMHEGYI, Karoly; SZUMAN, Witold; VALY, Ferenc, dr.; DOBO, Laszlo; NAGY BIRO, Sandor; VIDA, Miklos; TOBAK, Lajos; MAKOLDI, Mihaly; NASZALYI, Laszlo; HUNEK, Emil

Technical and economic questions relating to gas utilization.
Ipari energia 3 no.1/2:9-14 Ja-F '62.

1. Fovarosi Gazmuvek muszaki igazgatoja (for Valy).

VALY, Ferenc, dr., okleveles vegyészmérnök

Aspects of gas heating from the point of view of energetics.
Energia es atom 18 no.1:20-21 Ja '65.

BARTOS, Gyula, okleveles gepeszmernok; JANCSO, Tibor; JAROSI, Marton; CSERNAVOLGYI, Laszlo; GRAF, Laszlo, dr.; MOTICSKA, Felician; SEIBERT, Istvan; ZAVODSZKY, Ferenc; EHMAN, Jozsef; ELSZASZ, Rezso; SZABO, Gyula; BANASS, Jozsef; NOSZTRAI, Konrad; PETER, Istvan; BARDOSSY, Dezso; SARVARY, Elemer; VALY, Ferenc, dr.; DOBOS, Imre; KOVACS, Sandor; MAJOROS, Sandor

Designing questions of city gas distributing networks. Energia es atom 18 no.1:38-47 Ja '65.

1. Civil Engineering Designing Office, Budapest (for Bartos).
2. National Power Economy Authority, Budapest (for Majoros).

VALYACHKO, M.G.

30-12-34/45

AUTHOR: None Given.

TITLE: Defense of Dissertations (Zashchita dissertatsiy). January-July 1957 (Yanvar' - iyul' 1957 g.). Section of Chemical Sciences (Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk).

PERIODICAL: Vestnik AN SSSR, 1957, Vol. 27, Nr 12, pp. 111-112 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: At the Institute for Hydrochemistry (Gidrokhimicheskiy institut). Application for the degree of Candidate of Chemical Sciences: M.N. Tarasov - Forming of Ion composition and the hydrochemical regime of water in the ponds of the northeastern Azov district (Formirovaniye ionnogo sostava i gidrokhimicheskiy rezhim vody prudov severo-vostochnogo Priazov'ya).
At the Institute for high-molecular Compounds (Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy). Application for the degree of Candidate of Physical-Mathematical Sciences: L.L. Burshteyn - Investigation of dielectric polarization of polymers (Issledovaniye dielektricheskoy polyarizatsii polimerov).
At the Institute for Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry imeni V.I. Vernadskiy (Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii imeni V.I. Vernadskogo). Applications for the degree of Doctor of Chemical Sciences: M.G. Valyachko - Geochemical rules

Card 1/5

governing the formation of deposits of potash salts (Geokhimicheskiye zakonomernosti formirovaniya mestorozhdeniy kaliynykh soley). A.I. Kokorin - Tri- and Tetraheteropoly-Acids (Tri- i tetrageteropolikisloty). N.P. Komar' - The bases of chemical qualitative analysis (Osnovy kachestvennogo khimicheskogo analiza). Applications for the degree of Candidate of Chemical Sciences: N.P. Kondratyuk - Investigation of the process of precipitation and the structure of the pseudomorphous precipitation on the basis of magnesium hydroxide (Issledovaniye protsessa osazhdeniya i struktury psevdomorfnogo osadka na primere gidrookisi magniya). R.R. Shvangiradze - The spectral analysis of rare earth and some other rare elements (Spektral'nyy analiz redkozemel'nykh i nekotorykh redkikh elementov).

At the Institute for Organic Chemistry imeni N.D. Zelinskiy (Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni N.D. Zelinskogo). Application for the degree of Doctor of Chemical Sciences: K.G. Ioffe - On the Structure of silk fibroin (O stroyenii fibroina shelka). Applications for the degree of Candidate of Chemical Sciences: I.F. Bel'skiy - Catalytic hydrogenolysis of furan homologues (Kataliticheskiy gidrogenoliz gomologov furana). M.L. Kirmalova - Synthesis and transformation of di-(2-tienyl)

Defense of Dissertations. January-July 1957. Section of Chemical Sciences. 30-12-34/45

methane derivatives (Sintez i prevrashcheniya proizvodnykh di-(2-tiyenil) metana). N.V. Komarov - Investigations in the field of the synthesis and the transformation of unsaturated oxygen-containing silicon organic compounds (Issledovaniya v oblasti sinteza i prevrashcheniy nepredel'nykh kislorodsoderzhashchikh kremniyorganicheskikh soyedineniy). Z.I.Kuznetsova - The investigation of chemical transformations of cellulose macromolecules in the oxidation with hydrogen peroxide (Issledovaniye khimicheskikh prevrashcheniy makromolekuly tsellyulozy pri okislenii perekis'yu vodoroda). N.V. Nikiforova - Investigation of the kinetics and the consequences of the hydrogenation of compounds in the functional groups of some peroxide compounds (Issledovaniye kinetiki posledovatel'nosti gidrirovaniya svyazey v funktsional'nykh gruppakh nekotorykh perekisnykh soyedineniy). B.D. Polkovnikov - The catalytic hydrogenation of cyclic hydrocarbons by the system of conjugated double bonds (Kataliticheskoye gidrirovaniye tsiklicheskikh uglevodorodov s sistemoy sopryazhennykh dvoynykh svyazey). A.V. Semenovskiy - On the direction of chlorine methylation reaction: some rules governing aromatic electrophyle compensation (O napravlennosti reaktsii Khlormetilirovaniya: nekotoryye zakonomernosti aromaticheskogo elektro-

Card 3/5

fil'nogo zameshcheniya).
At the Institute for Physical Chemistry (Institut fizicheskoy khimii): Applications for the degree of Candidate of Chemical Sciences: S.S. Dukhin - The theory of the forces of diffusion remote effect in "aerosols Teoriya diffuzionnogo dal'nodeystviya v aerozolyakh). T.I. Lukonina - Investigation of the electrochemical and corrosion behavior of aluminum and its alloys under the condition of atmospheric corrosion (Issledovaniye elektrokhimicheskogo i korrozionnogo povedeniya alyuminiya i yego splavov v usloviyakh atmosfernoy korrozii). T.I. Pavlutskaya - The mechanism of metal corrosions under thin electrolytic layers (Mekhanizm korrozii metallov pod tonkimi sloyami elektrolitov). V.A. Fedotova - The properties of viscosity- and deformation resistivity of liquid-like oleophile systems (Vyazkostnyye i deformatsionno-prochnostnyye svoystva zhidkoobraznykh oleofil'nykh sistem).
At the Institute for the Chemistry of Silicates (Institut khimii silikatov). Application for the degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences: F.K. Aleynikov - The influence exercised by some physical-mechanical properties of brittle materials upon their process of grinding (Vliyaniye nekotorykh fiziko-mekhanicheskikh svoystv khrupkikh materialov na protsess ikh

Defense of Dissertations. January-July 1957. Section of Chemical Sciences. 30-12-34/45

shlifovki).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Hydrochemistry 2. Geochemistry 3. Organic chemistry

Card 5/5

ACC NR: AT6035195 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0159/0166

AUTHOR: Valyakh, V. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: The use of aerial spectrozonal SN-2M photographs for geological engineering interpretation in several topological zones of the Pechora tectonic depression

SOURCE: USSR. Ministerstvo geologii. Vtoroye gidrogeologicheskoye upravleniye. Sbornik statey po geologii i gidrogeologii, no. 4, 1965, 159-166

TOPIC TAGS: aerial photography, aerial photograph, photo interpretation, topology, geologic survey

ABSTRACT: The present author has made aerial photographs of several characteristic routes in various physicogeographical zones differing in topographical conditions, in order to ascertain the feasibility of using spectrozonal photos for geological engineering mapping. The author exposed different types of aerial film, including type X panchromatic and SN-2M spectrozonal aerial film. The photos were taken at 2800 m with an AFA-TE camera (f = 140 mm) and at 4000 m with an AFA-TE (f = 100 mm). Contact prints were made on two-layer spectrozonal paper SB-2. An ISP-73 spectrosensitometer gave qualitative and quantitative characteristics of the SN-2M. Figure 1 shows SN-2M curve of sensitivity (panchromatic layer peaks at 650 mm and the infrachromatic in the 740--750-mm region). The films are interpreted to give information about the lithologico-genetic complex of the northern taiga, far northern taiga, and the forest tundra, as

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ACC NR: AT6035195

well as of the flood plain of the Pechora and its tributaries. The spectrozonal

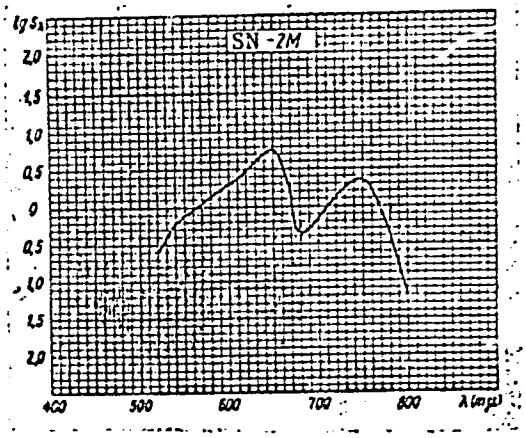


Figure 1. Sensitivity curve for the SN-2M spectrozonal aerial photofilm.

aerial photos were found to give better interpretation than the panchromatic. Orig. art. has: 4 formulas and 6 figures.

SUB CODE: 08, 14/ SUBM DATE: 060ct65/ ORIG REF: 009

Card 2/2

VALYAKHMETOV, A.F.

Data on the apthomorphology of the reticulo-endothelial system and of the argyrophil substance following cerebral decortication. Biul. eksp.biol. i med. 42 no.10:72-76 O '56. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki BASSR prof. V.A.Zhukhin) Bashkirskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - dotsent N.F.Vorob'yev), Ufa.

(CEREBRAL CORTEX, physiology,
eff. of decortication on RE system & argyrophil substance (Rus))
(RETICULOENDOTHERIAL SYSTEM, physiology,
eff. of cerebral decortication (Rus))

VAL'YANOV, D.G., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk.

Effect of seed tubes on the uniformity of sowing. Sel'khozmashina no.5:13-15 My '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Voroshilovgradskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.
(Drill (Agricultural implement))

LUNYATSKAS, A.M. [Luneckas, A.]; VALYANTUKYAVICHYUTE, L.P. [Valentukeviciute, L.]

Catalytic decomposition of hypophosphites. Report No.1: Decomposition in the presence of hydroxyl ions. Trudy AN Lit. SSR. Ser. B. no.1:135-141 '64 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Institut khimii i khimicheskoy tekhnologii AN Litovskoy SSR.

Valyas, E.P.

VALYAS, E.P. (Nikolayev)

Ozone inhalation in treating rhinitis, sinusitis and acute catarrh of the upper respiratory tract. Vrach.delo supplement '57:54-55 (MIRA 11:3)

1. Oblastnoy gospital' invalidov Otechestvennoy voyny.
(OZONE--THERAPEUTIC USE) (RESPIRATORY ORGANS--DISEASES)

VAL'YaSHIKHINA, Ye.P.

Effect of mineralizers on certain properties of a diopside-lithium metasilicate system. (In: Soveshchanie po eksperimental'noi mineralogii i petrografii. 4th, Moscow, 1952. Trudy, Moskva, 1953. No.2, p.201-213). (MLRA 7:3)

1. Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy petrografii Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo ordena Lenina universiteta im. A.A.Zhdanova.
(Silicates) (Pyroxenes) (Systems (Chemistry))

VAL'YASHIKHINA, Ye. P.

259T41

USSR/Geology - Alunite 21 Apr 53

"Thermal Analytical Characteristics of Minerals of the Alunite Group," A. I. Tsvetkov and Ye. P. Val'-yashikhina, Inst of Geol Sci., Acad Sci USSR

DAN SSSR, Vol 89, No 6, pp 1079-1082

Discussion of the 3 thermal reactions of alunite revealed by the thermogram. The nature of the endothermic reactions is simply explained thus: First reaction (490-550° C) represents complete dehydration of alunite; second (770-820° C), separation of 3/4 of alunite contained in the SO_3

259T41

mineral; and the third, reaction of alunite, is characterized by the exothermic effect at 750°. Presented by D. S. Belyankin 11 Feb 53.

VAL'YASHIKHINA, Ye.P.

B. T. R.
Vol. 3 No. 4
Apr. 1954
Geology and Mineralogy

(2)

5014* The Phase Transformations of Hydrate Sulfates of Iron (Fibro Ferrite $Fe(SO_4)(OH)\cdot 4,5H_2O$ and Matanterite $FeSO_4\cdot 7H_2O$) During Heating. (Russian.) A. V. Peretkov and E. P. Val'iashikhina, *Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR*, v. 93, no. 2, Nov. 11, 1953, p. 343-346.

Investigated specimen of fibroferrite consisted of 91.1% $Fe(SO_4)(OH)\cdot 4,5H_2O$. Table, graphs, 3 ref.

MF
7-7X-54

VAL'YASHIKHINA, Ye. P.

TSVETKOV, A.I.; VAL'YASHIKHINA, Ye.P.

Thermal analytical characteristics of sulfates. Trudy Inst. geol. nauk no.157:30-109 '55. (MLRA 8:6)
(Sulfates) (Thermal analysis)

VAL'YASHICHINA, Y.P.

TSVETKOV, Aleksey Ivanovich; VAL'YASHICHINA, Yelizaveta Pavlovna; SHCHERBAKOV, D.I., akademik, redaktor; LAPIN, V.V., redaktor; KUN, N.R., redaktor; PAVLOVSKIY, A.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Materials on the thermal investigation of minerals] Materialy po termicheskomu issledovaniiu mineralov. No.3: Sliudy. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1956. 107 p. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdenii, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii, Trudy, no. 4) (MIRA 9:10)

(Mica) (Thermal analysis)

Val'yashikhina, Ye. P.

USSR/Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry D

Abs Jour : Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 18897

Author : A.I. Tsvetkov, Ye.P Val'yashikhina.
Inst : Institute of Geology of Ore Occurrences, Petrology, Mineralogy and Geochemistry of Academy of Sciences of USSR.
Title : Materials for Thermal Study of Minerals. III. Micas.

Orig Pub : Tr. In-ta Geol. Rud. Mestorozhd., Petrogr., Mineralogii i Geokhimii. AN SSSR, 1956, vyp. 4, 108, str. ill.

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1 -10-

VAL'YASHIKHINA, YE.P.

USSR/Cosmochemistry - Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry, D

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 715

Author: Val'yashikhina, Ye. P., and Tsvetkov, A. I.

Institution: Academy of Sciences USSR

Title: On the Hydration and Oxidation of Micas

Original Periodical: Izv. AN SSSR, Geological Series, 1956, No 5, 74-83

Abstract: It has been established that muscovite (M) takes up water during grinding (up to 6.54%); during heating this water is gradually released up to 900°. M shredded with scissors releases hydration water stepwise in the range 800-900°. After prolonged grinding, M becomes X-ray amorphous, acquires the ability to effect cation exchange of K and Na with Ca, and gives certain color reactions characteristic of hydrated micas and montmorillonites. All this points to profound structural changes in the micas (S) during grinding. In micaceous iron ores heating to 500-900° leads to the oxidation of the Fe^{2+} by the oxygen of the hydroxyl with the evolution of hydrogen. The

Card 1/2

USSR/Cosmochemistry - Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry, D

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 711

Abstract: remaining Fe^{2+} is oxidized by the oxygen of the air at 1,100° during the disintegration of the mineral lattice. An analogous oxidation of the Fe^{2+} occurs during the grinding of iron-containing S. The hydration and oxidation of S during grinding lead to analytical errors, and it is therefore necessary to shred the samples before determination of H_2O and FeO in S. The thermal characteristics of macrocrystalline S must be used with great caution in the analysis of finely dispersed S. The evolution of free hydrogen from biotites and phlogotites leads one to speculate that it was present in nature at the time of their formation.

Card 2/2

TSVETKOV, A.I.; VAL'YASHIKHINA, Ye.P.

Thermal analysis of characteristics of certain iron and copper sulfides. Trudy IGEM no.30:3-36 '58. (MIRA 12:10)
(Sulfides--Thermal properties)

3 (8)
AUTHORS: Tsvetkov, A. I., Val'yashikhina, Ye. P., SOV/20-127-6-38/51
Las'kova, A. D.

TITLE: News About the Thermography of Gibbsite

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 127, Nr 6, pp 1280 - 1282 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The problem of an endothermal peak of disintegration of the monohydrate - boehmite - (500 - 550°), occurring besides the principal peak of dehydration (300 - 350°) in the thermograms of gibbsite, has not yet been clarified. The most probable assumption was that the boehmite in well crystallized gibbsite can originate by crystal dehydration due to an increase in steam pressure in some places (Refs 10,11). The authors tried to check this assumption by experiment. They started from the presupposition that there must be a certain dependence between the dispersion degree of gibbsite and the value of the boehmite peak on the thermogram of the former. Thus, it would be sufficient to compare the thermograms of differently fine pulverized gibbsites under equal conditions. Gibbsite from the Zhuravlinskoye deposit in the South Ural was used for this

Card 1/2

purpose. Figure 1 shows the results. The thermograms proved to be peculiar in various respects: a) Concerning the boehmite effect, the thermograms show that it actually disappears when the crystals are pulverized, which confirms the assumption of reference 10. The dispersion degree of gibbsite exerts a very strong influence on the character and intensity of its phase transformations on heating. This contradicts the usual ideas (particularly of Ref 1). X-ray photographs at 400, 700 and 1000° did not produce the desired results. The authors, however, were able to find similar data in publications (Ref 1) concerning some silica-hydrate gels. Further investigations seem to be necessary. There are 1 figure and 15 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Ore Deposit Geology, Petrography, Mineralogy, and Geochemistry of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: May 9, 1959, by N. M. Strakhov, Academician

SUBMITTED: May 7, 1959

TSVETKOV, A.I.; VAL'YASHIKHINA, Ye.P.; LAS'KOVA, A.D.

Heating curves of aluminum oxide trihydrate and phase transformations in the substance in the course of their recording. Trudy IGEM 42:21-40 '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Alumina) (Hydrates)

TSVETKOV, A.I.; VAL'YASHIKHINA, Ye.P.

Concerning E.G. Proshchenko's article "Natural magnesium tetrahydo-sulfate." Min. sbor. no.15:405-406 '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Magnesium sulfate)
(Proshchenko, E.G.)

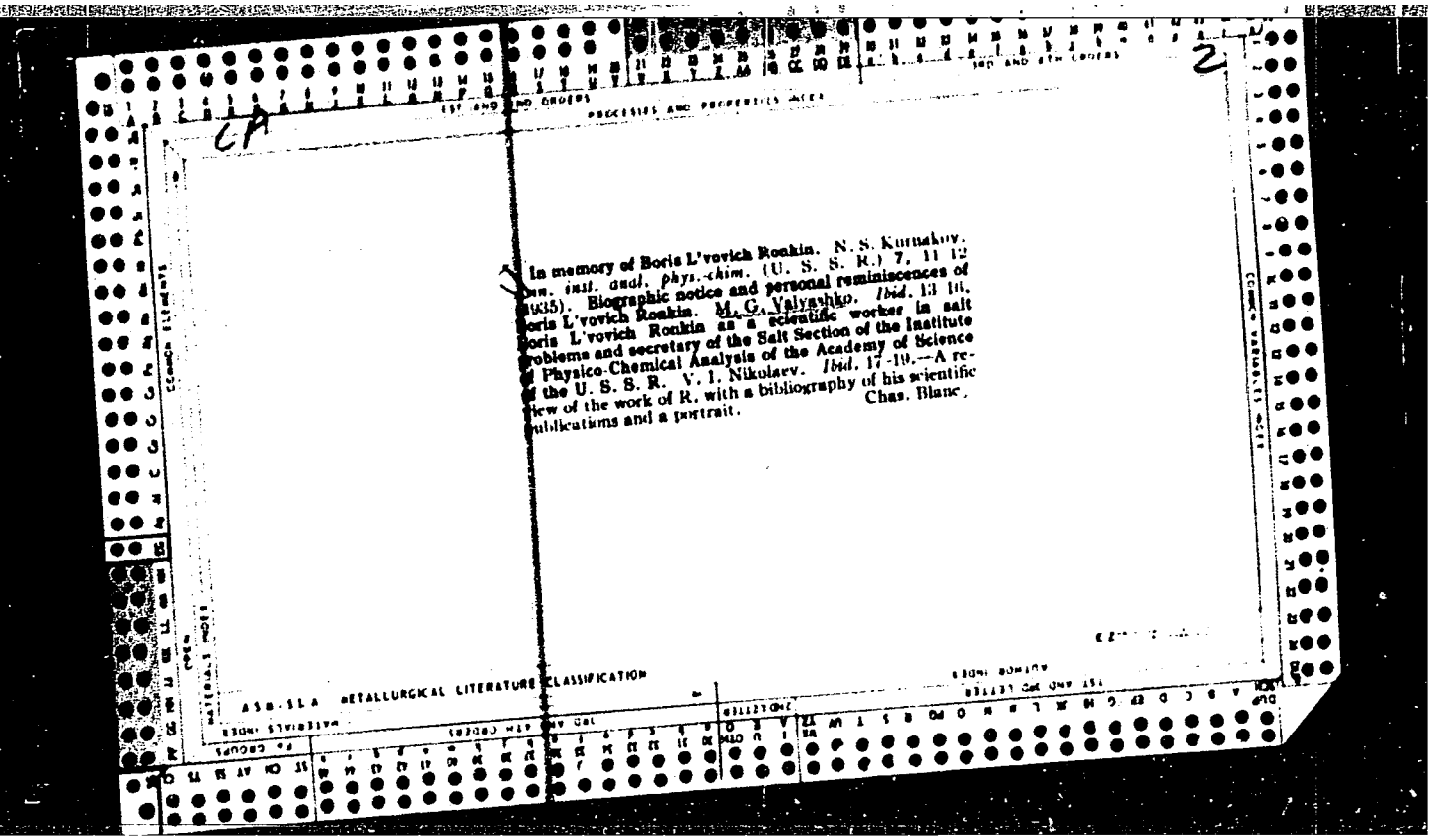
VALYASHIKHINA, Ye. P.; PILOYAN, G. O.; TSVETKOV, A. I.; LAPIN, V. V.

"On solid-phase interaction between carbonates and clay minerals during thermal analysis."

Report submitted for the International Clay Conference, Stockholm, Sweden, 12-16 Aug 63.

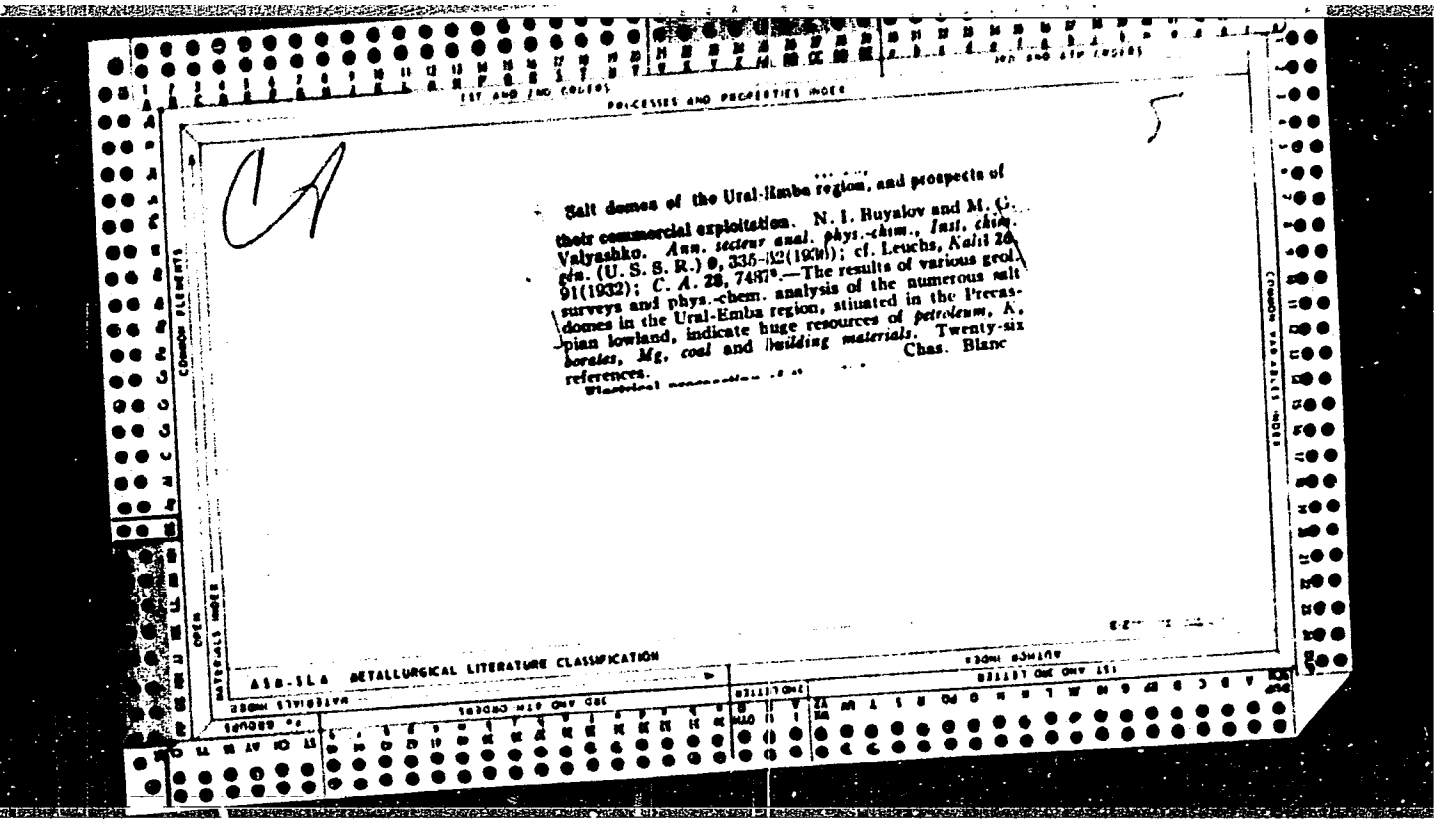
TSVETKOV, A.I.; VAL'YASHIKHINA, Ye.I., MELENT'YEV, B.N., otv. red.; SHLEPOV, V.K., red.izd-va; UL'YANOVA, O.G., tekhn. red.; POLYAKOVA, T.V., tekhn. red.

[Differential thermal analysis of carbonate minerals] Differentsial'nyi termicheskii analiz karbonatnykh mineralov. Moskva, Izd-vo "Nauka," 1964. 166 p. (MIRA 17:2)

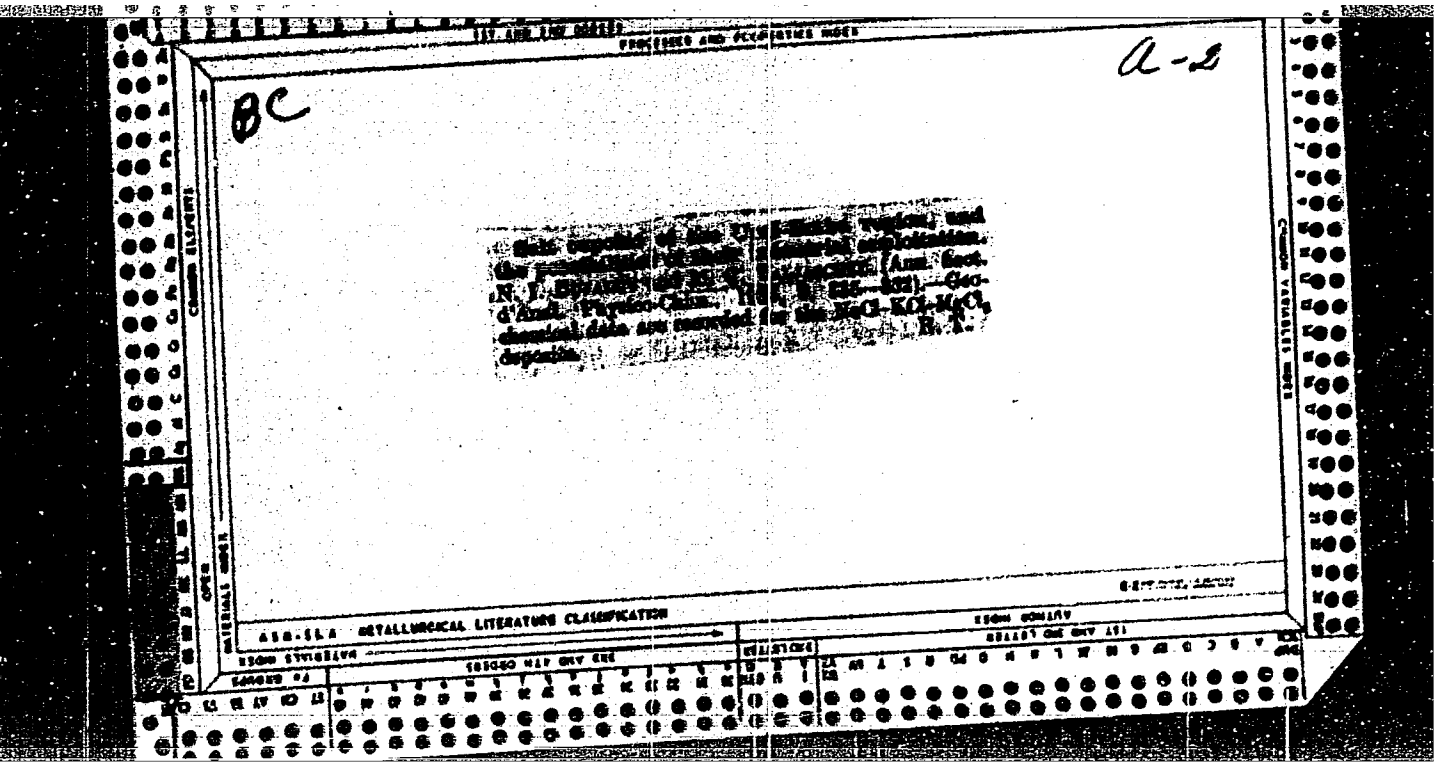


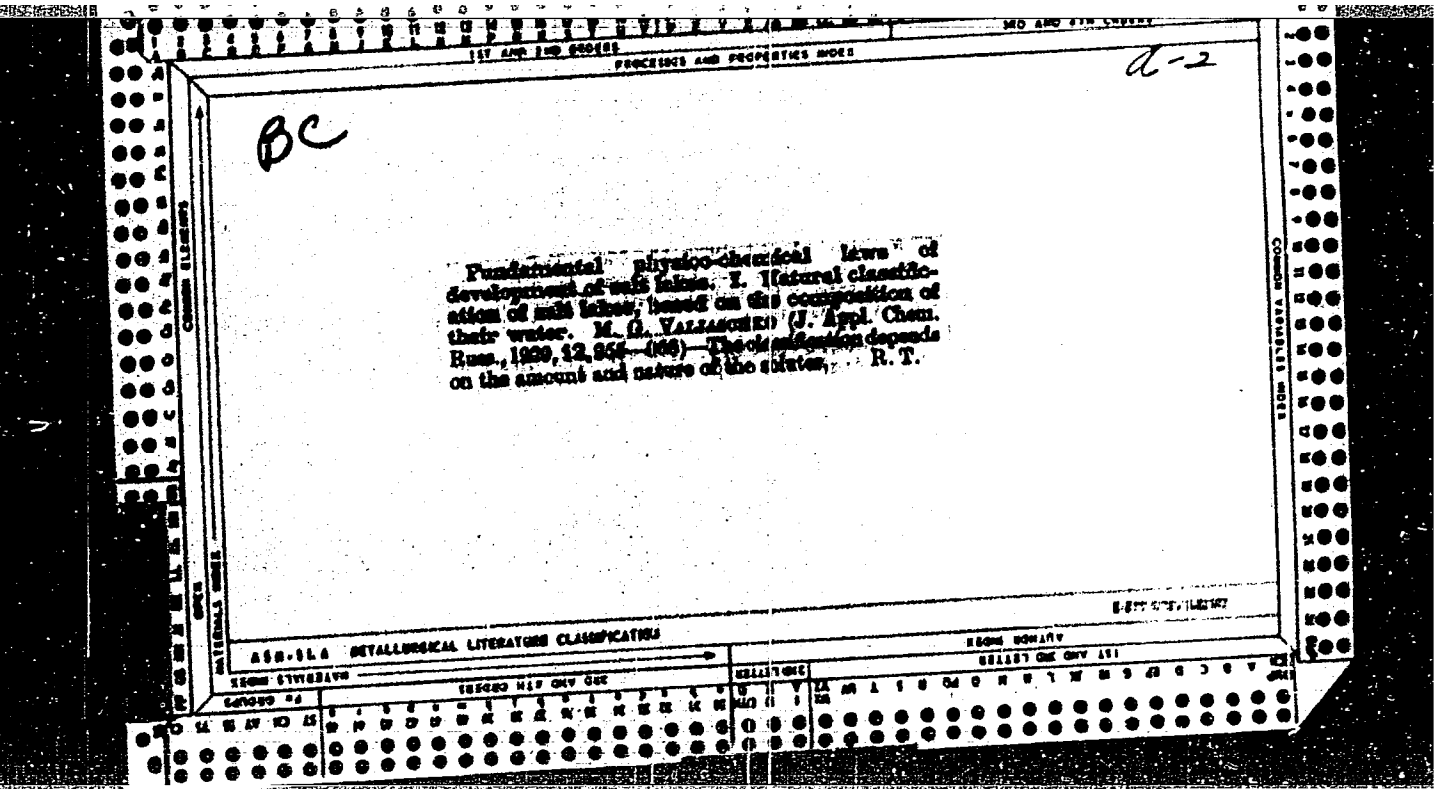
In memory of Boris L'vovich Ronkin. N. S. Kurnakov. *Izv. inst. anal. phys.-chim.* (U. S. S. R.) 7, 11-12 (1935). Biographic notice and personal reminiscences of Boris L'vovich Ronkin. M. G. Valyashko. *Ibid.* 13-16. Boris L'vovich Ronkin as a scientific worker in salt problems and secretary of the Salt Section of the Institute of Physico-Chemical Analysis of the Academy of Science of the U. S. S. R. V. I. Nikolaev. *Ibid.* 17-19.—A review of the work of R. with a bibliography of his scientific publications and a portrait.

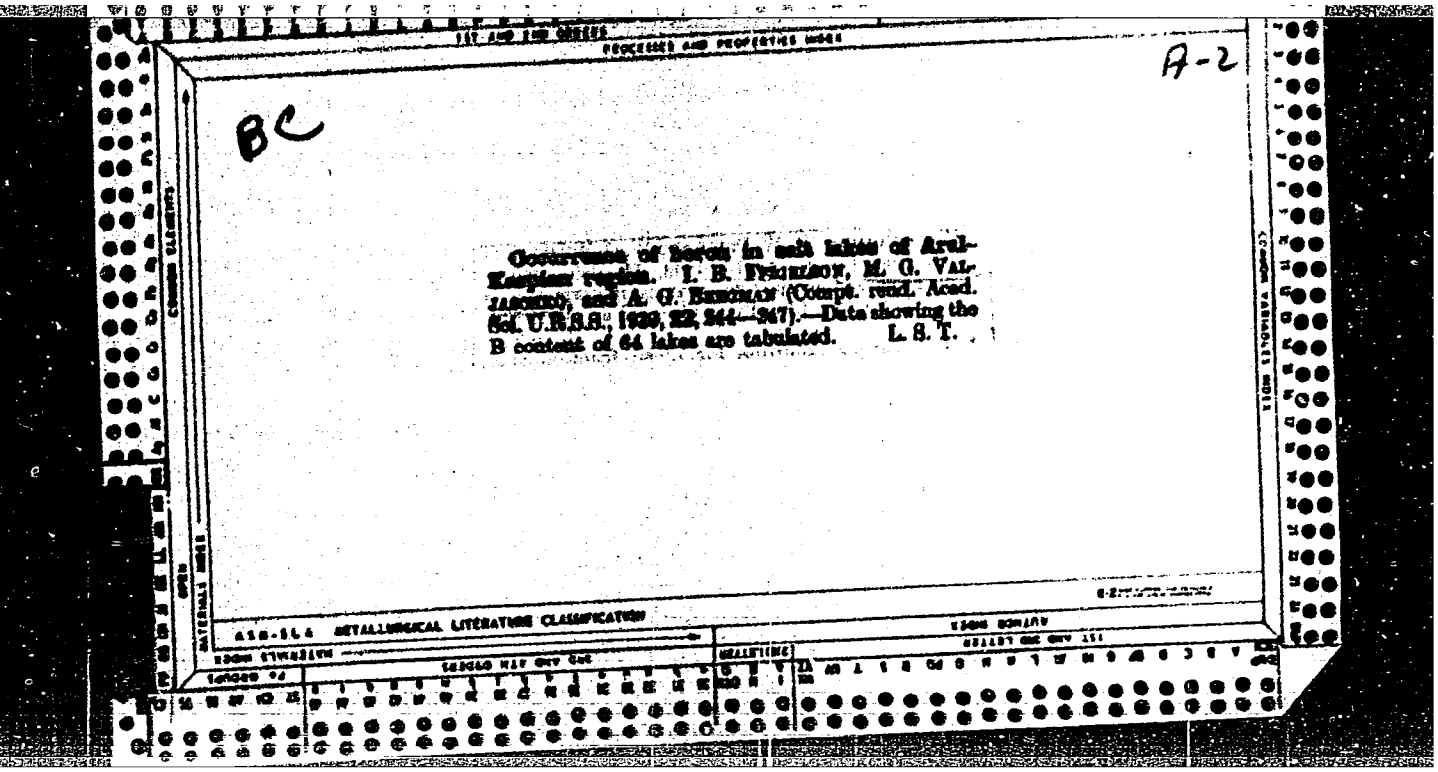
Chas. Blanc.

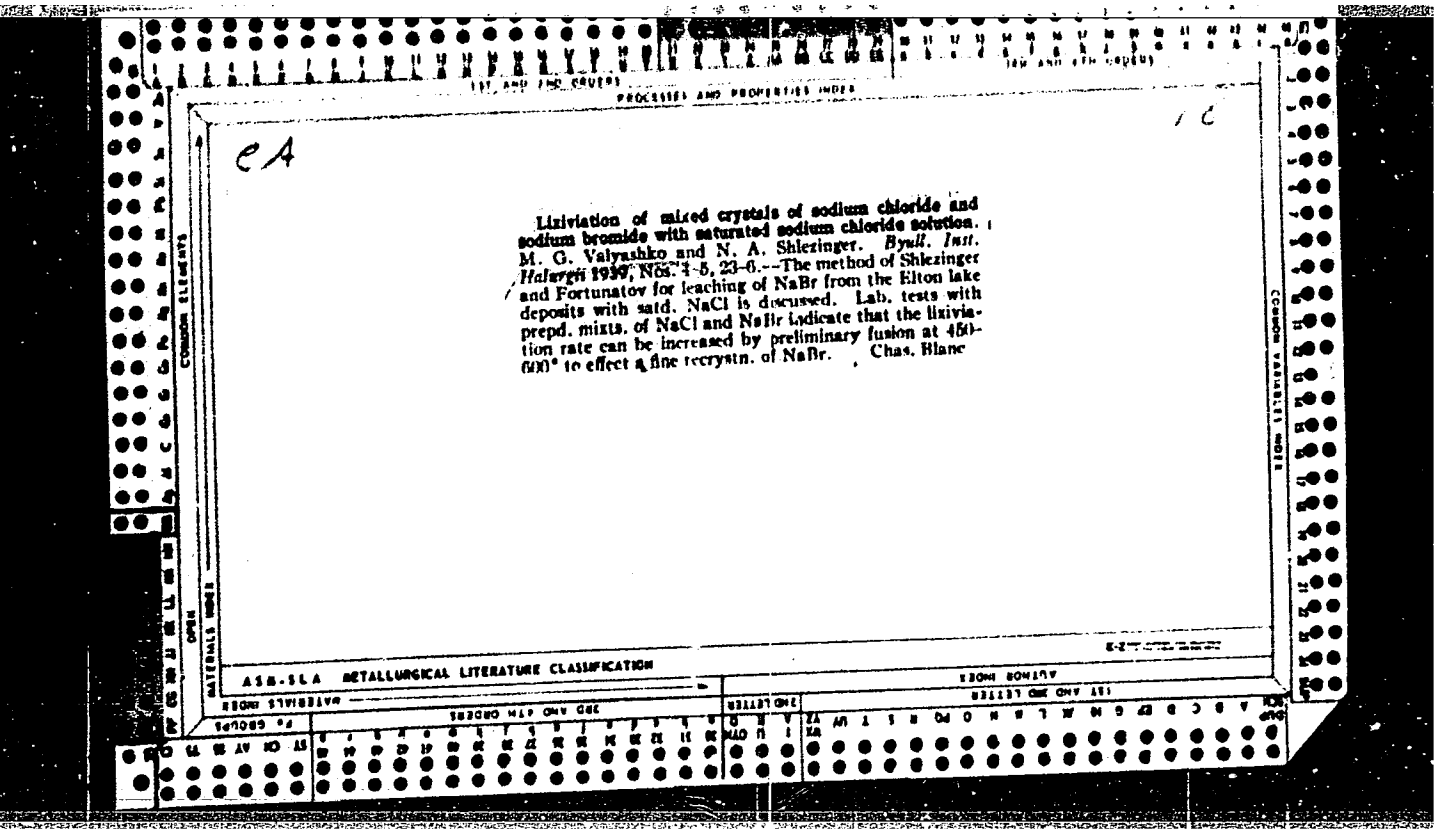


Salt domes of the Ural-Emba region, and prospects of their commercial exploitation. N. I. Buyalov and M. G. Valyashko. *Ann. secteur anal. phys.-chim., Inst. chim. gén.* (U. S. S. R.) 9, 335–52(1936); cf. Leuchs, *Kali* 26, 91(1932); *C. A.* 28, 7487⁹.—The results of various geol. surveys and phys.-chem. analysis of the numerous salt domes in the Ural-Emba region, situated in the Precaspian lowland, indicate huge resources of *petroleum*, *K*, *borates*, *Mg*, *coal* and *building materials*. Twenty-six references. Chas. Blanc





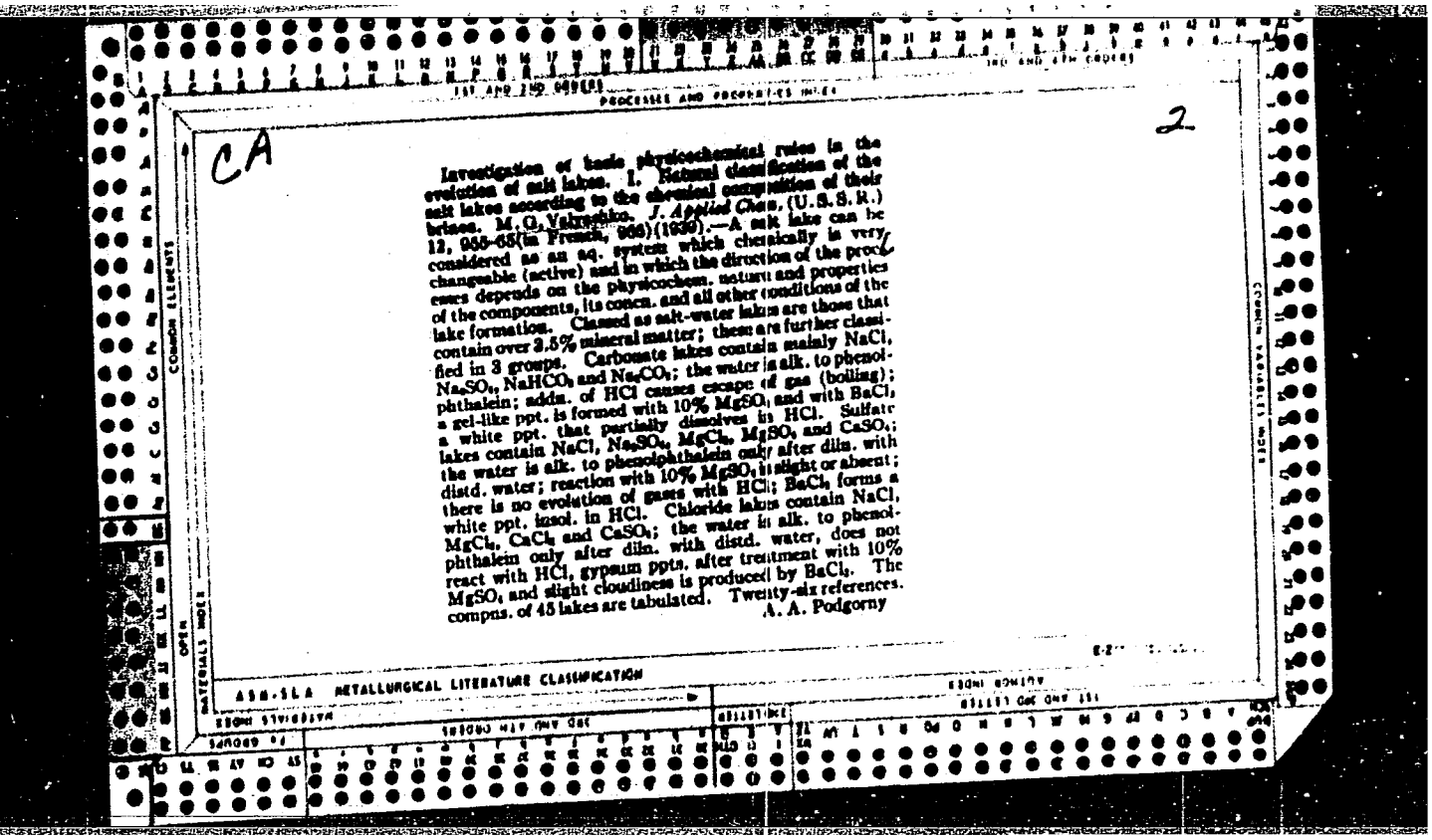




eA

1C

Lixiviation of mixed crystals of sodium chloride and sodium bromide with saturated sodium chloride solution. M. G. Valyashko and N. A. Shlezinger. *Byull. Inst. Halurgii* 1939, Nos. 4-5, 23-6.--The method of Shlezinger and Fortunatov for leaching of NaBr from the Elton lake deposits with satd. NaCl is discussed. Lab. tests with prepd. mixts. of NaCl and NaBr indicate that the lixiviation rate can be increased by preliminary fusion at 450-600° to effect a fine recrystn. of NaBr. Chas. Blanc



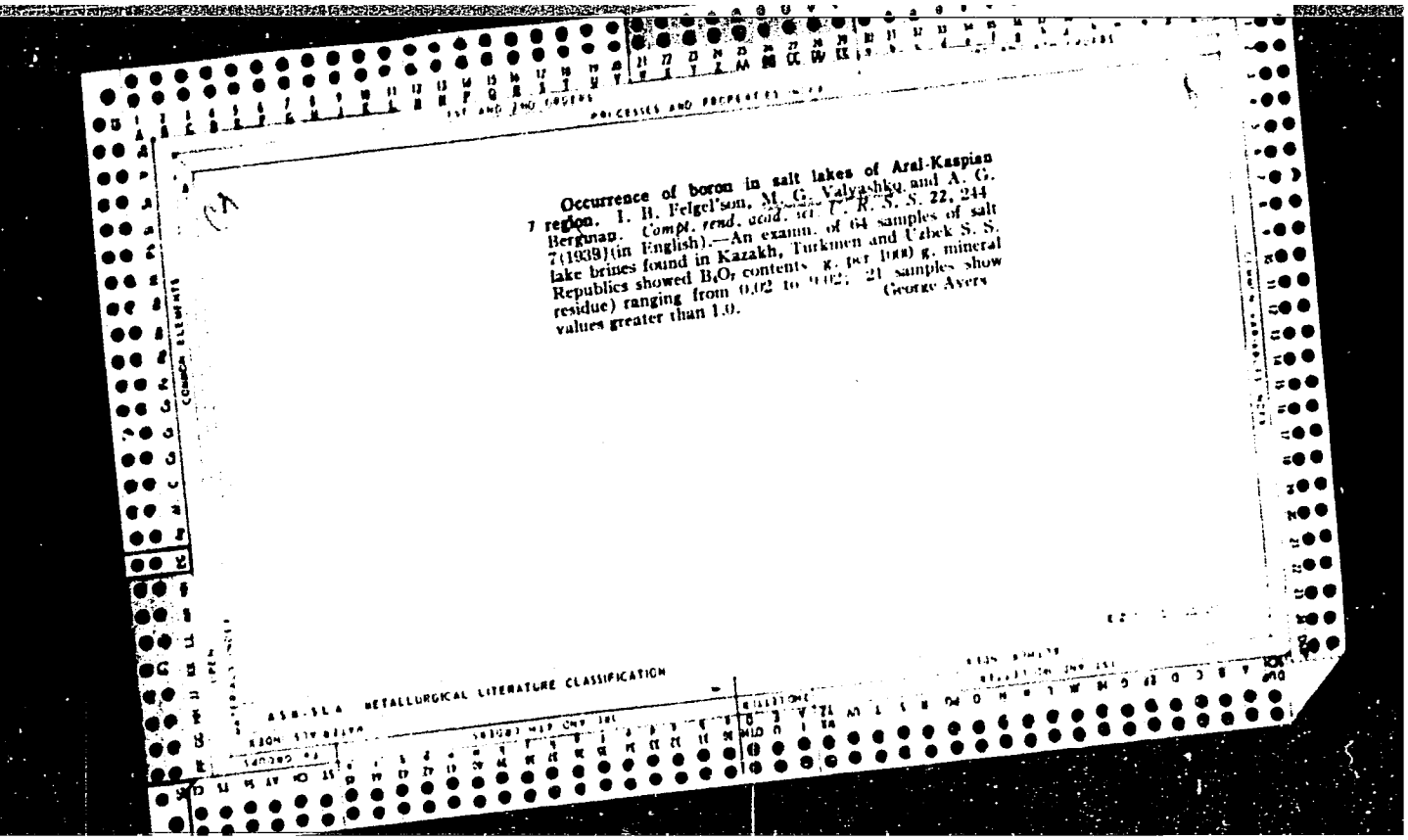
CA

2

Investigation of basic physicochemical rules in the evolution of salt lakes. I. Natural classification of the salt lakes according to the chemical composition of their brines. M. G. Valyashko. *J. Applied Chem.* (U.S.S.R.) 12, 955-65(in French, 965)(1939).—A salt lake can be considered as an eq. system which chemically is very changeable (active) and in which the direction of the proc esses depends on the physicochem. nature and properties of the components, its concn. and all other conditions of the lake formation. Classed as salt-water lakes are those that contain over 3.5% mineral matter; these are further classified in 3 groups. Carbonate lakes contain mainly NaCl, Na_2SO_4, $NaHCO_3$ and Na_2CO_3; the water is alk. to phenolphthalein; addn. of HCl causes escape of gas (boiling); a gel-like ppt. is formed with 10% $MgSO_4$ and with $BaCl_2$ a white ppt. that partially dissolves in HCl. Sulfate lakes contain NaCl, Na_2SO_4, $MgCl_2$, $MgSO_4$ and $CaSO_4$; the water is alk. to phenolphthalein only after dilu. with distd. water; reaction with 10% $MgSO_4$ is slight or absent; there is no evolution of gases with HCl; $BaCl_2$ forms a white ppt. insol. in HCl. Chloride lakes contain NaCl, $MgCl_2$, $CaCl_2$ and $CaSO_4$; the water is alk. to phenolphthalein only after dilu. with distd. water, does not react with HCl, gypsum ppts. after treatment with 10% $MgSO_4$ and slight cloudiness is produced by $BaCl_2$. The compns. of 45 lakes are tabulated. Twenty-six references.

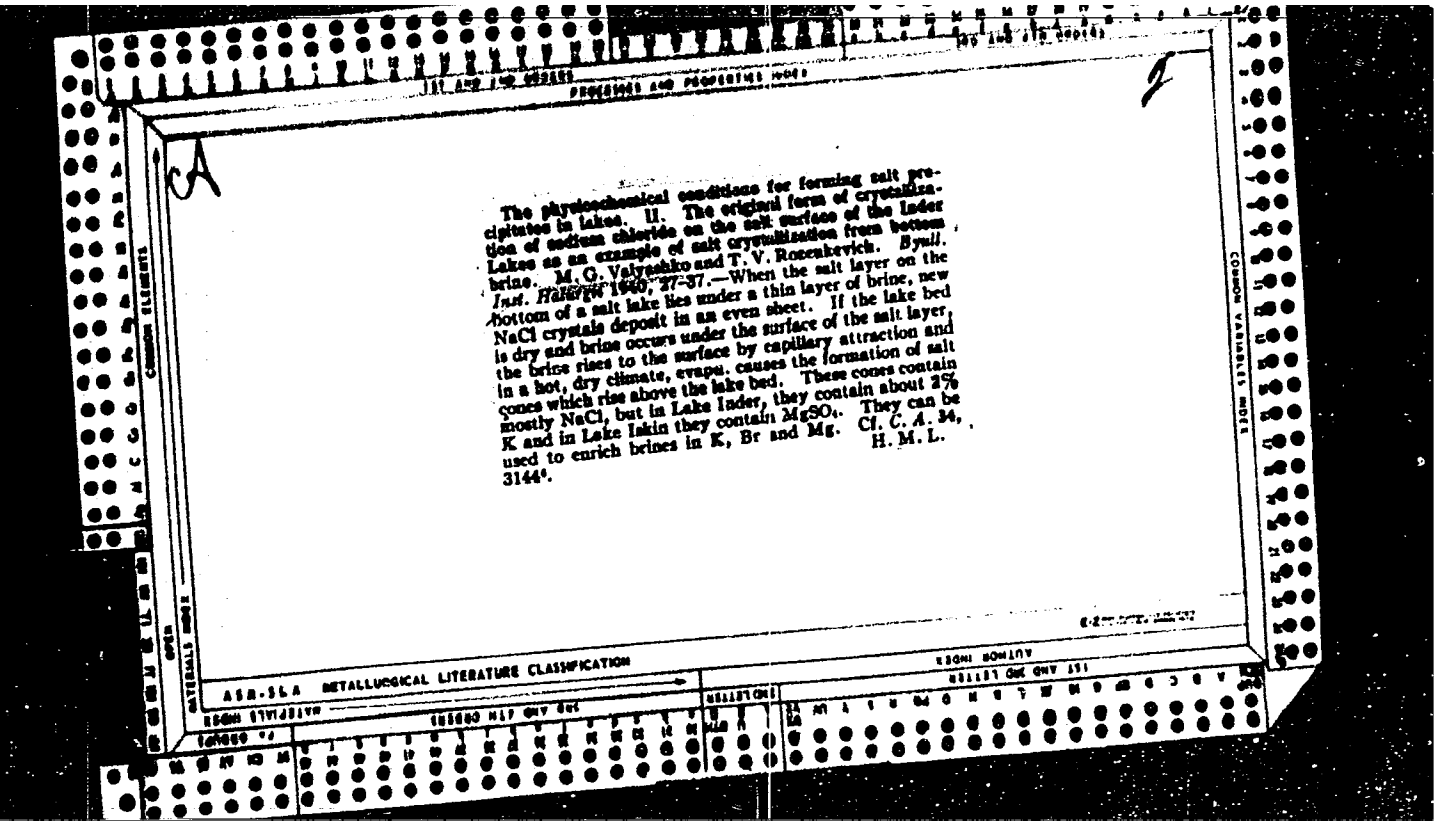
A. A. Podgorny

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Occurrence of boron in salt lakes of Aral-Kaspian region. I. B. Fel'gel'son, M. G. Valyashko and A. G. Bergman. *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U. R. S. S.* 22, 244-7(1939)(in English).—An examn. of 64 samples of salt lake brines found in Kazakh, Turkmen and Uzbek S. S. Republics showed B_4O_7 contents, g. per 1000 g. mineral residue) ranging from 0.02 to 0.02; 21 samples show values greater than 1.0.

George Ayers



The physicochemical conditions for forming salt precipitates in lakes. II. The original form of crystallization of sodium chloride on the salt surface of the Inder Lakes as an example of salt crystallization from bottom brine. M. G. Valyashko and T. V. Roncakevich. *Byull. Inst. Galurgii* 1940, 27-37.—When the salt layer on the bottom of a salt lake lies under a thin layer of brine, new NaCl crystals deposit in an even sheet. If the lake bed is dry and brine occurs under the surface of the salt layer, the brine rises to the surface by capillary attraction and in a hot, dry climate, evapn. causes the formation of salt cones which rise above the lake bed. These cones contain mostly NaCl, but in Lake Inder, they contain about 2% K and in Lake Iakin they contain $MgSO_4$. They can be used to enrich brines in K, Br and Mg. Cf. *C. A.* 34, 3144⁶. H. M. L.

VALYASHKO, M. G.

"Several Anomalies in the Distribution of Saline Sedimentation in Lake Deposits and Reasons for Such Anomalies," Dok. AN, 58, No. 8, 1947

PA 47/49T96

VALYASKHO, M. G.

Jan 49

USSR/Minerals
Astrakanite
Salt Deposits

"Astrakanite in Salt Layers of Salt Lakes," M. G. Valyashko, 3 pp

"Priroda" No 1

It has only recently been noted that astrakanite ($Na_2Mg[SO_4]_2 \cdot 4H_2O$) forms in the upper sections of salt deposits and in new sedimentation as well as in the lower layers. This is ascribed to recrystallization of previously precipitated salts, mirabilite, epsomite, and halite.

47/49T96

VALYASHKO, M.G.

Structural characteristics of deposits of present-day halite. Min.sbor. no.5:65-74 '51. (MLRA 9:12)

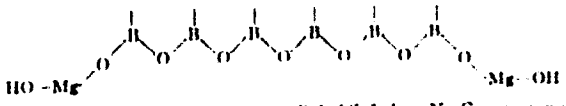
1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut galurgii, Leningrad.
(Salt)

8

C. A.

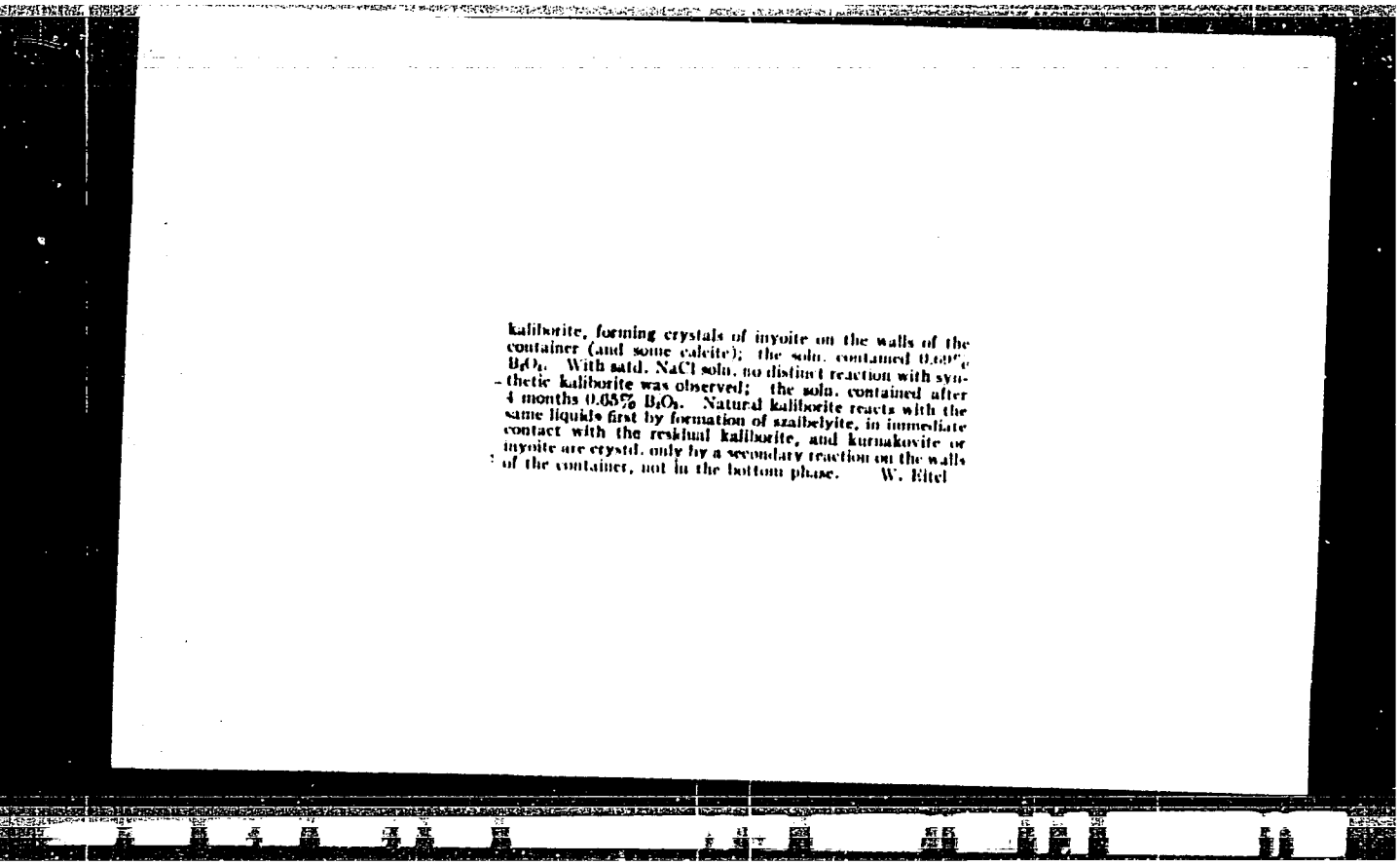
Conversion of kaliborite by water and aqueous solutions. M. G. Valyashko and A. I. Spiryagina. *Zapiski Vsesoyuz. Mineral. Obshchestva* (*Mém. soc. russe minéral.*) **80**, 182–6 (1951); cf. *C.A.* **45**, 7474*d*.—Natural kaliborite, from Inder, Kazakhstan, is very easily changed to szaibelyite by H_2O. Analogous pseudomorphs are artificially produced by the reaction of natural kaliborite with H_2O, during 7 months at room temp. or by reaction of aq. salt solns. with natural kaliborite. Synthetic kaliborite (Nikolaev, 1947), however, reacts in an entirely different way. A hypothesis is evolved according to which the at. group

in szaibelyite is also characteristic in the constitution formula of natural kaliborite, while in the synthetic kaliborite an "isomeric" grouping is given which is different. For its constitution the authors assume that the Mg—OH groups occur at the ends of a chain with B atoms linked by oxygen:

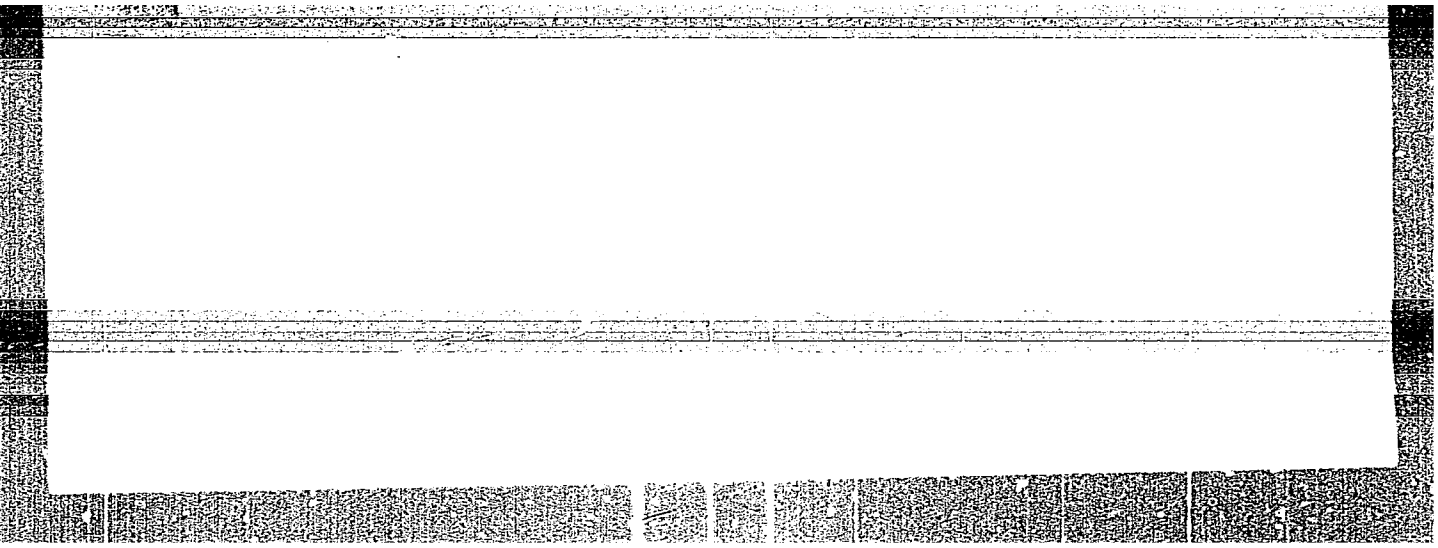


and must therefore react with water in a different manner. If synthetic kaliborite reacts during 4 months with pure water at room temp., no szaibelyite is formed but on the walls of the reaction vessel, crystals of kurnakovite are formed. Satd. soln. of gypsum reacted with synthetic Bolschil Laby, N. Caucasus was studied. The mica is assocd. with diopside, actinolite, and almandite, and has brownish color and weak pleochroism; $\gamma = \beta = 1.507 \pm 0.002$, $\alpha = 1.552 \pm 0.002$, $\gamma - \alpha = 0.045$; 2V about 0°, neg. character. The chem. compn.: (K_2O,Na_2O)-

over



kaliborite, forming crystals of inyoite on the walls of the container (and some calcite); the soln. contained 0.69% B_2O_3. With satd. NaCl soln. no distinct reaction with synthetic kaliborite was observed; the soln. contained after 4 months 0.65% B_2O_3. Natural kaliborite reacts with the same liquids first by formation of szaibelyite, in immediate contact with the residual kaliborite, and kurnakovite or inyoite are crystd. only by a secondary reaction on the walls of the container, not in the bottom phase. W. Eitel



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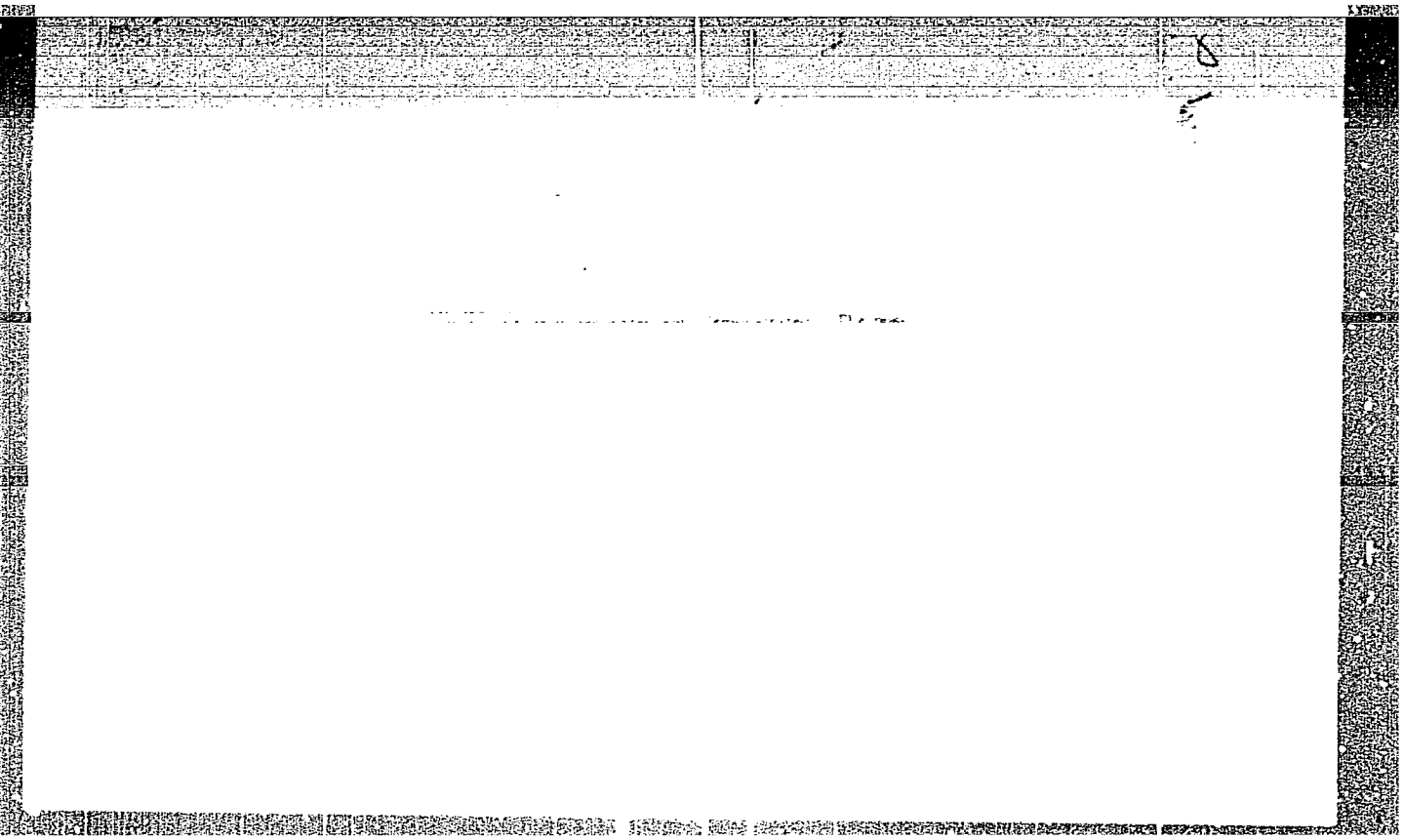
ZDANOVSKIY, A.B.; LYAKHOVSKAYA, Ye.I.; SHIEYMOVICH, R.E.; BUKSHTEYN, V.M., redaktor; VALYASHKO, M.G., redaktor; PEL'SH, A.D., redaktor.

[Handbook of experimental data on the solubility of multicomponent water-salt systems] Spravochnik eksperimental'nykh dannykh po rastvorimosti mnogokomponentnykh vodno-solevykh sistem. Vol.1 [Tri-component systems] Trekhkomponentnye sistemy. Leningrad, Gos. nauchno-tekhnicheskoe izd-vo khimicheskoi lit-ry, 1953. 670 p. (MLRA 7:2)



VALYASHKO, M.C.

The saline lakes of the northwestern Aral Sea territory, the Plateau of Ustyurt, and the lower parts of the Amu-Darya basin

VALYASHKO, M.G.; SPIRYAGINA, A.I.

Experimental research on the origin of Lake Inder borates. (In: Soveshchanie po eksperimental'noi mineralogii i petrografii. 4th, Moscow, 1952. Trudy, Moskva, 1953. No.2, p.137-156.) (MLRA 7:3)

1. Leningradskoye otdeleniye Gosudarstvennogo instituta gorno-khimicheskogo syr'ya (LOGIKhS).
(Inder, Lake--Borates) (Borates--Inder, Lake)

VALYASHKO, M. G.

Conditions for the production of potassium chloride by freezing it out of a concentrated brine of the Inder Lake. M. G. Valyashko and ... Trudy Vsesoyuz ...

... of ... $NaCl \cdot 2H_2O$ ...

firmed the possibility of obtaining a high-KCl-content product from the Inder brine by cooling. The practical limit of cooling of the brine after preliminary concn. to ... KCl ... is −12.0°. At this temp. the yield of KCl of purity ... 60%, is ... 66% of the ...

M. ...

VALYASHKO, M.G.

USSR / Experimental investigation of metamorphization processes in natural brines. IV. Experimental investigation of metamorphization [illegible] in saturated bischofite type solutions

VALYASHKO, M.G.

ZHDANOVSKIY, A.B.; LYAKHOVSKAYA, Ye.I.; SHLEYMOVICH, R.E.; BUKSHTEYN, V.M., redaktor; VALYASHKO, M.G., redaktor; PEL'SH, A.D., redaktor; KOTS, V.A., otvetstvennyy redaktor; LEVIN, S.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor; ERLIKH, Ye.Ya., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Handbook of experimental data on the solubility of multicomponent water-salt systems] Spravochnik eksperimental'nykh dannykh po rastvorimosti mnogokomponentnykh vodnosolevykh sistem. Leningrad, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo khim.lit-ry. Vol.2.[Quaternary and more complex systems] Chetyrekhkomponentnye i bolee slozhnye sistemy. 1954. 1269 p. (MLRA 8:3)
(Solubility)(Salts)(Systems (Chemistry))

General mechanisms for the formation of the chemical constituents of natural waters. M. G. Valyashko. *Geokhim. Materialy* 22, 60–70 (1954).—On the basis of Vernadskii's data (many publications) on the distribution of hydrogenic elements in nature, Valyashko presents theoretical possibilities for the mechanisms of the formation of various mineral salts in natural waters. The role of SO_4 ions is [illegible] with data on their presence in different parts of the world (taken from Clarke's *Geochemistry* and other sources). The role of the other ions (cations and anions) and the factors involved in the formation of the different types of waters with respect to their mineral content are discussed. I. S. Joffe

VALYASHKO, M. G.

USSR/Geology - Geochemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 25/45

Authors : Valyashko, M. G.

Title : The role of solubility in the formation of the chemical composition of natural water

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 99/4, 581-584, Dec 1, 1954

Abstract : The role of solubility in the formation of the chemical composition of water is explained. Data regarding the mineralization and the appearance of soluble compounds in water are presented. Seven references: 6-USSR and 1-USA (1924-1951). Graphs.

Institution : All-Union Scientific Research Halurgy Institute

Presented by: Academician A. P. Vinogradov, March 8, 1954

VALYASHKO, M.G.; SOKOLOVA, A.I.

Method of analyzing saline waters. Gidrokhim.mat. 24:20-22 '55.
(MIRA 9:4)

1.Vsesoyuznyy institut garlurgii, Leningrad.
(Water, Underground) (Water--Analysis)

VALYASHKO, M.G.

Some general rules on the chemical composition. Gidrokhim.mat. 24: 77-79 '55. (MLRA 9:4)
(Water, Undergreund) (Water--Analysis)

ZVYAGINTSEV, O.Ye.; VALYASHKO, M.G.

Fedor Aleksandrovich Toropov; 1884-1953. Zhur.prikl.khim. 28 no.12: 1345-1346 D '55. (MLRA 9:3)
(Toropov, Fedor Aleksandrovich, 1884-1953)

Valyashko, M. G.

USSR/Geology - Geochemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 33/59

Authors : Valyashko, M. G.

Title : Basic chemical types of waters and their formation

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 102/2, 315-318, May 11, 1955

Abstract : Data are presented regarding the chemical classification of fresh underground waters according to their relative content of individual main components. Eleven USSR references [illegible]. Tables; maps.

Institution : .....

Presented by : Academician A. P. Vinogradov, January 2, 1955

VALYASHKO, M.G.

Fedor Aleksandrovich Toraper (1884-1953). O. E.

MIT

Valyashko M.G.

USSR/Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry. D

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No. 8, 1957, 26510.

Author : Valyashko, M.G.
Inst :
Title : Geochemistry of Bromine in Halogenesis Processes and Application of Bromine Contents as Genetic and Prospecting Criterion.

Orig Pub : Geokhimiya, 1956, 6, 33 - 48.

Abstract : Bromine accumulates in the liquid phase during the process of evaporation of sea water, and at the beginning its contents are a rectilinear function of concentration. The curve Br contents - brine concentration has bends: the first bend appears at the moment of crystallization start of NaCl, the second bend characterizes the start of $MgSO_4.7H_2O$

Card 1/

USSR/General Problems - Methodology. Scientific Institutions and Conferences. Instruction. Questions Concerning Bibliography and Scientific Documentation. A-1

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1957, 25642

Author : M.G. Valyashko, A.A. Ivanov, Yu.V. Morachevskiy, A.I. Sokolova.

Inst : All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Halurgy.

Title : Tat'yana Borisovna Polenova.

Orig Pub : Vses. n.-i. in-ta galurgii, 1956, vyp. 32. 410-413

Abstract : Obituary of T.B. Polenova (1890 - 1955), chemist-analyst and geochemist, former coworker of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Halurgy.

A list of published works is inclosed.

Card 1/1 - 5 -

VALYASHKO, M.G.

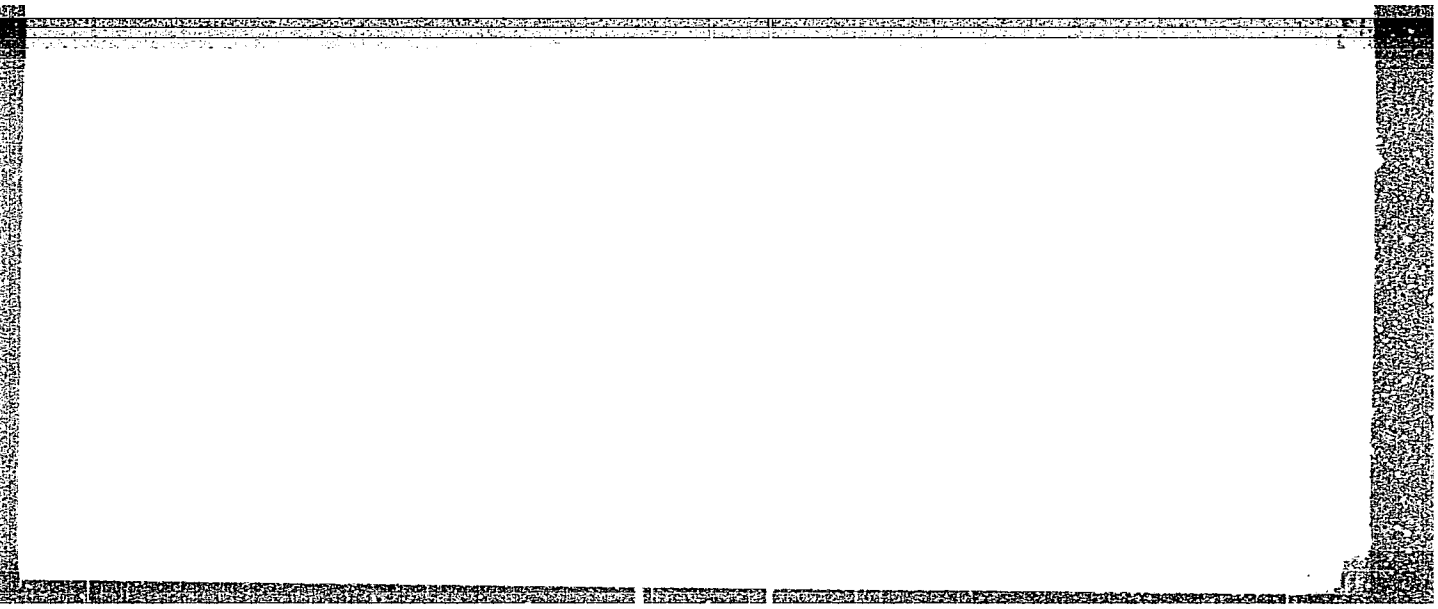
Geochemistry of bromine in salt formation processes and utilization of the bromine content as a ceiterion for genesis and prospecting. Geokhimiia no.6:33-48 '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut galurgii, Leningrad.
(Bromine)

VALYASHKO, M.G.

Method for determining the origin of potassium salts by their chemical composition, and its application to deposits in the Carpathian foothills. Vop.min.osad.obr. 3/4:252-265 '56.
(MLRA 9:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut galurgii.
(Carpathian Mountain region--Potassium salts)



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001858510020-1"

VALASHKO, M. G. Doc Chem Sci -- (diss) "Geochemical laws of the formation of potassium salt deposits." Len, 1957, 26 pp with diagrams, 20 cm. (Acad Sci USSR. Inst of Geochemistry and Analytic Chemistry im Academician V. I. Vernadskiy), 150 copies (KL, 15-57, 104)

VALYASHKO, M.G.

Physico-chemical conditions of the past formations of potassium salt deposits of the earth [with summary in English]. Geokhimiia AN SSSR no.6:470-480. '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova, Kafedra geokhimii.

(Potassium salts)

VALYASHKO, M.G.

Regularity in the development of the chemical composition of brines in settling basins. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; geol.-geog. nauki no.2:69-74 '58. (MIRA 12:2)

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(Solutions, Supersaturated)

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VALYASHKO, M. S.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5227

Samsonov, Grigoriy Valentinovich [Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences], Lev Yakovlevich Markovskiy [Candidate of Chemical Sciences], Aleksey Fomich Zhigach [Doctor of Chemical Sciences], and Mikhail Georgiyevich Valyashko [Doctor of Chemical Sciences]

Bor, yego soyedineniya i splavy (Boron, Its Compounds and Alloys) Kiyev, Izd-vo AN UkrSSR, 1960. 589 p. 3,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk Ukrainskoy SSR. Institut metallokeramiki i spetsial'nykh splavov.

Ed. (Title page): G. V. Samsonov, Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences; Resp. Ed.: I. N. Frantsevich, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences UkrSSR; Ed. of Publishing House: Z. S. Pokrovskaya; Tech. Ed.: V. Ye. Sklyarova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for scientific workers and engineers in the metallurgical, machine building, chemical, and electronic industries. It may also be used by advanced students.

Card 1/12

Boron, Its Compounds and Alloys SOV/5227

COVERAGE: The book describes the principles of boron geochemistry, boron stock and its processing, and the properties, production, and use of elementary boron, boron hydrides, and halogens. It also includes data on the properties, production methods, metal science, and crystal chemistry of boron alloys with metals and nonmetals. All known systems with boron are investigated and applications of boron alloys in the manufacture of fireproof alloys, in electronics and radio engineering, machine building, metallurgy, and chemistry are discussed. Corresponding Member A. V. Nikolayev, G. V. Samsonov, and Ya. S. Umanskiy are cited among the contributors to boron research in the Soviet Union. The authors thank the Scientific Council of the Institut metallokeramiki i spetsial'nykh splavov (Institute of Metal Ceramics and Special Alloys), Academy of Sciences, Ukrainskaya SSR. They also thank Professor Yu. V. Morachevskiy. Most of the chapters are accompanied by references.

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