KATSNEL'SON, Z.S.; LEDYAYEVA, Ye.M.; ALEKSANDROVA, V.P.

Fetal adrenal cortex in swine. Dokl. AN SSSR 151 no.1:201-202 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Leningradskiy veterinarnyy institut. Predstavleno akademikom N.N.Anichkovym.

(ADRENAL CORTEX) (FETUS)

ALEKSANDROVA, V.P.

[Automata, the technology of communism] Avtomaty - tekhnika komunizmu. Kyiv, Vyd-vo Akad. nauk URSR, 1962. 66 p.
(MIRA 18:11)

ALEKSANDROVA, V.P.

The means for lowering production costs of steel in the metallurgical plants of the Ukrainian S.S.R. Nauk. zap. Inst. ekon. AN URSR no.3: 25-37 '55. (MIRA 11:3)

(Ukraine--Steel industry--Costs)

ALEKSANDROVA, Valentyna Petrivna; RYZHKOV, Ivan Ivanovich

[Capital assets and production potential of industrial enterprises and their use]Osnovni fondy i vyrobnychi potuzhnosti promyslovykh pidpremstv ta ikh vykorystannia. Kyiv, Akad. nauk URSR, 1957. 58 p. (MIRA 15:10)
(Industry)

ALEKSANDROVA, Valentina Petrovna; RYZHKOV, Ivan Ivanovich; SHKURATOV, O.I., red.

[Effectiveness of advanced methods of work in Ukrainian industry] Efektivnist' peredovykh metodiv pratsi v promyslovosti Ukrains'koi RSR. Kyiv, 1958. 39 p. (Tovarystvo dlia poshyrennia politychnykh i naukovykh znan' Ukrains'koi RSR. Ser. 4, no.9). (MIRA 12:2)
(Ukraine--Efficiency, Industrial)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4205

Aleksandrova, Valentyna Petrovna, and Mykhayl Nykolayevych Seredenko

Tekhnichnyy prohres na pidpryyemstvakh chornoyi metalurhiyi Ukrayins'koyi RSR. (Technical Progress at Ferrous Metallurgical Plants in the Ukrainian SSR). Kiyiv, Vyd-vo AN URSR, 1959. 136 p. Errata slip inserted. 1,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk Ukrayins'koyi RSR. Instytut ekonomiky.

Ed.: O.O. Khramov, Candidate of Economic Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: H.O. Novykova; Tech. Ed.: N.P. Rakhlina.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for the general reader interested in the economic development of the Ukrainian SSR.

COVERAGE: The book is an analysis of the increased efficiency resulting from improvements in production processes and modernization of equipment in the ferrous metallurgy of the Ukrainian SSR. The work was carried out at the Donets Basin and Dnepr plants. The author thanks H.E. Meshta and O.M. Chornovol, of the Institute of Economics, Academy of Sciences, UkrSSR, and Workers of the Zaporozh'ye and Dnepropetrovsk Regional Economic Councils, Holovko and Pravdin.

Card 1/3

There are no references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

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9-7-60

GAL'PERIN, Mikhail Zakharovich [Hal'perin, M.Z.], kand.ekonom.nauk;
ALEKSANDROVA, V.P., kand.ekonom. nauk, red.

[Organization of smooth and rhythmic work in industrial enterprises] Organizatsiia rivnomirnoi i ritmichnoi roboty promyslovoho pidpriiemstva. Kyiv, 1960. 33 p. (Tovarystvo dlia poshyrennia politychnykh i naukovykh znan' Ukrains'koi RSR. Ser.7, no.4). (MIRA 13:4)
(Industrial management)

ALEKSANDROVA, Valentina Petrovna, kand. ekon. nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotr.; NIKOLAYEVA, L. [Nikolaieva, L.], red.; GAVRILETS', D. [Havrylets', D.], tekhn. red.

[What is profit in an industrial enterprise] Shcho take rentabel'nost' promyslovoho pidpryiemstva. Kyiv, Derzh. vyd-vo polit. lit-ry URSR, 1961. 46 p. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Institut ekonomiki AN URSR (for Aleksandrova).
(Profit)

SEREDENKO, M.M., kand.ekon.nauk; KUGUSHEV, M.F. [Kuhushev, M.F.]; PRAVDIN, M.V.; FOMICHEV, V.I.; ALEKSANDROVA, V.P.; GORODETSKIY, N.I. [Horodets'kyi, N.I.]; DYATLOV, T.I.; KALITA, M.S. [Kalyta, M.S.]; DARAGAN, M.V. [Darahan, M.V.]; RADINA, Yu.M.; VOROB'YEVA, K.T. [Vorobyova, K.T.]; LASTIVKA, N.N.; STARODUBSKIY, R.D. [Starodubs'kyi, R.D.]; YATSENKO, P.F.; MUROMTSEVA, G.M. [Muromtseva, H.M.]; RASNER, S.I.; CHERNYAK, K.I.; KOBILYAKOV, I.I. [Kobyliakov, I.I.]; ALEKSANDROVA, V.O., kand.ekonom.nauk, otv.red.; DEMIDYUK, V.F. [Demydiuk, V.F.], red.; LIBERMAN, T.R., tekhn.red.

[Ways of increasing profits in metallurgical industries] Shliakhy pidvyshchennia rentabel'nosti metalurgiinykh pidpryiemstv. Kyiv, Vyd-vo Akad.nauk URSR, 1961. 93 p. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Akademiya nauk USSR, Kiyev. Institut ekonomiki. 2. Institut ekonomiki AN USSR (for Seredenko, V.P.Aleksandrova, Kalita, Daragan, Radina). 3. Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut (for Gorodetskiy, Dyatlov). 4. Dneprodzerzhinskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (for Kobilyakov).
(Dnepropetrovsk Province—Steel industry—Costs)

ALEKSANDROVA, Valentina Petrovna; kand. ekonom. nauk; KHARCHENKO, P.F., kand. ekon. nauk, otv. red.; SKRIPNIK,V.T. [Skrypnyk, V.T.], red.; MATVIICHUK, O.A., tekhn. red.

[Economic results of the technological reconstruction of industry] Ekonomichna efektyvnist' tekhnichnoi rekonstruktsii v promyslovosti. Kyiv, 1961. 48 p. (Tovarystvo dlia poshyrennia politychnykh i naukovykh znan' Ukrains'koi RSR. Ser.3, no.9) (MIRA 14:9)
(Technological innovations) (Automation)

SEREDENKO, M.M., doktor ekon. nauk; ALEKSANDROVA, V.P.; KUGUSHEV, M.F. [Kuhushev, M.F.]; SHEVCHENKO, Ya.O.; GLAMAZDA, A.D.[Hlamazda, A.D.]; ZABORSKAYA, Z.M.[Zabors'ka, Z.M.]; KHOTIMCHENKO, M.M. [Khotymchenko, M.M.]; YATSKOV, V.S.; MEDVEDEV, V.M.[Medvediev, V.M.]; CHIRKOV, P.V.[Chyrkov, P.V.]; KHARCHENKO, P.F.; SOTCHENKO, Z.Ya.; PROFATILOVA, L.M.[Profatylova, L.M.]; MAULIN, M.O.; GORELIK, L.Ye.[Horelik, L.IE.]; RIZHKOV, I.I. [Ryzhkov, I.I.]; ZHEREBKIN, G.P.[Zherebkin, H.P.]; KHRAMOV, O.O.; LANDYSH, B.O., red.; ROZENTSVEYG, Ye.N.[Rozentsveih, IE.N.], tekhn. red.

[Economic efficiency of capital investments and the introduction of new machinery in industry]Ekonomichna efektyvnist' kapital'nykh vkladen' i vprovadzhenniia novoi tekhniky u promyslovosti. Kyiv, Vyd-vo Akad. nauk URSR, 1962. 260 p. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Akademiya nauk URSR, Kiev. Instytut ekonomiky.
(Capital investments) (Technological innovations)

ALEKSANDROVA, V. R.

"Parenteral Use of Penicillin During Scarlet Fever in Order to Shorten the Period of Hospitalization." Cand Med Sci, Leningrad State Pediatrics Medical Inst, Leningrad, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 8, Apr 55)

SO: Sum. No. 704, 2 Nov 55 - Survey of Scientific andTechnical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (16).

ALEKSANDROVA, V.K.

MASLOV, M.S., professor, zasluzhenyy deyatel' nauki, deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR; ZAYTSEVA, G.I., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk, sekretar'; KURYLEVA, O.M.; BRONSHTEIN, A.I.; PETROVA, Ye.P.; MALAKHOVSKAYA, D.B.; ITINA, N.A.; MAKAROVA, V.V.; RYBAKOVA, T.N.; ORBELI, L.A., akademik; VOLOVIK, A.B., professor; TUR, A.F., professor; BYSTROLETOVA, G.I.; DANILEVICH, M.G., professor; KUZMICHEVA, A.G., dotsent; BEKHTEREVA, M.I.; ALEKSANDROVA, V.R.

Minutes of the meetings of the Leningrad Society of Pediatricians. Vop. pediat. 21 no.2:60-62 Mr-Ap '53. (MLRA 6:6)

1. Leningradskoe obshchestvo detskikh vrachei. 2. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Maslov). (Reflexes) (Scarlet fever)

ALEKSANDROVA, V.R.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.7 Vol.8/10 Pediatrics Oct54

2711. ALEKSANDROVA V.R. *Intramuscular penicillin for shortening the hospital stay in scarlet fever. (Russian text) VOP. PEDIAT. 1953, 21/3 (16-20)

Fifty-nine children received only symptomatic treatment while 90 received 4 x 50,000 U. penicillin in 1 ml. of 1% pyramidon for 6 days and penicillin ointment 5,000. in 1 ml. into the nose in the first and last week of their hospital stay. The acute period lasted 6.27 ± 0.15 days in the treated and 8.17 ± 0 81 in the control group. The symptoms disappeared quickly in the treated group, except the rash. Desquamation was mild or absent in the treated and as usual in the control group. Complications were much lower in the treated group (7.7%) compared with 62.5% in the control group. Disappearance of streptococci after 21 days was noted in 80% of treated and 13.6% of control cases. The antistreptolysin and antifibrinolysin titres increased somewhat in the treated and considerably in the control group. Some of the less favourable results in the treated group were due to breaks in strict isolation, so that the overall result would have been better if strict criteria of isolation could [illegible]

ALEKSANDROVA, V.R.; LESHCHINSKAYA, N.P.

Differential diagnostic and prognostic significance of the color reaction of the bile in epidemic hepatitis. Trudy LSGMI 46:38-45 '59. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Kafedra infektsionnykh bolezney Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. kafedroy - prof. V.V.Kosmachevskiy).
(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS) (COLORIMETRY)

ALEKSANDROVA, V.R.

Influence of synthomycin on capillary circulation in patients with acute dysentery. Trudy LSGMI 46:139-145 '59. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Kafedra infektsionnykh bolezney Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. kafedroy - prof. V.V.Kosmachevskiy).
(CHLOROMYCETIN) (DYSENTERY) (CAPILLARIES)

SOKOLOVSKAYA, Ya.I.; KOZLOVA, A.A.; SMIRNOVA, S.A.; KRYLOVA, O.M.; GLAZKOVA, T.S.; ALEKSANDROVA, V.R.; KAPETANAKI, K.G.

Viacheslav Viktorovich Kosmachevskii; on his 75th birthday. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid.i immun. 33 no.4:154-155 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:10)
(KOSMACHEVSKII, VIACHESLAV VIKTOROVICH, 1887-).

NAKHMANSON, V.M.; OSIDZE, D.F.; SEROV, M.F.; ALEKSANDROVA, V.T.; SOLOV'YEV, S.; MALYSHEV, N.; IVANENKO, N.M.; POTATURKIN, V.; CHIZHOV, A.I.; MIKHAYLOV, N.N.

In the Soviet Union. Veterinariia 39 no.1:88-96 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:6)

(Veterinary medicine)

ALEKSANDROVA, V. Ya.

AUTHOR: Troshin, A. S.,Doctor of Biology SOV/30-58-7-22/49

TITLE: News in Brief (Kratkiye soobshcheniya) The Second International Conference on the Mechanism of Stimulation (Vtoroye mezhdunarodnoye soveshchaniye po mekhanizmu vozbuzhdeniya)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Nr 7, pp. 103 - 104 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The conference was held at the Humboldt-University (Universitet im. A. Gumbol'dta) in Berlin, in the DDR (German Democratic Republic)(GDR) from March 31 to April 2. It was attended by physiologists, biochemists and biophysicists, who with respect to the mechanism of stimulation, take two different views. One group proceeds from the albumin theory developed by D.N.Nasonov and his students. The other group relies on the principles of the diaphragm theory proposed by A.Hodgkin, and the Cambridge School(kembridzhskaya shkola) of physiologists. 24 reports were submitted. They are partly listed below:
1)V.Ya.Aleksandrova (USSR) on the Albumin Theory of Injury and Stimulation.
2)B.N.Tarusov (USSR) on Electrical Parameters of the Cells in

Card 1/3

Different Functional States.
3)E.Ernst,Hungary (Vengriya) showed that individual fibrils react to every electrical irritation by a distinctive contraction.
4)G.M.Frank,USSR, on Structural Changes in Nerve Fibers Caused by Excitation.
5)A.Kaladzhiyeva, Bulgaria (Bolgariya), A. Wolf (Vol'f), V. Linke,DDR, Ye.M.Makovskiy, Roumania (Rumyniya) investigated the properties of solutions of native albumins.
6)G.Vogel (Fogel'), G.Krause (Krauze), G.John(Dzhon), DDR, described the results obtained by the investigation of the influence exercised by temperature and various poisons of fermentation on the monodular (monodal'nyy) active current.
7)G. Lippmann, E.Schubert (Shubert), DDR, on the Influence exercised by Metabolism Upon the Process of Cell-Excitation.
8)E.Gutman, Ts.Vodichka, Czechoslovakia (Chechoslovakiya) on Impulseless Processes in Nervous Structures.
9)L.Lyubinskaya, Poland (Pol'sha), K.Cheng, China (Kitay), on the Morphological Structure of Some Elements of the Nervous System.

News in Brief. The Second International Conference on the Mechanism of Stimulation SOV/30-58-7-22/49

An animated discussion of the reports took place after the papers had been read.

Card 3/3

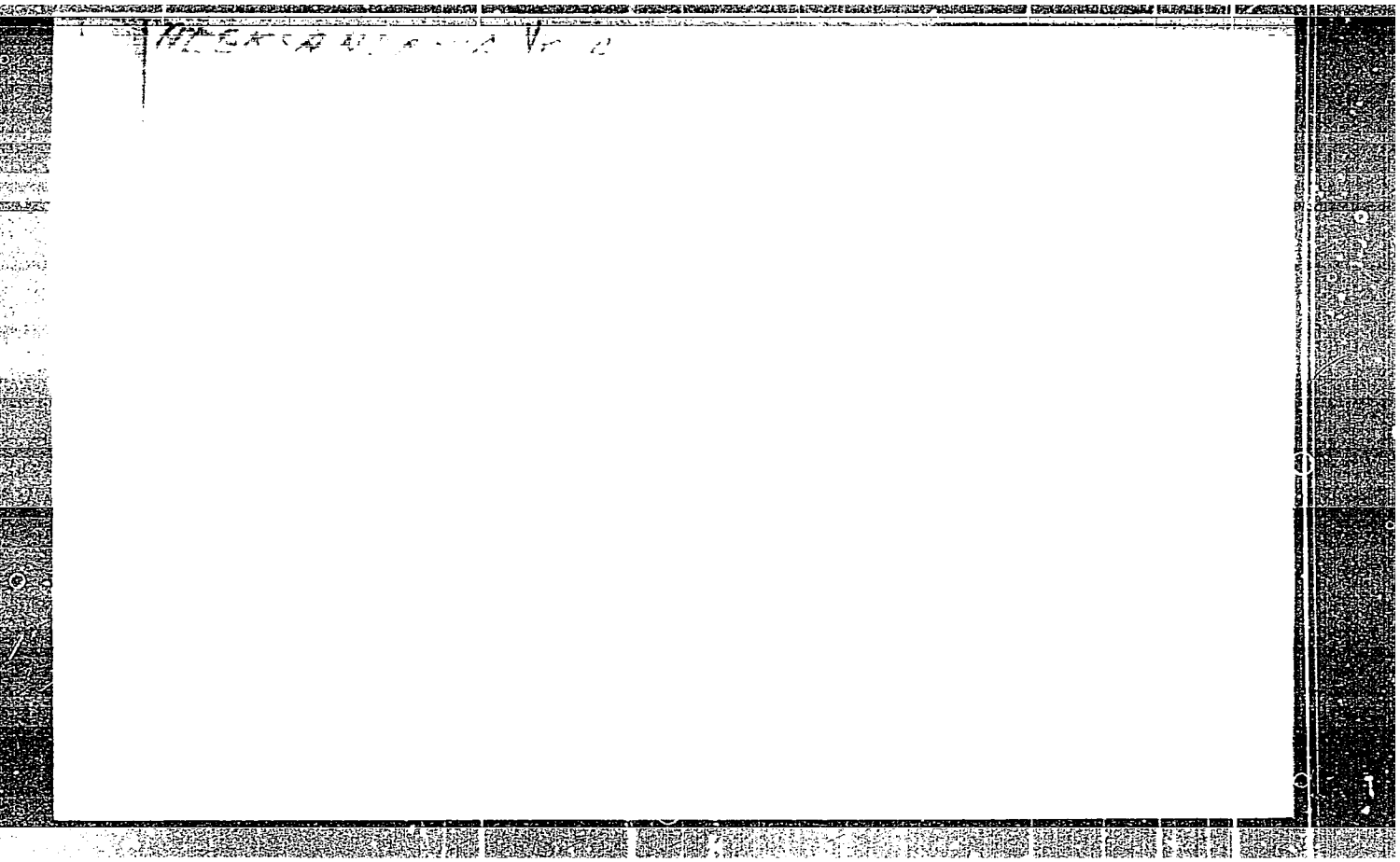
SOKOLOV, S.; ALEKSANDROVA, Ye.; LUK'YANOV, A.

Vsevolod Ivanovich Nazarov, 1894-1965. Kol. zhur. 27 no.4:629 Jl-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:12)

ALEKSANDROVA, Ye. A.

"Functional Diagnosis of Diseases of the Thyroid Gland With the Aid of Radioactive Iodine." Cand Med Sci, Central Inst for the Advanced Training of Physicians, Min Health USSR, Moscow, 1955. (KL, No 11, Mar 55)

SO: Sum. No. 670, 29 Sep 55--Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (15)



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100910008-2"

ALEKSANDROVA, E. A.

ALEKSANDROVA, E. A.: "The Plastic Bone Surgery of the Lower Jaw with a Section of Rib (Clinical and Experimental Material)." State Order of Lenin Inst for the Advanced Training of Physicians imeni S. M. Kirov. Leningrad, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Doctor in Medical Science)

So: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 19, 1956.

ALEKSANDROVA, Ye.A., kand.med.nauk (Moskva)

Use of reserpine in patients with rheumatic heart diseases. Klin. med. 38 no.12:72-77 D '60. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Iz kafedry 1-y terapii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. M.S. Vovsi [deceased]) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (dir. M.D. Kovrigina).
(RHEUMATIC HEART DISEASE) (RESERPINE)

ALEKSANDROVA, Ye.A., kand.med.nauk (Moskva)

Rheumatic carditis. Med.sestra 21 no.11:16-19 N '62. (MIRA 16:3)

(RHEUMATIC HEART DISEASE)

1. ALEKSANDROVA, Ye. G.

2. USSR (600)

4. MEDICINE - STUDY AND TEACHING

7. Work of class supervisors. Fel'd i akush. no. 6 (1952)
Direktor Stalinskoy Fel'dshersko-Akusherskoy Shkoly

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

AUTHOR: Aleksandrova, Ye. G., Member of the Society 118-13-5-6/11

TITLE: Investigation of the Frequency Response in a Two-Circuit System with Artificially Controllable Self-Attenuation of the First Circuit (Issledovaniye prokhozhdeniya chastot v dvukhkonturnoy sisteme s iskusstvenno reguliruyemym sobstvennym zatukhaniyem pervogo kontura)

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika, 1958, Vol 13, Nr 5, pp 47-54 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Here the frequency properties of a system which consists of two linked circuits of different damping are investigated. In particular here a system with two coupled circuits with artificially controllable self-damping of the first circuit is discussed. The frequency characteristics of the circuit-system are determined on the basis of the resonance curve of the current in the second circuit. On this occasion it is assumed that to the first circuit a certain electromotive force with invariable amplitude is connected additionally. On the basis of the computations given here it is shown that the introduction of a damping into the first circuit leads to a much larger widening of the band in the case of the

Card 1/3

Investigation of the Frequency Passage in a Two-Circuit System with Artificially Controllable Self-Attenuation of the First Circuit

108-13-5-6/11

two-circuit system than in the case of introduction of an additional damping into the second circuit with simultaneous increase of the efficiency of the system. The computation of the transmission band and of the efficiency of a two-circuit system and the computation of the complete input resistance of the circuit system is given. In practice cases are possible where the investigated system, formed of two circuits, connected in series, represents a load of a multi-circuit system. This makes it possible to introduce the concept of a factor for the reflection from the investigated two-circuit system. On the basis of the investigation the following is stated:

1) An artificial increase of the eigen damping in the first circuit allows to widen considerably the transmission band of a two-circuit system with retention of a high efficiency of these circuits compared with band widening obtained on occasion of the introduction of the damping into the subsequent circuit.

Card 2/3

2) In the case of a connection of a two-circuit system to

Investigation of the Frequency Passage in a Two-Circuit System With Artificially Controllable Self-Attenuation of the First Circuit 108-13-5-6/11

an infinite line (or to a circuit system) the wave impedance of the line must have such a value that the factor for the reflection from the two-circuit system remains constant in the whole band of the transmitted frequencies. The magnitude of the wave impedance is determined from the parameters of the two-circuit system. There are 3 figures, 4 tables, and 3 references, which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: June 24, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Electric circuits--Theory 2. Frequency--Determination

Card 3/3

BLAGOVESHCHENSKIY, A.V.; ALEKSANDROVA, Ye.G.

Evolution of proteins in the seeds of leguminous plants.
Trudy Glav. bot. sada 8:8-46 '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Leguminosae)
(Proteins)
(Phylogeny (Botany))

BLAGOVESHCHENSKIY, A.V.; ALEKSANDROVA, Ye.G.

Protein complexes in the seeds of Astragalus. Biul. Glav. bot. sada no.46:55-58 '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Glavnyy botanicheskiy sad AN SSSR.
(Milk vetch) (Seeds) (Proteins)

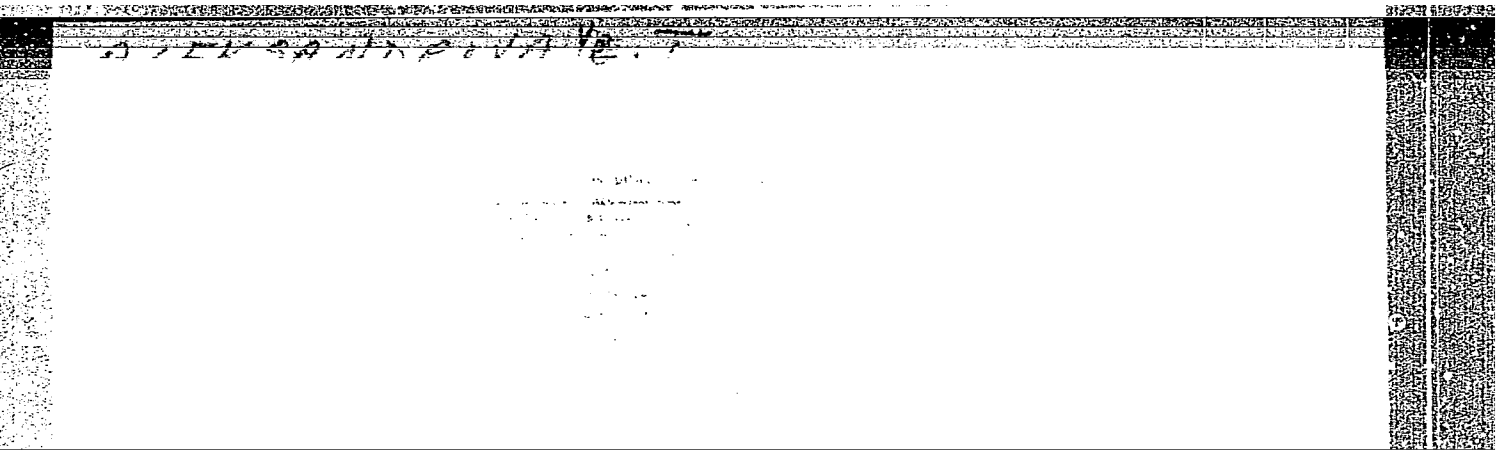
ALEKSANDROVA, Ye.I.

Microanalysis of natural waters (determining calcium and magnesium). Trudy KKHTI no.15:129-134 '50. [publ. '51] (MIRA 12:12)

(Water--Analysis)

ALEKSANDROVA, Ye.I.

Use of the phenomena of coprecipitation for analytical purposes.
Trudy KKHTI no.16:117-128 '51.[publ. '52] (MIRA 12:12)
(Aluminum--Analysis)



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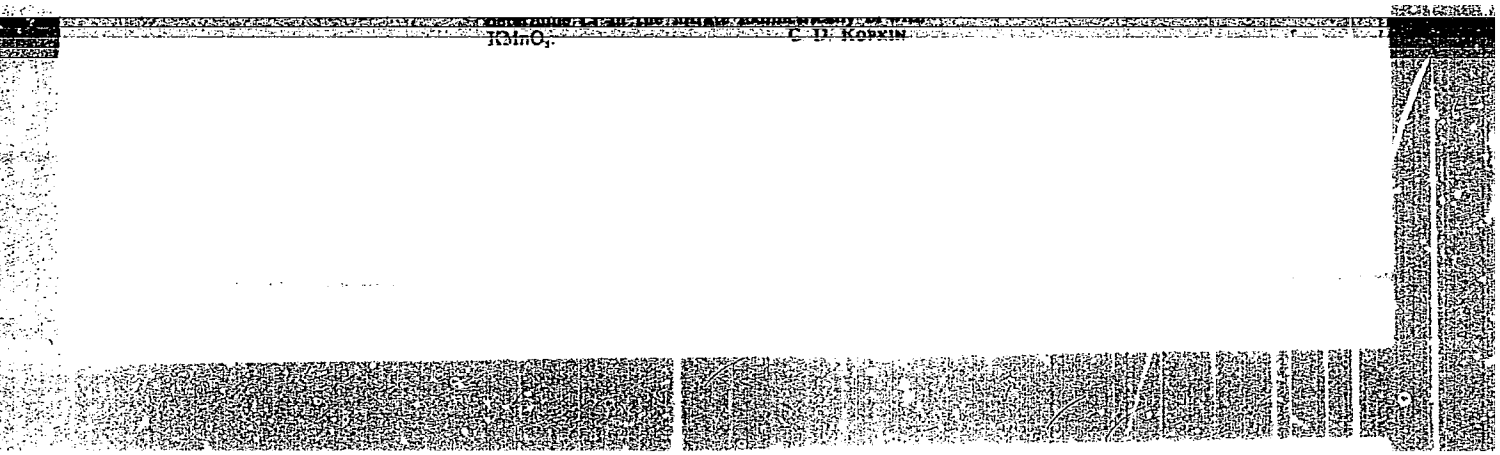
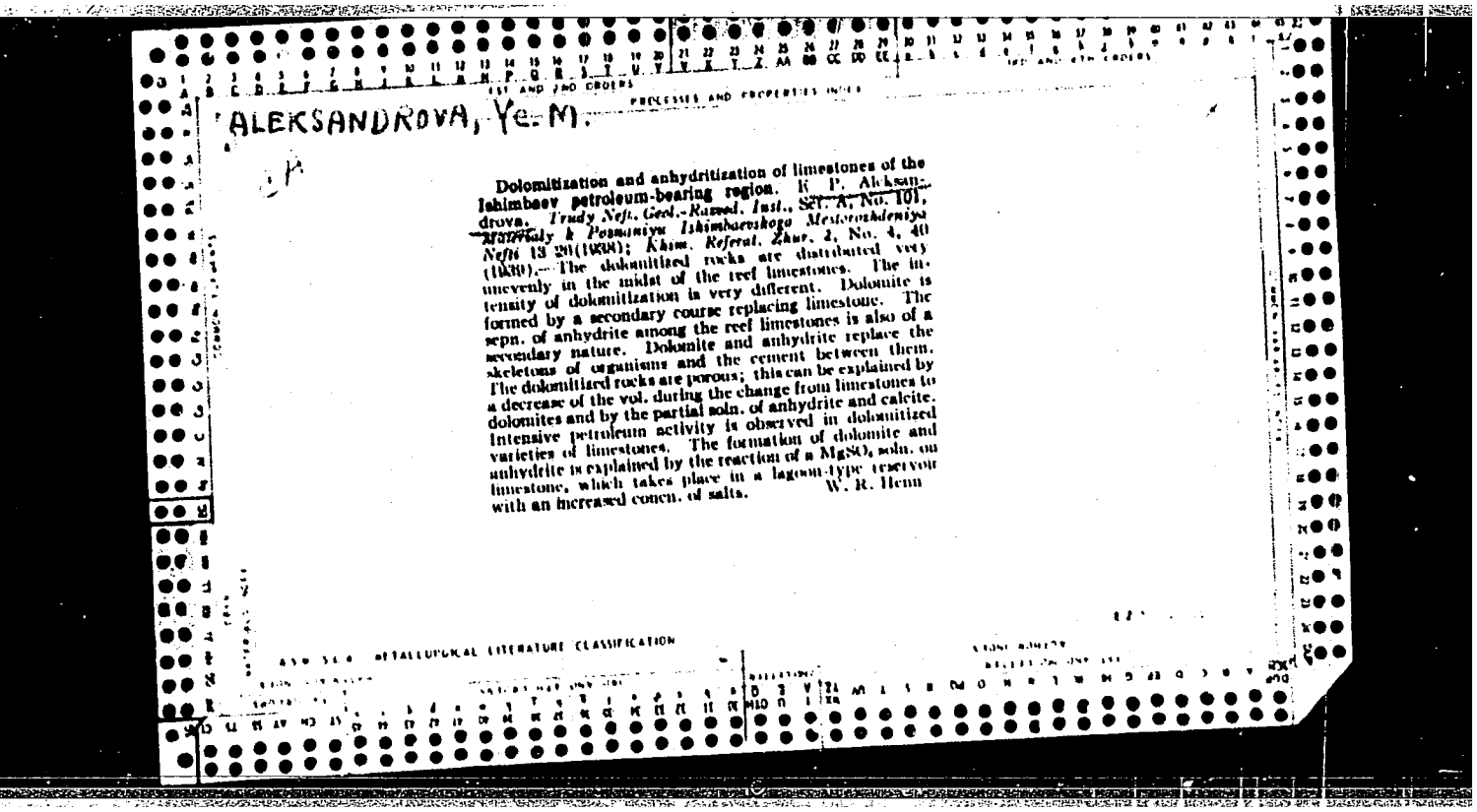




ALEKSANDROVA, Ye. M.

Dolomitization and anhydritization of limestones of the Ishimbaev petroleum-bearing region. E. P. Aleksandrova. *Trudy Neft. Geol.-Razved. Inst.*, Ser. A, No. 101, Materialy k Poznaniyu Ishimbaevskogo Mestorozhdeniya Nefti 13-20(1938); *Khim. Referat. Zhur.*, 2, No. 4, 40 (1939).—The dolomitized rocks are distributed very unevenly in the midst of the reef limestones. The intensity of dolomitization is very different. Dolomite is formed by a secondary course replacing limestone. The sepn. of anhydrite among the reef limestones is also of a secondary nature. Dolomite and anhydrite replace the skeletons of organisms and the cement between them. The dolomitized rocks are porous; this can be explained by a decrease of the vol. during the change from limestones to dolomites and by the partial soln. of anhydrite and calcite. Intensive petroleum activity is observed in dolomitized varieties of limestones. The formation of dolomite and anhydrite is explained by the reaction of a $MgSO_4$ soln. on limestone, which takes place in a lagoon-type reservoir with an increased concn. of salts.

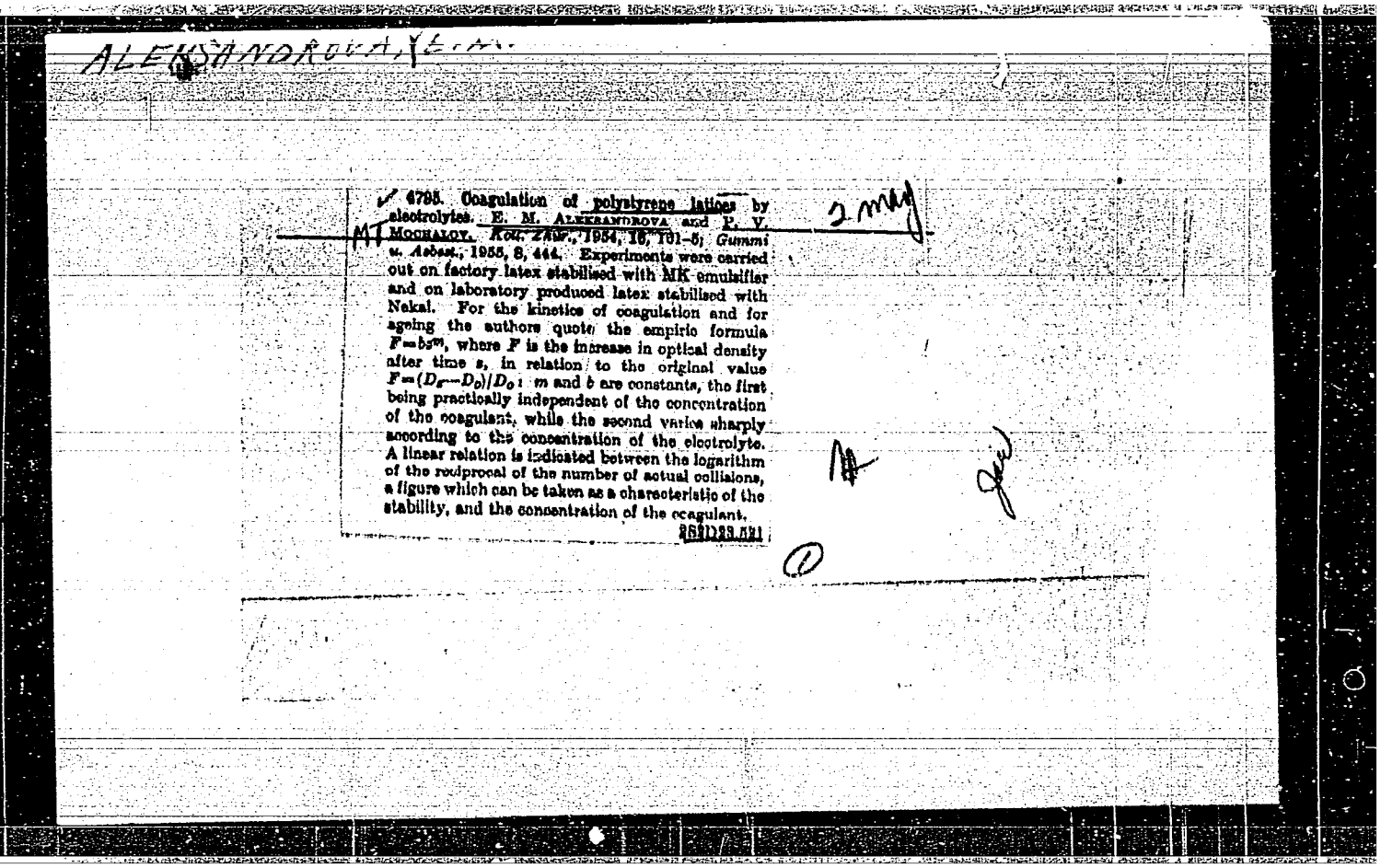
W. R. Henn

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

C1

ALEKSANDROVA, Ye.M.

Stability of colloidal systems in the light of the work of N. P. Peskov. E. M. Aleksandrova. *Uspekhi Khim.* 19, 632–8(1950).—Historical; 21 references. N. Thon



ALEKSANDROVA, Ye. M.

6795. Coagulation of polystyrene latices by electrolytes. E. M. ALEKSANDROVA and P. V. MOCHALOV. *Kol. Zhur.*, 1954, 16, 101–5; *Gummi u. Asbest.*, 1955, 8, 444. Experiments were carried out on factory latex stabilised with MK emulsifier and on laboratory produced latex stabilised with Nekal. For the kinetics of coagulation and for ageing the authors quote the empiric formula $F=bs^m$, where F is the increase in optical density after time s, in relation to the original value $F=(D_s-D_0)/D_0$; m and b are constants, the first being practically independent of the concentration of the coagulant, while the second varies sharply according to the concentration of the electrolyte. A linear relation is indicated between the logarithm of the reciprocal of the number of actual collisions, a figure which can be taken as a characteristic of the stability, and the concentration of the coagulant.

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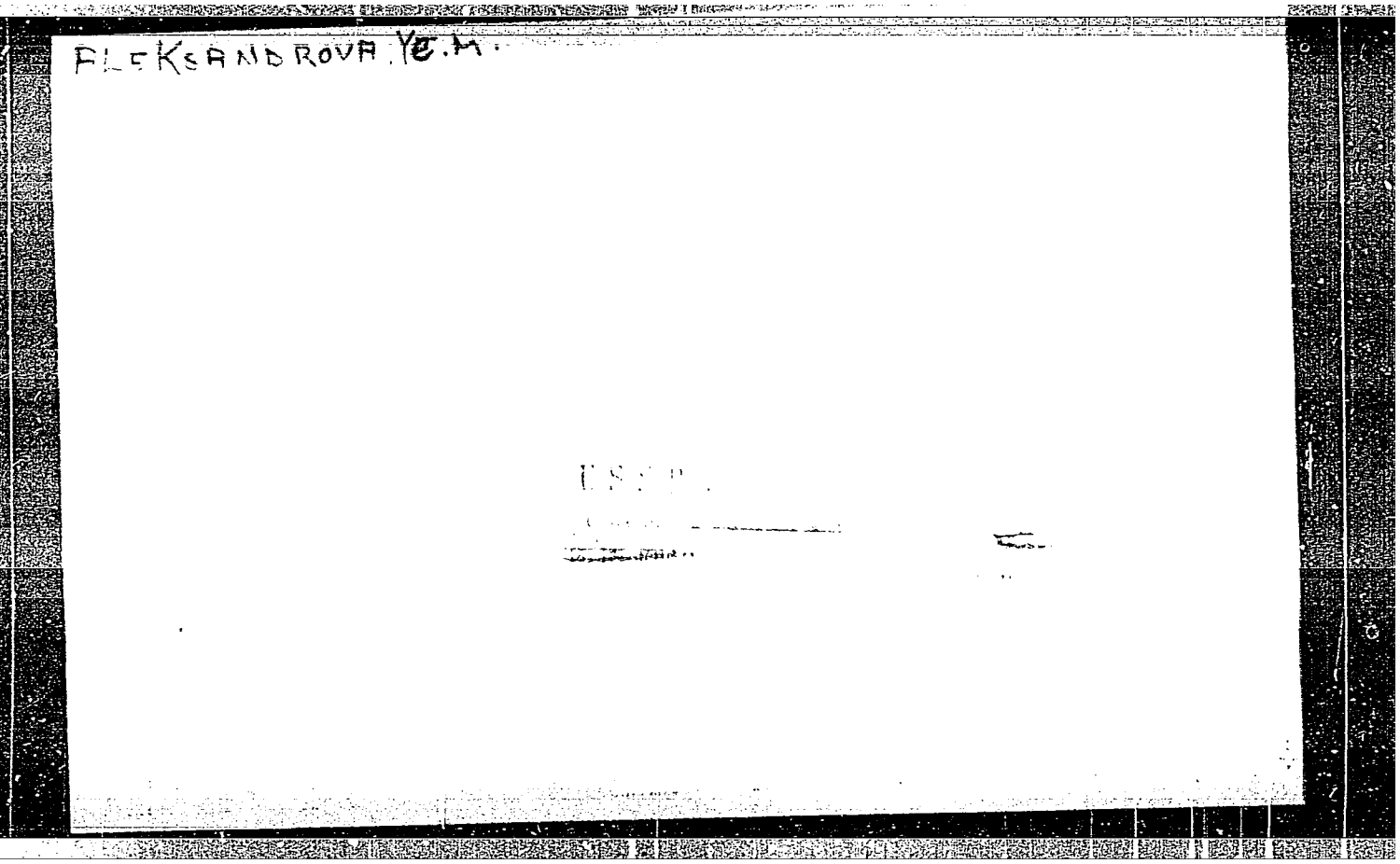


ALeKSANdROVA, YE. M.

USSR

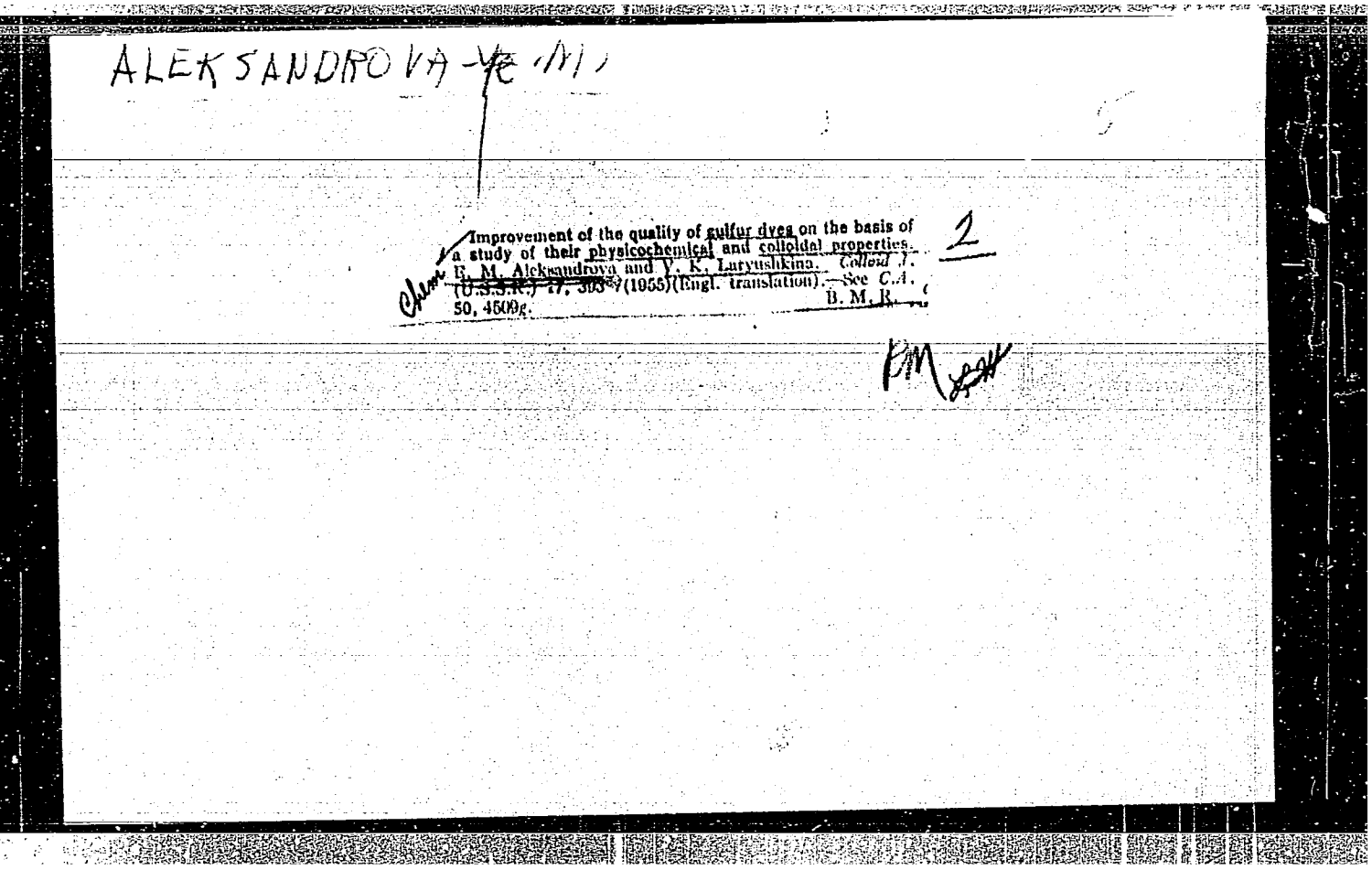
Sorption of the particles of polystyrene latex on paper. E. M. Aleksandrova and P. V. Mochalov. *Colloid J.* (U.S.S.R.) 16, 353-6 (1954) (Engl. translation).—See *C.A.* 49, 7887h. H. L. H.

ALEKSANDROVA, Ye.M.

USSR.

Sorption of the particles of polystyrene latex on paper. E. M. Aleksandrova and P. V. Mochalov (D. I. Mendeleev Inst. Chem. Technol., Moscow). *Kolloid. Zhur.* 16, 401–5 (1954); cf. *C.A.* 48, 11834*e*.—Particles of polystyrene latex stabilized with a substituted Na naphthalenesulfonate were not sorbed by ashless paper unless a salt was present, when slow sorption (e.g., for 30 hrs.) took place. The final amt. *a* sorbed by 1 g. paper increased with salt concn. *x*; at larger *x* (e.g., > 0.017*M* NaCl), *a* increased also with the latex concn. *c*, but at small *x* values *a* had a max. at a medium *c* because more concd. latexes were inherently more stable. At const. *c* and *x*, *a* was greatest for NH_4Cl; e.g. at $c = 0.68$ g./l. and $x = 0.01M$, *a* was 10, 8, and 6 mg. for NH_4Cl, KCl, and NaCl, resp. In the presence of $CaCl_2$, large *a* occurred between 0.5 and 8 millimo. *x*/l., and sorption could not be detected in the presence of $AlCl_3$. The *a* decreased when pH increased from 2 to 3.2. When the electrokinetic potential ζ (from electrophoretic measurements) of latex in the presence of various salts was compared with the corresponding *a* values, only 2 curves resulted; one was common to NH_4, Na, K, and Rb salts, and the other to Mg, Ca, and Ba salts; at a given ζ, the *a* in the presence of bivalent cations was, e.g., twice as great as with univalent cations because Mg^{++}, Ca^{++}, and Ba^{++} not only affected the elec. mobility of the particles but also reacted with the emulsifier. The emulsifier also was sorbed by the paper.

J. J. Bikerman



ALEKSANDROVA-Ye. M.

Improvement of the quality of sulfur dyes on the basis of a study of their physicochemical and colloidal properties. E. M. Aleksandrova and V. K. Laryushkina. *Collect. J. (U.S.S.R.)* 17, 305-7 (1955) (Engl. translation).—See *C.A.* 50, 4509g. B. M. R.

Chem

2

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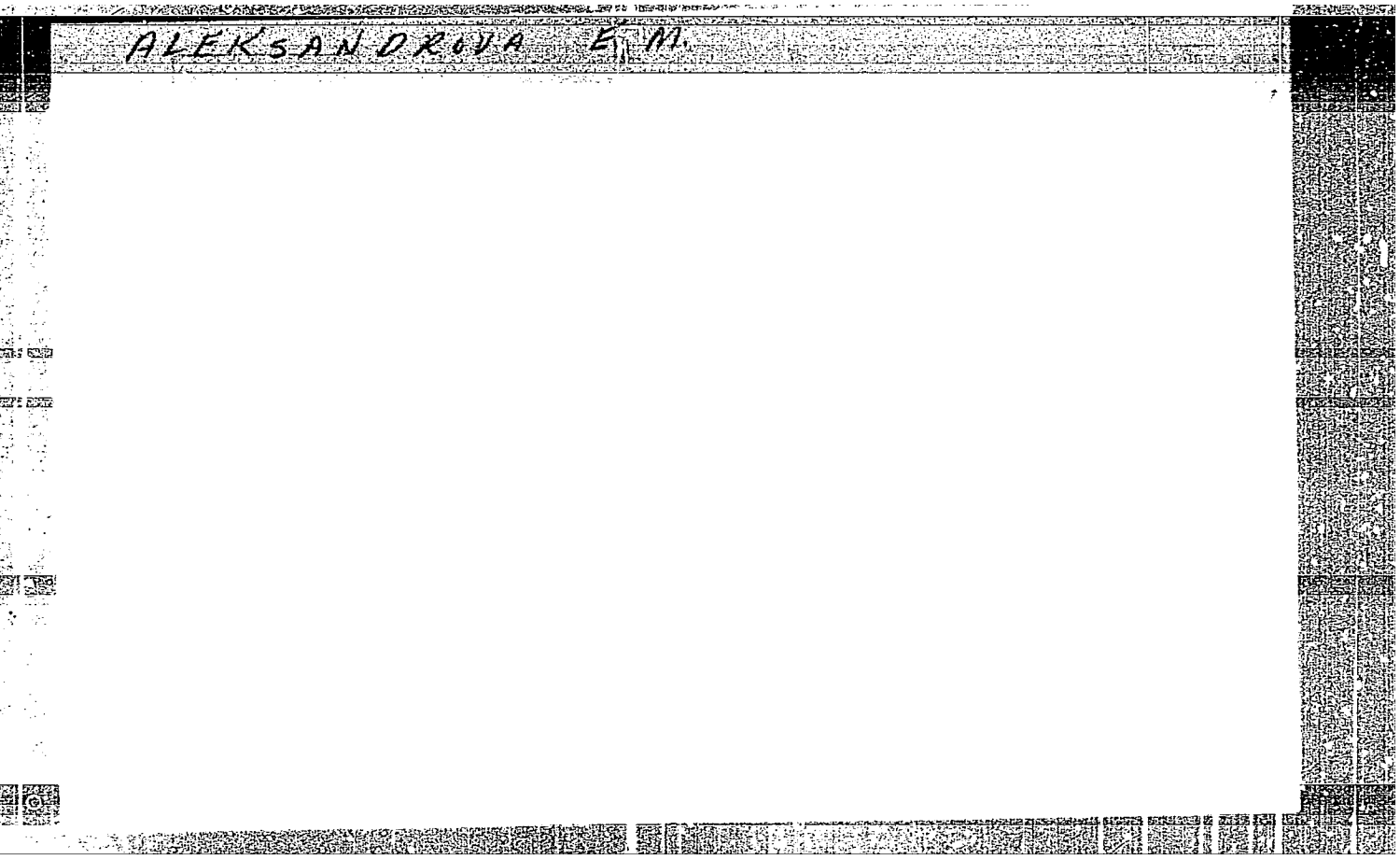


ALEKSANDROVA, Ye.M.

USSR/Chemistry - Physical chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 26/45

Authors : Aleksandrova, Ye. M., and Kertes-Mureshan, Yu.

Title : Effect of stabilizer characteristics on the stability of positive charged polystyrene latex

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 103/2, 269-271, Jul 11, 1955

Abstract : Experiments showed that only semi-colloids or high molecular compounds can serve as suitable stabilizers for latex. The different colloidal-chemical properties of latex obtained from one and the same polymers (polystyrene), were determined by the properties of the stabilizers employed. The stability of latex against heterocoagulation and coagulation by negative charged latex is discussed. It is shown that latex with positive charged particles can be obtained directly by the polymerization-emulsion method by using an approximately cation-active stabilizer. Four USSR references (1936-1955).

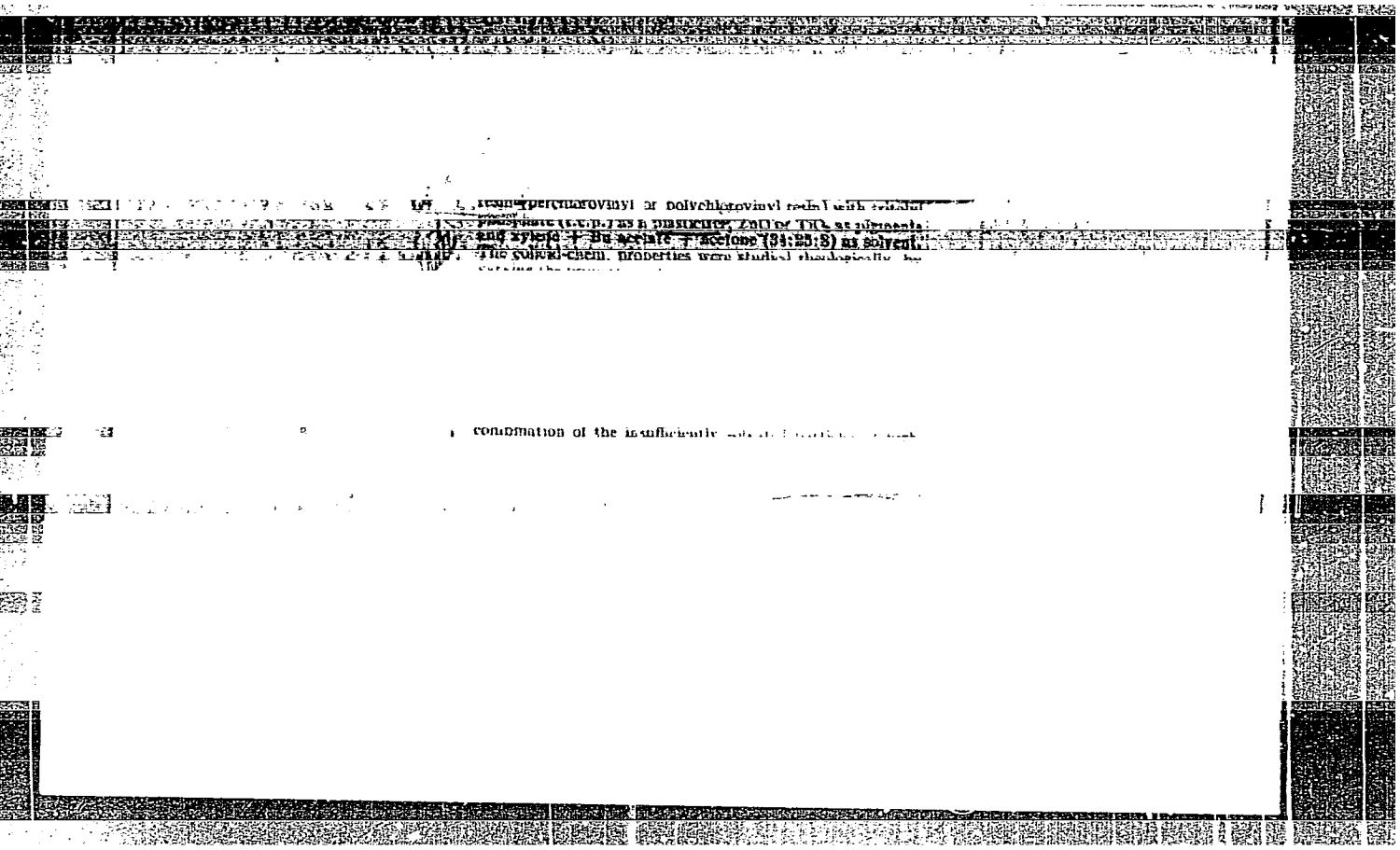
Institution : Moscow Chem-Techn. Inst. im. D. I. Mendeleyev

Presented by : Academician P. A. Rebinder, February 17, 1955

ALEKSANDROVA, Ye.M.; LIDINA, N.G.

Optical properties of humate solutions and sols of humic acids.
Khim.i tekh.topl.ma.8:36-46 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:10)

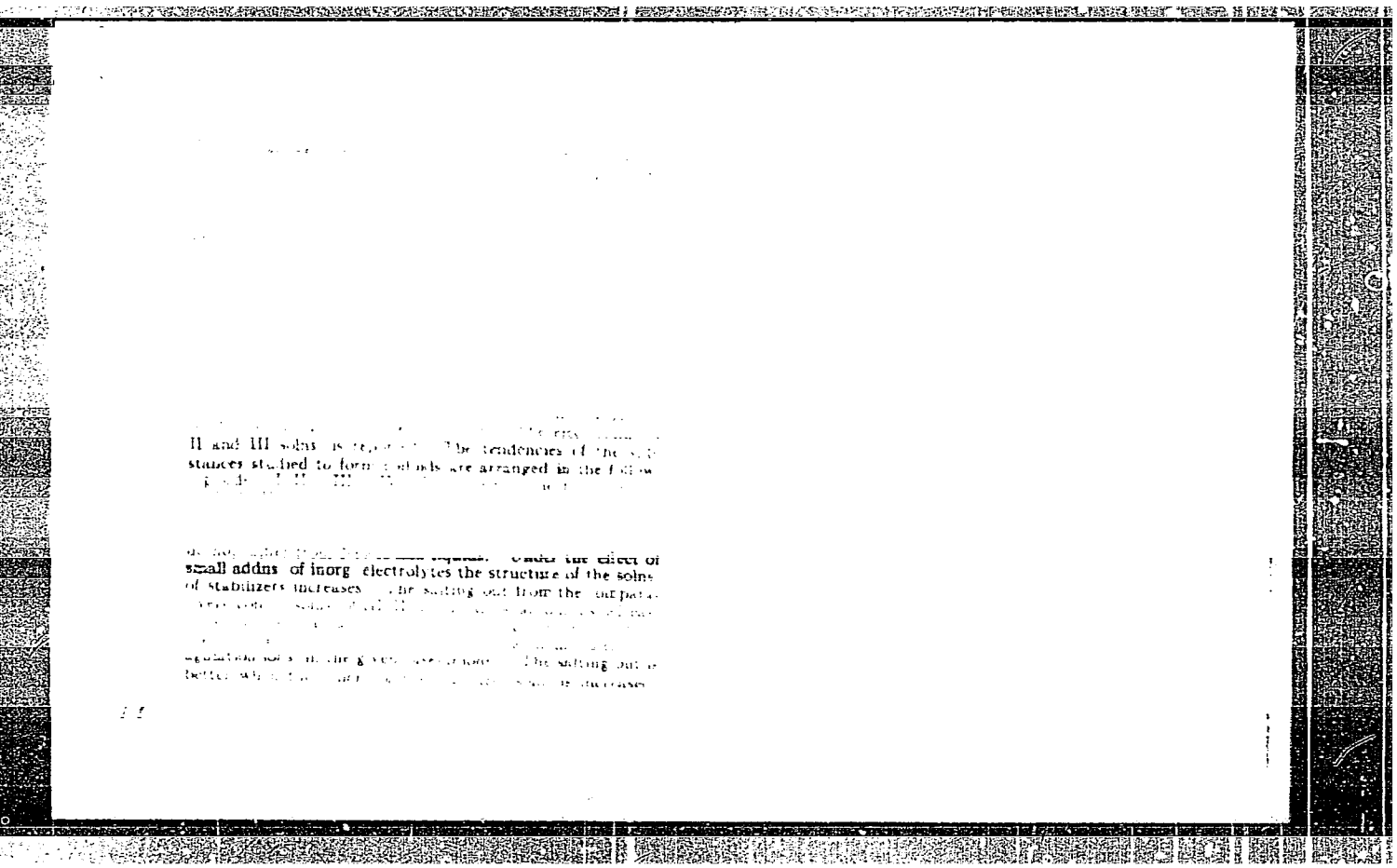
1.Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni D.I.Mendeleyeva.
(Humic acid) (Solution (Chemistry)



ALEKSANDROVA, Ye.M.; RAZUMIKHINA, N.S.

Sorption of polystyrene latexes in relation to the sign of the particle charge and of the sorbent. Koll.zhur. 19 no.2:148-153 Mr-Ap '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1.Khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im. D.I. Mendeleyeva, Moskva.
(Latex) (Styrene) (Sorption)



II and III solns is [illegible] The tendencies of the [illegible] stances studied to form [illegible] gels are arranged in the following

[illegible] Under the effect of small addns of inorg electrolytes the structure of the solns of stabilizers increases [illegible] the salting out from the [illegible] The salting out is [illegible]

AUTHORS: Razumikhina, N. S., Aleksandrova, Ye. M. SOV/156-58-3-14/52

TITLE: The Adsorption of Polystyrene Latex on Cotton Tissue (Sorbtsiya polistirol'nykh lateksov na khlopchatobumazhnoy tkani)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly, Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr 3, pp. 460-464 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The adsorption is regarded as heterocoagulation, i.e. coagulation of the particles on the adsorbant.
The adsorption of three types of positively charged latex (polystyrene latex VA, polystyrene latex OOPKh and polymetacryl latex OOPKh.) and of two types of negatively charged latex (polystyrene latex with "Nekal" and a mixed polymer of butadiene with polystyrene and ammonium oleate SKS-30 as stabilizer were investigated. The influence of the latex concentration, the occurrence of a free stabilizer, the sign of the charge of the adsorbed particle and of the sorbent, as well as of the nature of the particle from the disperse phase on the sorption were also investigated.
The adsorption of the latex depends not only on the concentration but also to a high degree on the excess stabilizer

Card 1/3

which hampers the adsorption. In the case of a simultaneous effect of the two factors the adsorption isothermal lines reach a maximum as the sum of two curves which express the effect of the latex concentration (increase in adsorption) and of the excess stabilizer (decrease in adsorption). When a great excess stabilizer is lacking the adsorption isothermal lines take a course characteristic for typical adsorption processes. The adsorption shows the greatest effect for a σ of the latex of 46 to 64-65 erg/cm. When the quantity σ is greater the adsorption increases; however, an unequal adsorption layer results, as the adsorption is accompanied by homocoagulation.

Positively charged latexes are adsorbed by cotton tissue without electrolyte addition, while negatively charged types are adsorbed almost not at all without electrolyte.

The dispersion phase of the latex does not have any noticeable effect on the adsorption; however, it influences considerably the properties of the adsorption layers obtained. There are 3 figures, 2 tables, and 6 references, which are Soviet.

The Adsorption of Polystyrene Latex on Cotton Tissue SOV/156-58-3-14/52

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra olloidnoy khimii Moskovskogo khimiko-tekhnologicheskogo instituta im. D. I. Mendeleyeva
(Chair for Colloidal Chemistry of the Moscow Chemical and Technological Institute imeni D. I. Mendeleyev)

SUBMITTED: October 24, 1957

Card 3/3

AUTHORS: Aleksandrova, Ye. M., Kryukova, A. S. SOV/156-58-3-27/52

TITLE: A Method for the Quantitavive Determination of the Aminomethyl Quaternary Salts of the Polyglycol Esters of Alkyl Phenols (Metod kolichestvennogo opredeleniya chetvertichnykh soley aminometilirovannykh poliglikolevykh efirov alkilfenolov)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly, Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr 3, pp. 510 - 512 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Two new optical methods for the determination of the concentration of aqueous solutions of the cation active auxiliary agents in the visible and ultraviolet spectrum were suggested. This determination is based upon the fact that the cation active auxiliary agents form colored complexes with some aqueous acid dyes. Acid blue-K was used as the acid dye, since it exhibits an optimum sensitivity with cation active auxiliary agents at 610mμ.The analyses were carried out in highly acidic media, especially in sulfuric acid soultion. This method may be applied to concentrations up to $0,3.10^{-4}$ mole/l (0,03 g/l). Smaller concentrations of cation active auxiliary agents are determined in the ultraviolet range at a wave length of 276mμ without the use of acid dyes. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 8 references,

Card 1/2

A Method for the Quantitative Determination of the Aminomethyl Quaternary Salts of the Polyglycol Esters of Alkyl Phenols

SOV/156-58-3-27/52

4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra Kolloidnoy khimii Moskovskogo khimiko-tekhnologicheskogo instituta im.D.I.Mendeleyeva (Chair of Colloidal Chemistry at the Moscow Chemical and Technological Institute imeni D.I.Mendeleyev)

SUBMITTED: November 11, 1957

Card 2/2

AUTHORS: Tsvetkov, V. N., Aleksandrova, Ye. M. SOV/64-58-5-5/21

TITLE: The Coagulation of Polystyrene Latex in Mechanical Mixing (Koagulyatsiya polistirol'nogo lateksa pri mekhanicheskom peremeshivanii)

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1958, Nr 5, pp.280 - 284 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: From the study of the rheological properties of gels in castor-oil soap as a stabilizer in polystyrene latex the possibility of an electrolyte-less coagulation by mechanical destruction of the stabilizer's adsorption layers on the solid latex particles was assumed. Since Peskov (Ref 8) had already mentioned coagulation investigations without electrolyte effect the authors of the present article carried out experiments with different amounts of castor-oil soaps (castor-oil soaps KM), with 0,4 to 1,2 parts by weight being used for the stabilization, and with the latex being correspondingly termed KM-0,4 KM-1,2 etc. An apparatus with a plane disk mixer was used and the end of coagulation was determined according to the viscosity of the latex. According to Maron and Bowler (Maron i Bouler) (Ref 9) a heated latex needs more electrolyte for the coagulation

Card 1/3

than one which is not heated; the latex KM-1,2 showed a maximum stability at 8-12°. In connection with the observations made by Freundlich (Freyndlikh)(Ref 10) and Müller (Myuller) (Ref 11) the authors carried out experiments on various influences on the coagulation of latex and stated that an increase of the latex concentration as well as of the rotational speed of the stirrer increase the rate of coagulation so that in the formation of the polymer a partial coagulation begins. It was found that the addition of a polymer coagulate in the coagulation process exerts an autocatalytic effect on the course of coagulation. The experimental results in the investigation of the relative resistances of the adsorption layer with the addition of a stabilizer and a subsequent mechanical coagulation were in agreement with those obtained by Rebinder and Trapeznikov (Ref 13), as Heller (Geller)(Ref 14), and Yurzhenko and Gusyakov(Ref 15). According to their resistance the anions may be arranged in the following order: sodium oleate > sodium stearate > n-octylnaphthalene-sulfo acid-sodium > sodium ricinoleate. There are 8 figures and 16 references, 9 of which are Soviet.

ALEKSANDROVA, Ye. M.; TSVETKOV, V. N.; RAZUMIKHINA, N. S.

"Concerning Non-Electrolytic Coagulation of Polystirole Latexes."

report presented at the Section on Colloid Chemistry, VIII Mendeleyev Conference of General and Applied Chemistry, Moscow, 16-23 March 1959.
(Koll. Zhur. v. 21, No. 4, pp. 509-511)

5(3), 15(8)
AUTHORS: Grudinina, M. M., Aleksandrova, Ye.M. SOV/156-59-2-35/48

TITLE: The Influence of Some Factors on the Formation of Fine-grained Polystyrene (Vliyaniye nekotorykh faktorov na obrazovaniye mikroblochnogo polistirola)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1959, Nr 2, pp 354-357 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The fine-grained polystyrene formed during the polymerisation depreciates the product to waste. The authors investigated a large number of materials, partly inhibitors of the three-dimensional polymerisation, partly emulsifiers, concerning their capacity to suppress the formation of the fine-grained structure. The results are as follows : The contents of up to 1% of divinylbenzene in the emulsion is not the reason for the formation of the fine-grained structure. A dilution of the styrene-water-emulsion reduces the portion of fine-grained structure, especially when adding sodiumoleate as emulsifier (Fig 1). Of the oleates which were analysed (sodium-, ammonium-, potassium-), potassium oleate is the most effective (Fig 2). Increased addition of the emulsifier reduces the formation of fine-grained polystyrene and changes all qualities

Card 1/2

of the latex. The addition of electrolytes destroys the stability of the emulsion and encourages thereby the formation of the fine-grained structure (Fig 3). There are 3 figures and 5 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

PRESENTED BY: Kafedra kolloidnoy khimii Moskovskogo khimiko-tekhnologicheskogo instituta im. D. I. Mendeleyeva (Chair for Colloid Chemistry Moscow Institute for Chemical Technology imeni D. I.Mendeleyev)

SUBMITTED: July 8, 1958

5 (4)
AUTHORS: Aleksandrova, Ye. M., Kryukova, A. S. SOV/76-33-6-15/44

TITLE: Determination of the Length of the Polyethylene Glycol Chain and of the Mean Molecular Weight of Quaternary Salts of Aminomethylated Polyglycol Ethers of Alkyl Phenol (Opredeleniye dliny polietilenglikolevoy tsepi i srednego molekulyarnogo vesa chetvertichnykh soley aminometilirovannykh poliglikolevykh efirov alkilfenola)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 33, Nr 6, pp 1263-1268 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: New surface-active substances were investigated, that were first synthesized at the Institute mentioned in the Association. With respect to chemical structure they represent quaternary salts of dialkyl aminomethyl derivatives of polyethylene glycol ethers with polyethylene glycol chains of different lengths; they are used for equalizing in wool dyeing. An optical method was applied, by which the light absorption is investigated in the ultraviolet spectrum. Measurements were made on the photoelectrical spectrophotometer SF-4 in the wave range 240-290 mμ in quartz cuvettes (1 cm) in concentrations of 0.5 g/l. The solutions were found to obey

Card 1/3

Beer's law (Table 1). The quaternary ammonium group does not disturb the benzene sulpho acid spectrum in the wave range applied (Table 2). Measuring results (Table 3) show that the absorption spectra of the substances investigated obey the law of additivity. On the strength of these results an inverse proportionality could be assumed between the optical density and the mean molecular weight (MW), and the latter could be determined. On the basis of equation (5) as well as the method (Ref 9) the length of the polyethylene glycol chain was determined, and results obtained were compared (Table 4). The results obtained by both ways agree well with one another. Also data are supplied concerning the quantity of benzene sulpho acid in the equalizing agents (Table 5). There are 1 figure, 5 tables, and 9 references, 8 of which are Soviet.

Determination of the Length of the Polyethylene Glycol Chain and of the Mean Molecular Weight of Quaternary Salts of Aminomethylated Polyglycol Ethers of Alkyl Phenol

SOV/76-33-6-15/44

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskikh poluproduktov i krasiteley im. K. Ye. Voroshilova Khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im. D. I. Mendeleyeva Moskva (Institute of Organic Semiproducts and Dyes imeni K. Ye. Voroshilov, Chemico-technological Institute imeni D. I. Mendeleyev, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: October 31, 1957

Card 3/3

5.3831

AUTHORS: Grudinina, M. M., Aleksandrova, Ye. M.

S/153/60/003/01/048/058
B011/B005

TITLE: Some Problems of Emulsion Polymerization of Styrene by the Method of Tagged Atoms

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1960, Vol 3, Nr 1, pp 176-178 (USSR)

TEXT: The authors assume that the distribution of the emulsifier causes the formation of microblock polymers. A microblock polymer which contains only 1/3 - 1/4 of the emulsifier quantity is formed by drop polymerization of the monomer. The distribution of the emulsifier during emulsion polymerization is complicated. At the initial stages, styrene is emulsified in water; a sorption of the emulsifier on the surface of the disperse monomer drops is also possible; finally, a coupled dissolution of the hydrocarbon in the soap micelles (Ref 4) occurs. The mode of redistribution of the emulsifier during the production of polymeric particles is unknown. Polymerization styrene in the emulsion may be assumed to consist of 3 stages: 1) Styrene-water emulsion; the emulsifier is absorbed on the surface of hydrocarbon drops; 2) heating of the emulsion, desorption of the emulsifier, disintegration of the emulsion into layers, increase in the amount of "non-emulsified" monomer; the micellar soap passes over into the adsorption layers of the polymeric particles; 3) at the end of polymerization, the system consists of solid polymer, water, and free monomer. To clarify the influence of emulsifier desorption on the

Card 1/3

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S/153/60/003/01/048/058
B011/B005

Some Problems of Emulsion Polymerization of Styrene by the Method of Tagged Atoms

weight of microblocks, the authors investigated the quantitative distribution of the emulsifier among the phases of the system by a tagged emulsifier. Tagged sodium oleate was produced from oleic acid with C^{14} in the carboxylic group. In aqueous solution, the oleate retains its ability of forming micelles, and possesses surface activity. Some experiments were carried out with C^{14} nondecanic acid sodium. The activity of all samples was measured by a radiometer of type B-2 (end window counter of type T-25-BFL). The relative activities of the microblock-polystyrene- and polymer-coagulate samples were compared by the authors' methods. The absolute molar activity was computed by the formula of V. G. Vasil'yev (Ref 6). For this purpose, all samples were burnt in a "wet" state, and transformed into barium carbonate. The polymer-coagulate samples showed the highest activity. Table 1 shows the results. Hence, it appears that the sorption of the emulsifier is inversely proportional to the dilution modulus of the initial emulsion. The weight of the microblock polymer increases with the prolongation of the coupled dissolution of styrene in the aqueous emulsifier solution. The activity of the microblock polymer is higher than that of the polymer coagulate (Table 2). In all experiments, the intermicellar liquid showed the lowest activity (Table 3). The authors arrive at the conclusion that in emulsion polymerization the solubilization of the hydrocarbon in the soap micelles must not exceed a certain optimum limit. To protect the styrene microvolumes from coalescence, the strength of the absorption layers of

Card 2/3

Some Problems of Emulsion Polymerization of Styrene by the Method of Tagged Atoms

potassium-, sodium-, or ammonium oleate is insufficient. There are 3 tables and 7 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im. D. I. Mendeleyeva; Kafedra kolloidnoy khimii (Moscow Institute of Chemical Technology imeni D. I. Mendeleyev; Chair of Colloid Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: April 10, 1959

Card 3/3

GRUDININA, M.M.; ALEKSANDROVA, Ye.M.

Importance of solubilization and phase conversion in the emulsion polymerization of styrene. Plast.massy no.5:11-14 '61. (MIRA 14:4)

(Styrene)

ALEKSANDROVA, Ye.M.; TOK, N.D.

Preparation of colored polystyrene latexes stable in a state of aggregation. Lakokras.mat.i ikh prim. no.1:25-27 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

(Paint) (Styrene polymers)

ALEKSANDROVA, Ye.M.; SHITS, L.A.; LOBACHEVA, S.P.

Effect of certain factors on the aggregative stability of polystyrene latex. Lakokras.mat.i ikh prim. no.2:31-34 '62. (MIRA 15:5)

(Latex--Testing)

SHITS, L.A.; ALEKSANDROVA, Ye.M.

Evaluation of the aggregate stability of synthetic latexes. Dokl. AN SSSR 142 no.2:413-415 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:2)

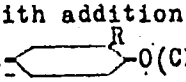
1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im. D.I. Mendeleyeva. Predstavleno akademikom P.A.Rebinderom. (Latex)

S/020/63/148/003/034/037
B101/B186

AUTHORS: Aleksandrova, Ye. M., Shits, L. A., Romm, I. P.

TITLE: Effect of non-ionogenic, surface-active substances on the aggregative stability of polystyrol latex stabilized by sodium oleate

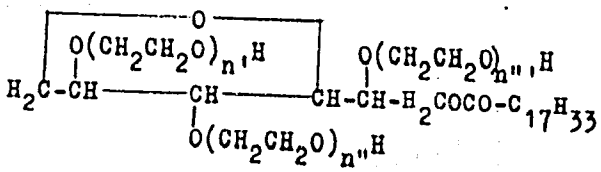
PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 148, no. 3, 1963, 637 - 640

TEXT: The study deals with the change in stability of polystyrol latex stabilized by 0.6 parts by weight of sodium oleate per 100 parts of monomer with addition of the following surface-active substances (SAS): ОП-7 (OP-7),  , R = C_{8-10}, R' = R or H, n≈7, mean molecular weight (MW) = 531, dipole moment D = 3.50; ОП-10 (OP-10), ditto, n≈10, MW = 563, D = 4.41; ОП-20 (OP-20), ditto, n≈20, MW = 1125, D = 5.36; ОС-20 (OS-20), $R{:}O(CH_2CH_2O)_nH$, R = C_{16-18}, n≈20, MW = 1185, D = 5.66; dispersing agent ТВ-80 (TV-80),

Card 1/3

Effect of non-ionogenic...

S/020/63/148/003/034/037
B101/B186



$n' + n'' + n''' \approx 20$, MW = 1308, D = 5.87. The SAS were added either to a latex not saturated with sodium oleate or to a latex that contained an amount of sodium oleate such that its adsorption shells were fully occupied. The stability of latex was determined by measuring the time τ after which coagulation set in between two coaxial cylinders during mixing. $S' = \tau/\tau_o$ was calculated, where τ_o is the coagulation time without SAS. With saturated latex, the SAS effected a sharp increase of S', even with admixtures of only ~0.02 mg-equ/g. With unsaturated latex, S' first fell stepwise; then it increased slowly with small additions, and sharply with large additions (0.06 - 0.12 mg-equ/g). As to their destabilizing effect, the SAS constitute the following order: TV-80 > OS-20 > OP-20 > OP-10 > OP-7. In unsaturated latex, the SAS screens off the sodium oleate molecules or ions, thus deteriorating the protective effect of the monolayer. Further addition

Card 2/3

Effect of non-ionogenic... S/020/63/148/003/034/037
B101/B186

of SAS effects brittleness of the monolayer, causing the second drop of S'. Not before a polymolecular adsorption layer has formed, S' increases; in saturated latex, S' rises immediately. There are 2 figures and 1 table. The English-language reference is: R. J. Orr, Rubber and Plast. Age, 41, no. 9, 971, 1027 (1960).

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im. D. I. Mendeleyeva (Moscow Institute of Chemical Technology imeni D. I. Mendeleyev)

PRESENTED: October 3, 1962, by P. A. Rebinder, Academician

SUBMITTED: September 10, 1962

Card 3/3

SHUTOVA, A.I.; ALEKSANDROVA, Ye.M.

Studying the modifying action of sodium oleate on the hydration degree of anatase titanium dioxide. Lakokras.mat.i ikh prim. no.5:37-39 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Sodium oleate) (Titanium oxides)

ALEKSANDROVA, Ye. M.; SHITS, L. A.

Structure of the protective adsorption films of synthetic latexes stabilized by sodium oleate. Koll. zhur. 24 no.6: 641-642 N-D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni D. I. Mendeleyeva.

(Rubber, Synthetic) (Protective coatings)
(Sodium oleate)

SHUTOVA, A. I.; ALEKSANDROVA, Ye. M.

Interaction between mineral pigments and components of the dispersion medium studied by means of sedimentation analysis. Koll. zhur. 24 no.6:752-754 N-D '62.
(MIRA 16:1)

(Pigments) (Colloids) (Sedimentation analysis)

ALEKSANDROVA, Ye.M.; SHITS, L.A.; ROMM, I.P.; Prinimala uchastiye KRIVOPALOVA, I.S.

Influence of nonionogenic surface-active substances on aggregative stability of polystyrene latex stabilized by sodium oleate. Dokl. AN SSSR 148 no.3:637-640 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im. D.I. Mendeleyeva. Predstavleno akademikom P.A. Rebinderom.
(Surface-active agents) (Styrene polymers)

KHROMOVA, N.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; ALEKSANDROVA, Ye.M., inzh.; PAVLOV, S.A., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.

Use of condensation resins for the production of porous colored rubber. Nauch. trudy MTILP no.27:99-103 '63.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Kafedra tekhnologii iskusstvennoy kozhi i plenochnykh pokrytiy Moskovskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta legkoy promyshlennosti.

ALEKSANDROVA, Ye.M.; [illegible], L.A.; [illegible], ..G.

Kinetics of coagulation of titanium dioxide hydrosols. Koll. zhur. 26 no.5:645-646 S-O '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Mendeleyeva i Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR, Moskva.

KUZNETSOV, V.V.; ALEKSANDROVA, Ye.N.

Adjustment of the Salmonidae young in the Lena River at the early stages of their development. Priroda 52 no.11:106-108 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Yakutskoye otdeleniye Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ozernogo i rechnogo rybnogo khozyaystva.

ALEKSANDROVA, Ye.N.; KUZNETSOV, V.V.

Natural hybridization of whitefishes. Priroda 53 no.8:103-105 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Institut morfologii zhivotnykh im. A.N.Severtsova AN SSSR, Moskva (for Aleksandrova). 2. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. Lomonosova (for Kuznetsov).

MOZZHUKHIN, D.D.; KHIDEKEL', M.L.; ALEKSANDROVA, V.N.; ZELENIN, S.N.; BEREZOVSKIY, V.M.

Flavine catalysis of hydrogen transport from dihydropyridines and similar compounds. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khim. no.9:1692-1694 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.

MOISEYENKO, Vasiliy Stepanovich; ALEKSANDROVA, Yelizaveta Pavlovna; NEVEL'SHTEYN, V.I., vedushchiy red.

[Valday key well (Novgorod Province)] Valdaiskaia opornaia skvazhina (Novgorodskaia oblast). Leningrad, Gostoptekhizdat, 1963. 119 p. (Vsesoiuznyi neftianoi nauchno-issledovatel'skii geologorazvedochnyi institut. Trudy, no.221). (MIRA 17:4)

ALEKSANDROVA, Ye.V.; VIKTOROVA, A.V., nauchnyy rukovoditel', assistent

Mixed sowing of early and late varieties and hybrids of corn. Sbor. nauch. trud. Ivan. sel'khoz. Inst. no.19:51-55 '62. (MIRA 17:1)

ALEKSANDROVA, Ye.V., ordinator

Central fibroma of the mandible. Stomatologiia 35 no.2:39 Mr-Ap '56.
(MLRA 9:7)

1. Iz stomatologicheskogo statsionara Moskovskogo gorodskogo otdela zdravookhraneniya (glavnyy vrach-kandidat meditsinskikh nauk A.A. Kovner, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - dotsent G.A.Vasil'yev)
(JAWS--TUMORS)

ALEKSANDROVA, Ye.V.

Metastasis of pulmonary cancer in the mucous membrane of the alveolar bone of the superior maxilla and the body of the mandible. Stomatologiia 36 no.1:50-51 Ja-F '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Iz Stomatologicheskogo statsionera Mostorzdravotdela (glavnyy vrach A.A.Kovner, nauchnyy rukovoditel' G.A.Vasil'yev)
(LUNGS--CANCER) (JAWS--CANCER)

ALEKSANDROVA, Ye.V.

ALEKSANDROVA, Ye.V.; DMITRIYEVA, I.A.

Necrosis of facial bones after X-ray therapy. Stomatologiia 36 no.4: 47-50 Jl-Ag '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Iz kafedry propedevtiki khirurgicheskoy stomatologii (zav. - dotsent G.A.Vasil'yev) Moskovskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta (dir. - dotsent G.N.Beletskiy) i Moskovskogo gorodskogo chelyustno-litsevogo gospitalya (glavnyy vrach - dotsent A.A.Kovner)
(X RAYS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(BONES--DISEASES)

SHARPENAK, A.E.; BOBYLEVA, V.R.; GOROZHANKINA, L.A.; ALEKSANDROVA, Ye.V.

Method for inducing experimental dental caries in white rats. Stomatologiia 38 no.6:3-9 N-D '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Iz kafedry biokhimii (zaveduyushchiy - prof. A.E. Sharpenak) Moskovskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta, laboratorii biokhimii (zav. - prof. A.E. Sharpenak) Instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR i kafedry propedevtiki khirurgicheskoy stomatologii (zav. - dotsent G.A. Vasil'yev Moskovskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta (direktor - dotsent G.N. Beletskiy).
(TEETH--DISEASES)

SHARPENAK, A.E.; BOBYLEVA, V.R.; GOROZHANKINA, L.A.; ALEKSANDROVA, Ye.V.

Method for producing experimental caries in cotton rats. Stomatologiia 40 no.1:12-17 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz kafedry biokhimii (zav. - prof. A.E.Sharpenak), kafedry propedevtiki khirurgicheskoy stomatologii (zav. - dotsent G.A. Vasil'yev) Moskovskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta (dir. - dotsent G.N.Beletskiy) i laboratorii biokhimii Instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR.

(TEETH--DISEASES)

SHARPENAK, A.E.; BOBYLEVA, V.R.; GOROZHANKINA, L.A.; ALEKSANDROVA, Ye.V.

Role of the alimentary factor in the origin and prevention of dental caries. Stomatologiia 40 no.4:3-7 Jl-Ag '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Iz laboratorii biokhimii (zav. - prof. A.E.Sharpenak) Instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR, kafedra biokhimii (zav. - prof. A.E.Sharpenak) i kafedry propedevtiki khirurgicheskoy stomatologii (zav. - doktor meditsinskikh nauk G.A.Vasil'yev) Moskovskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta (dir. - dotsent G.N.Beletskiy).
(TEETH--DISEASES)

ALEKSANDROVA, Ye.V., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Changes in the argyrophil system of the pulp of human teeth in different stages of a carious lesion (in noncomplicated and complicated caries). Teor. i prak. stom. no.5:198-205 '61 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz kafedry propedevtiki khirurgicheskoy stomatologii (zav. - prof. G.A. Vasil'yev) i nauchno-issledovatel'skoy laboratorii (zav. - starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik A.A. Prokhonchukov) Moskovskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta.

ZAKHAROV, N.N.; ALEKSANDROVA, Ye.Ya.

Vitamin C content in Japanese persimmon. Vop.pit. 17 no.6:63-64 N-D '58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Iz sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii Petrogradskogo rayona g. Leningrada.

(FRUITS,
Japanese persimmon, vitamin C content (Rus))
(VITAMIN C, determ.
in Japanese persimmon (Rus))

5(3), 5(4) SOV/20-123-6-20/50

AUTHORS: Aleksandrova, Yu. A., Huang Yü-li, Pravednikov, A. N., Medvedev, S. S. Academician

TITLE: Reactions of Oxygen-Containing Radicals of the RO' Type (Reaktsii kislorodsoderzhashchikh radikalov tipa RO')

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 123, Nr 6, pp 1029 - 1032 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The reactions under review were carried out mainly on model systems in which the RO'-radicals were formed from the decomposition of dialkyl peroxides. The authors found that at the decomposition of ditertiary-butyl-peroxide, dissolved in hydrocarbons, in addition to methane at 195° the resulting amount of acetone is about 12 times that of tertiary butyl alcohol. This is indicative of a higher activation energy than had been found by J. H. T. Brook (Bruk) (Ref 2). Proceeding from scheme (I), (II), (III), nearly all tertiary butoxy radicals are likely decompose under cleavage of the C-C bond as can be assumed from the results obtained. This is, however, in contradiction to the data published on the "thermal-oxidative" destruction of the carbon chain polymers (Ref 4). It

Card 1/3

can be concluded from the results that acetone here is not only formed as a consequence of the reaction :

$(CH_3)_3CO. \xrightarrow{k_1} (CH_3)_2C = O + .CH_3$ (I), but also in consequence of some other reaction the velocity of which considerably depends on temperature. Such a reaction can be that of the RO-radicals with one another. At low temperatures the concentration of the RO• radicals is low and the reaction proceeds slowly (Ref 2). In order to prove the acceleration of this reaction at increasing temperature or at a considerable increase in concentration of the peroxide, the authors have investigated the decomposition of the di-tertiary-butyl-peroxide in an isopropyl-benzene solution at 12o - 15o° and in the concentration range from 4 up to 16 percentage by weight. Figure 1 shows that the ratio of the concentrations of acetone (a) and tertiary butyl alcohol (b) a/b increases with an increasing concentration of the peroxide. Therefore the reaction order of the formation of these compounds with respect to the peroxide concentration is not equal to 1. According to various computations the authors conclude that the acetone

formation under the above conditions at temperatures of about 200° is largely related with the bimolecular reaction:

$(CH_3)_3CO\cdot+(CH_3)_3CO\cdot \xrightarrow{k_4} (CH_3)_2C = O+CH_3-O-C(CH_3)_3$ (IV) and

not with the monomolecular decomposition of the RO• radicals. In the case of high-polymers the reaction (IV) must lead to a rapid variation of the distribution regarding the molecular weights. This occurs indeed in the radical stages of the polyethylene oxidation. This variation is accompanied by the occurrence of ether bridges between the macromolecules. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 5 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Scientific Physical-Chemical Research Institute imeni L. Ya. Karpov)

SUBMITTED: September 29, 1958

ALEKSANDROVICH, Yu.B., inzh., red.; CHERNIN, L.A., inzh., red.; NAYDICH, I.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; BELYAYKINA, I.V., inzh., red.; NIKOLAYEV, A.A., inzh., red.; SOSHNIKOV, G.F., inzh., red.; FILIMONTSEV, A.V., inzh., red.; POPOVA, V.V., inzh., red.; IFTINKA, G.A., red.izd-va; RODIONOVA, V.M., tekhn. red.

[Construction specifications and regulations] Stroitel'nye normy i pravila. Moskva, Gosstroiizdat. Pt.1.Sec.G.ch.7[Heating systems; materials, equipment, fixtures, elements, and structures] Teplovye seti; materialy, oborudovanie, armatura, izdeliia i stroitel'nye konstruktsii (SNiP I-G.7-62). 1963. 22 p. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyy komitet po delam stroitel'stva. 2. Gosstroy SSSR (for Aleksandrovich). 3. Mezhduvedomstvennaya komissiya po peresmotru Stroitel'nykh norm i pravil (for Chernin, Naydich). 4. Vsesoyuznyy Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu teplovykh elektrostantsiy (for Belyaykina, Nikolayev, Soshnikov, Filimontsev). 5. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut po teplotekhnicheskim sooruzheniyam (for Popova).

ALEKSANDROVA, Yu.M.

Frequency and causes of partial defects of the teeth and their alignment in children. Vrach.delo no.4:425 Ap '58 (MIRA 11:6)

1. Kafedra ortopedicheskoy stomatologii (zav. - prof. A.I. Betel'man) Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(TEETH--ABNORMITIES AND DEFORMITIES)

ALEKSANDROVA, Yu.M.; KURILENKO, V.S.

Frequency and character of traumatic injury of the teeth. Vrach. delo no.5:531-533 My '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Kafedra ortopedicheskoy stomatologii (zav. - prof. A.I. Betel'man) Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(TEETH--MUTILATION)