ARTEM'EV, Yu.N.

Experimental investigation of the angle effect of oilfeeder lines and diametral tolerances on the supporting capacity of the bearing. Tren. i isn.mash. no.9:91-113 '54. (MLRA 7:9)
(Lubrication and lubricants) (Bearings (Machinery))

BEYZEL'MAN, Rafail Davidovich; [redacted], kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; KUGEL', R.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor

[Roller bearings in farm machinery; a manual for agricultural machinery operators] Podshipniki kacheniia v sel'skokhoziaistvennykh mashinakh; v pomoshch' mekhanizatoram sel'skogo khoziaistva. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1957. 222 p. (MIRA 10:9)

(Roller bearings) (Agricultural machinery)

Artem'yev, Yu.N.

ARTEM'YEV, Yu.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; SRAPIONYANTS, R.A., insh.

Investigation of the rotational movement of piston rings in tractor diesel engines. Mekh.i elek.sots.sel'.khoz. no.6:15-18 '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy tekhnologicheskiy institut remonta i ekspluatatsii traktorov i sel'skokhozyaystvennykh mashin.

(Tractors--Engines)

ARTEM'YEV, Yu.N., kand.tekhn.nauk

Methods of determining the life of tractor parts and couplings. Mekh. i elektr.sots.sel'khoz. 17 no.4:30-34 '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanizatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva.
(Tractors)

ABELEVICH, A.A.; ARTEM'YEV, Yu.N.; VLASOV, A.P.; GAL'PERIN, A.S.; IEVSIKOV, A.V.; IVANOV, G.P.; KOROLEV, N.A.; LEVITSKIY, I.S.; LIVSHITS, L.G.; MELKOV, M.P.; NAZAROV, N.I.; NOVIKOV, M.P.; POPOV, V.Ya.; TEPLOV, A.G.; BAKHAREV, A.P., inzh., retsenzent; SAVEL'YEV, Ie.Ya., red. izd-va; MODEL', B.I., tekhn. red.; EL'KIND, V.D., tekhn. red.

[Technological aspects of the repair of crawler vehicles] Tekhnologiia remonta gusenichnykh mashin. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry 1960. 466 p. (MIRA 14:7)
(Crawler vehicles--Maintenance and repair)

ARTEM'IEV, Yu.N., kand.tekhn.nauk

Evaluation of the wear of tractors without disassembling them. Mekh. i elek. sots. sel'khoz. 19 no.6:30-36 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Gosudarstvennyy vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy tekhnologicheskiy institut remonta i ekspluatatsii mashinno-traktornogo parka.

(Tractors)

ARTEM'YEV, Yu.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; ASTVATSATUROV, G.G., insh.;
BARABANOV, V.Ye., insh.; BARYKOV, G.A., insh.; BISHOVATYY, S.I.,
insh.; GALAYEVA, L.M., insh.; GAL'PERIN, A.S., kand. tekhn. nauk;
GAL'CHENKO, I.I., insh.; GONCHAR, I.S., kand. tekhn. nauk;
DEGTYAREV, I.L., kand. tekhn. nauk; DYADYUSHKO, V.P., insh.;
YERMAKOV, I.N., insh.; ZHOTKEVICH, T.S., insh.; ZUSMANOVICH, G.G.,
insh.; KAZAKOV, V.K., insh.; KOZLOV, A.M., insh.; KOKOLEV, N.A.,
insh.; KRIVENKO, P.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; LAPITSKIY, M.A., insh.;
LEBEDEV, K.S., insh.; LIBERMAN, A.R., insh.; LIVSHITS, L.G., kand.
tekhn. nauk; LOSEV, V.N., insh.; LUKANOV, M.A., insh.; LYUBCHENKO,
A.M., insh.; MAMEDOV, A.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; MATVEYEV, V.A.,
insh.; ORANSKIY, N.N., insh.; POLYACHENKO, A.V., kand. tekhn.nauk;
POPOV, V.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; PUSTOVALOV, I.I., insh.;
PYTCHENKO, P.I., insh.; PYATETSKIY, B.G., insh.; RABOCHIY, L.G.,
kand. tekhn. nauk; ROL'BIN, Ye.M., insh.; SKLYANOV, A.I., doktor
tekhn. nauk; SEMENOV, V.M., insh.; SKOROKHOD, I.I., insh.; SLABODCHIKOV,
V.I., insh.; STORCHAK, I.M., insh.; STRADYMOV, F.Ya., kand. tekhn.
nauk; SUKHINA, N.V., insh.; TIMOFEYEV, N.D., insh.; FEDOSOV, I.M.,
kand. tekhn. nauk; FILATOV, A.G., insh.; KHODOV, L.P., insh.;
KHROMETSKIY, P.A., insh.; TSVETKOV, V.S., insh.; TSEYTLIN, B.Ye.,
insh.; SHARAGIN, A.M., insh.; CHISTYAKOV, V.D., insh.; SHUD'KO, V.A.,
red.; PESTRYAKOV, A.I., red.; GUREVICH, M.M., tekhn. red.

(Continued on next card)

ARTEM'YEV, Yu.N.—— (continued) Card 2.

[Manual on the repair of machinery and tractors] Spravochnik po remontu mashinno-traktornogo parka. Pod red. A.I.Selivanova. Moskva, Sel'khozizdat. Vols.1-2. 1962. (MIRA 15:6)
(Agricultural machinery—Maintenance and repair)
(Tractors—Maintenance and repair)

ARTEM'YEV, Yu.N.; VOLGIN, I.V.; GAL'PERIN, A.S.; DYADYUSHKO, V.P.; KAPLUN, I.B.; LAVRICHCHEV, V.N.; NEFEDOV, B.B.; TEL'POV, A.S.; CHICHEV, Yu.I., red.

[Control of technical conditions of tractor parts in repairing; a handbook. Traktors DT-54, DT-54A, T-75, "Belarus'," T-40, T-28, DT-14, DT-14A, DT-14B, DT-20, self-propelled chassis DVSSh-16 and T-16] Kontrol' tekhnicheskogo sostoianiia traktornykh detalei pri remonte; spravochnik. Traktory DT-54, DT-54A, T-75, "Belarus'," T-40, T-28, DT-14, DT-14A, DT-14B, DT-20, samokhodnye shassi DVSSh-16 i T-16. Moskva, Kolos, 1965. 471 p. (MIRA 18:4)

ARTEM'YEV, Ya.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; GAL'PERIN, A.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; TEL'POV, A.S., insh.; DYADYUSHKO, V.P., insh.; SELIVANOV, A.I., red.; TEPTELEV, P.M., spets. red.; KUL'CHITSKIY, R.N., spets. red.; ARKHANGEL'SKIY, B.Ye., spets. red.; GINDINA, I.I., red.

[Specifications and instructions on checking for wear of the parts and couplings of T-40 tractors in repair] Tekhnicheskie usloviia i ukazaniia po defektovke detalei i sopriazhenii pri remonte traktorov T-40. Moskva, Biuro tekhn. informatsii GOSNITI, 1964. 169 p. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Perovo. Gosudarstvennyy vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy tekhnologicheskiy institut remonta i ekspluatatsii mashinno-traktornogo parka. 2. Laboratoriya issledovaniya iznosev traktorov Gosudarstvennogo vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta remonta i ekspluatatsii mashinno-traktornogo parka, Perovo (for Artem'yev, Gal'perin, Dyadyushko). 3. Vladimirskiy traktornyy zavod (for Teptelev, Kul'chitskiy). 4. Lipetskiy traktornyy zavod (for Arkhangel'skiy).

ARTEM'YEVA, A. A.

Artem'yeva, A. A. - "Eclampsia, based on material from the obstetric clinic", Trudy Medinstituta (Irkev. gos. med. in-t), Vol. VI, 1941, p. 211-13.

SO: U-4110, 17 July 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 19, 1949).

ARTEM'YEVA, A.A., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Dystrophic processes in the bones in tuberculosis of the hip joint. Pat., klin.i terap.tub. no.8:200-202 '58.
(MIRA 13:7)

1. Iz Odesskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tuberkuleza.
(HIP JOINT--TUBERCULOSIS) (BONES--DISEASES)

ARTEM'YEVA, A.G.

Changes on the map of Africa. Geog. v shkole 25 no.2:68-74
Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Africa--Maps)

ARTEM'YEVA, Aleksandra Grigor'yevna, kand. geogr. nauk; SHENOVA, N.P., red.; SAVCHENKO, Ye.V., tekhn. red.

[The modern map of Africa] Sovremennaia karta Afriki. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1961. 32 p. (Vsesoiuznoe obshchestvo po rasprostraneniiu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znanii. Ser.12, Geologiia i geografiia, no.22) (MIRA 15:2)
(Africa--Maps)

ARTEM'YEVA, A.I., aspirant

Oxyhemometry in pneumonia in children under oxygen therapy. Pediatriia 37 no.9:42-48 S '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy pediatrii (zaveduyushchiy - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki, deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. N.S. Maslov) Leningradskogo pediatricheskogo instituta (direktor - prof. M.T. Shuteva).
(PNEUMONIA ther.)
(OXYGEN ther.)

SORINSON, S.N., kand.med.nauk, KORNILOVA, A.P., ARTEMI'YEV, A.M.

Concentration of nickel in blood and urine of workers in the carbonyl nickel industry. Gig. i san. 23 no.9:72-8 S '58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Iz klinicheskogo otdela Gor'kovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh bolezney Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.
(NICKEL,
in blood & urine of carbonyl nickel workers (Rus))

ARTEM'EVA, A. K., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Problem of the treatment of patients with open fracture of the ribs." Izhevsk, 1960. 16 pp; (Ministry of Public Health RSFSR, Kazan Medical Inst); 225 copies; price not given; (KL, 18-60, 155)

ARTEM'YEVA, A.S.

Results of restoring the cruciate ligaments of the knee joint with a lavsan band. Ortop., travm. i protez. 26 no.8:16-20 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Iz otdeleniya sportivnoy travmy (zav.- doktor med. nauk Z.S. Mironova) TSentral'nogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii (dir.- chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. M.V. Volkov). Adres avtora: Moskva A-299, ul. Priorova, d.10, TSentral'nyy institut travmatologii i ortopedii.

GAVRILOV, A.N., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor; RUSHVICH, I.N., inzhener, redaktor; ARTEM'YEVA, A.Yu., redaktor; MATVEYEVA, Ye.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Advanced technology in instrument making] Progressivnaia tekhnologiia priborostroeniia. Pod red.A.N. Gavrilova. Moskva, Ges.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, No.4 [Technology of instrument parts production] Tekhnologiia proizvodstva elementov priborov. 1955. 214 p. (MLRA 9:5)

1. Vsesoyuznoye nauchnoye inzhenerno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo mashinostroiteley i priborostroiteley.
(Instruments industry)

GOROKHOVSKAYA, V.I.; OSTRYAKOVA, T.A.; ARTEM'YEVA, G.A.

Reaction of copper with 4-oxo-6-methyl-1,2,4-triazolo(2,3a) pyrimidine. Zhur. neorg. khim. 9 no.10:2339-2342 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

33200
S/141/61/004/005/002/021
E032/E514

9,9130

AUTHORS: Artem'yeva, G.M., Benediktov, Ye.A. and Getmantsev G.G.

TITLE: On the relation between sporadic solar radio emission and the state of the ionosphere

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Radiofizika v.4, no.5, 1961, 831-848

TEXT: Geophysical phenomena which are associated with chromospheric flares, bursts of radio emission and other manifestations of solar activity may be classified into three groups. The first group contains events which occur practically simultaneously with the onset of a flare or a radio burst. Effects belonging to this group are due to the short wavelength ionizing radiation originating on the sun. An example of this type of phenomenon is the sudden increase in the radiowave absorption in the ionosphere due to ionization by solar UV radiation associated with solar flares. The second group includes phenomena which are delayed relative to the onset of flares and radio bursts and are associated with solar corpuscular streams. Here the delay is of the order of a day as compared with less than 30 min in the case of the first

Card 1/4

On the relation between sporadic ...

group. The second group includes magnetic disturbances, auroras and a number of other effects. It has also been established that in addition to the fast (sporadic) variations, the geomagnetic field and the ionospheric parameters are subject to slow changes associated with the general level of solar activity both in the optical and in the radio ranges. This type of slow variation which can be correlated with the level of solar activity belongs to the third group of phenomena. The present authors review the relation between sporadic radio emission of the sun and the state of the ionosphere on the basis of published data and measurements which were carried out at NIRFI during 1958 and 1959. The review is given under the following headings:
1) Relation between solar flares, radio bursts and geophysical phenomena due to the short wavelength ionizing solar radiation
2) Relation between solar flares, radio bursts and the geophysical phenomena due to corpuscular streams.
3) Long-period variations in the state of the ionosphere and solar radio emission.
It is shown that fade-out and other ionospheric phenomena in the first group are better correlated with bursts of sporadic radio

Card 2/4

33200
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E032/E514

On the relation between sporadic

emission on high frequencies than with bursts of low frequencies This has been confirmed by the work of M R Kundu (Ref 7 J Geophys Res 65 3903 1960) and also the radio-astronomical and ionospheric observations carried out at NIRFI in 1959. There is considerable evidence suggesting that bursts of solar radio emission on low frequencies are associated with ionospheric and magnetic disturbances due to the entry of solar corpuscular streams into the Earth s atmosphere. The use of solar radio emission as an index of solar activity for the purposes of long-range forecasting of the critical frequencies of ionospheric layers does not appear to have any special advantages as compared with the optical index of solar activity A possible advantage is that the solar radio data are frequently easier to obtain than the optical data. Acknowledgments are expressed to V V Zheleznyakov who read the manuscript of this paper and made a number of suggestions. There are 12 figures and 25 references: 5 Soviet and 20 non-Soviet. The English-language references read as follows: Ref.6:O Hachenberg H Volland,Z Astrophys 47, 69, 1959. Ref.7: quoted in text; Ref 18: T.Obayashi Y Hakura J Radio Res Lab 7, 27 1960. Ref 25. C M Minnis G H Bazzard J Atm Terr Phys 18 297 1960

Card 3/4

On the relation between sporadic

33200
S/141/61/004/005/002/021
E032/E514

ASSOCIATION Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy radiofizicheskiy institut pri Gor'kovskom universitete
(Scientific Research Radiophysics Institute of the Gor'kiy University)

SUBMITTED March 8 1961

Card 4/4

42157

S/203/62/002/001/005/019
I023/I223

3,1800

AUTHORS: Artem'yeva,G.M., Belikovich,V.V., Benediktov,Ye.A., Yerukhimov,L.M. and Korobkov,Yu.S.

TITLE: Measurements of cosmic radioemission absorption during the solar eclipse on February 15, 1961

PERIODICAL: Geomagnetizm i Aeronomiya, v.2, no.1, 1962, 58-60

TEXT: During the solar eclipse of February 15, 1961 observations of the cosmic radioemission were made in Yevpatoriya at the following frequencies: 25, 18.6 and 13 Mcs, and in Gor'kiy at 25 and 13 Mcs. Such measurements were omitted during previous eclipses. The purpose of the present measurements is to discover any decrease in the absorption of cosmic radioemission caused by the solar eclipse and to differentiate between the absorption of different layers. The apparatus used in both places was identical. The receiving antennas consisted of six wave vibrators. The maximum direction diagram was pointed to the zenith, and the width at half power was 30°. The measurements were conducted for 10-12

Card 1/3

S/203/62/002/001/005/019
I023/I223

Measurements of cosmic radioemission...

days, before and after the eclipse. Data from the five days, on which f_0F2 was not much different from its value on the eclipse day, were used for further analysis. The variations of the absorption during the eclipse are presented graphically. In Gor'kiy at 25Mcs no effect was observed within experimental errors. The maximum decrease of the absorption is shifted several minutes with respect to the maximum of the eclipse. The lag is near to the value of relaxation time in the D-layer. In Yevpatoriya a second, smaller maximum, lagging by approximately 30 min, was observed. This maximum is probably connected with changes in the absorption in the F-layer, where the relaxation time is much longer than in the D-layer. The ratio of the maximum changes of the absorption in Gor'kiy and in Evpatoriya is approximately equal to the ratio of the Solar zenith angles cosines. The main reason for the changes in the absorption are changes in the electron density in the D-layer. There are 2 figures and 1 table.

Card 2/3

[illegible]YEVA, L.M.; BELIKOVICH, V.V.; BENEDIKTOV, Ye.A.; YELUKHIMOV, L.M.; ITKINA, M.A.; KOROBKOV, Yu.S.

Results of observations of intensity fluctuations of discrete sources at low frequencies. Geomag. i aer. 3 no.5:835-840 S-O '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Radiofizicheskiy institut pri Gor'kovskom gosudarstvennom universitete.

L 6345-66 FBD/EWT(1) GW/WS-2

ACC NR: AP5025618 SOURCE CODE: UR/0033/65/042/005/1013/1013

AUTHOR: Artem'yeva, G. N.; Benediktov, Ye. A.; Rapoport, V. O.

ORG: Radiophysics Institute, Gor'kiy State University (Radiofizicheskiy Institut Gor'kovskogo gosudarstvennogo)

TITLE: Relationship between sporadic solar radio emission in the decameter range and chromospheric flares

SOURCE: Astronomicheskiy zhurnal, v. 42, no. 5, 1013, 1(11. 1013

TOPIC TAGS: radio astronomy, radio emission, solar chromosphere, solar radio emission, solar radiation effect

ABSTRACT: Data on solar radio emission bursts in the decameter range and the parameters of chromospheric flares are compared. 850 bursts were recorded at Zimenki, using apparatus designed for radio astronomical investigations of the ionosphere and investigations of the spectrum of cosmic radio emission at a number of fixed frequencies in the range 6-25 Mc/s. Observations were made in different periods from July 1959 through September 1962. All bursts were divided into two groups according to whether or not they coincided with chromospheric flares. Although

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L 6345-66
ACC NR: AP5025618

this separation was arbitrary it indicated a correlation between solar radio emission bursts in the decameter range and solar activity in the optical range. For example, of the 131 bursts observed from 25 July 1959 through 20 October 1959, 74 (57%) coincided in time with chromospheric flares. During the same time there were only 57 bursts when no chromospheric flares were present. Statistical analysis reveals that the probability of occurrence of bursts of the second group is 5 times less than for the bursts of the first group. Statistics for the first group of bursts were analyzed to determine a possible dependence between the intensity of the bursts and their spectral index, and also such flare parameters as areas, brightness, width of the H_α line and position on the solar disk. Although no clear relationship was discovered between the parameters of the bursts and flares brightness or area, there is a definite dependance between the probability of appearance of solar radio emission bursts at $\lambda > 10$ m and the width of the H_α line. Further analysis revealed presence of an east-west asymmetry of the distribution of radio emission bursts in the decameter range on the solar disk. "The authors express appreciation to L. G. Pavlov for assistance in analyzing the data". Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: AS/ SUBM DATE: 09Dec64/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 005

nw
Card 2/2

ARTEMYEVA, I. G.

Forensic Medicine

Dissertation: "On the Legal Medical Investigation of the Thoracic Lymphatic Duct." Cand Med Sci, Central Inst for the Advanced Training of Physicians, 6 Apr 54. (Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow, 25 Mar 54).

SO: SUM 213, 20 Sep 1954

ANTEN'YEVA, I.G.

Legal medical meaning of the angioneurotic form of stenocardia. Sud.-med. ekspert. 4 no.3:12-14 Jl-S '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Kafedra sudebnoy meditsiny (zav. - prof. K.I.Tatiyev) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
(ANGINA PECTORIS) (DEATH--CAUSES)

Translation from: referativnyy zhurnal. Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 8, p 153 (USSR) SOV/124-57-8- 9707

AUTHOR: Artem'yeva, I. N.

TITLE: Peculiarities of the Working of Duralumin Weldments (Osobennosti raboty svarnykh soyedineniy iz duralyumina)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: 15-ya nauchn. konferentsiya Leningr. nzh.-stroit. in-ta. Leningrad, 1957, pp 397-399

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

Card 1/1

SOV/137-58-11-23562

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 11, p 244 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Artem'yeva, I. N.

TITLE: Aluminum Alloys - A New Material for Building Structures (Alyuminiyevyye splavy--novyy material dlya stroitel'nykh konstruktsiy)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Dokl. 16- Nauchn. konferentsii prof.-prepodavat. sostava Leningr. inzh. stroit. in-ta. Leningrad, 1958, pp 93-98

ABSTRACT: Brief data on structural Al alloys manufactured by our industries, with indications of the areas in which they can be applied rationally.

S. M.

Card 1/1

SOV/137-59-4-8162

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 4, p 119 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Artem'yeva, I.N.

TITLE: On the Development of Welded Aluminum Structures

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Ekon. metalla pri primenenii stal'n. konstruktsiy, Moscow, Gosstroyizdat, 1958, pp 104 - 112

ABSTRACT: In welding duraluminum the weld joint can attain a strength equalling that of the seam metal. If V61 and AK type filler alloys are used, σ_b of the joint in single-pass welding of thick sheets attains 28 - 30 kg/mm^2. Single-pass welding conditions can be selected in such a manner that the base metal does not loose its capability to aging. In two, three or more passes the strength of the base metal is sharply reduced, since its annealing takes place. To ensure shorttime metal heating the welding speed must be raised by several times with simultaneous increase of the thermal power, which is necessary for the smelting of the welding rod and its fusion with the edges of the metal being welded. The effective efficiency of heating the work piece in welding with W-electrode in Ar is low (0.4 - 0.5). Moreover, in

Card 1/2

On the Development of Welded Aluminum Structure

SOV/137-59-4-8162

welding thick sheets by this method, intensified currents can not be used. Therefore it is necessary to develop and bring into use new types of devices for semi-automatic welding with fusing electrode and to increase the production of pure Ar. To bring Al-alloys into wide use in building engineering it is necessary to reduce their cost, to develop new forms of welding high-strength alloys and extend the assortment of sections made of such alloys.

A.S.

Card 2/2

ARTEM'YEVA, I. N.

135-58-5-6/17

AUTHOR: Artem'yeva, I.N., Engineer

TITLE: On Calculating the Temperature Field in Argon-Arc Welding of "D 16" Duralumin Plates (K raschetu temperaturnogo polya pri argono-dugovoy svarke plastin iz duralyumina D 16)

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye Proizvodstvo, 1958, Nr 5, pp 16-19 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Leningrad Construction-Engineering Institute studied welding deformations of duralumin "D 16" to find ways of calculating temperature fields which formed in cases of butt welding of plates and the welding of a bead upon the edge of a strip. The welding heat propagation theory developed by Member-Correspondent of the USSR Academy of Sciences, N.N. Rykalin [Ref. 1,2,3], the experience and methods used at the Institut elektrosvarki AN SSSR (Welding Institute of AS USSR), and studies by A.G. Karimov were utilized. The basic calculation formula used in the study by the Leningrad Construction Engineering Institute as well as data on the dimensions of specimens and welding technology used in experiments, are given. The author suggests a calculation scheme for the electric arc source and the argon stream, which has not as

Card 1/2

On Calculating the Temperature Field in Argon-Arc Welding of "D 16" Duralumin Plates

135-58-5-6/17

yet been experimentally verified.
There are 6 diagrams, 2 tables, and 6 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy inshenerno-stroitel'nyy institut (Leningrad Construction-Engineering Institute)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

ARTEM'YEVA, I. N., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Research into deformations and stresses in the welding of duralumin D16T in connection with the application of aluminum alloys in welded building structures." Leningrad, 1960. 14 pp; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education RSFSR, Leningrad Order of Labor Red Banner Construction Engineering Inst, Chair of "Metallurgical Structures"); 250 copies; price not given; (KL, 17-60, 150)

ARTEM'YEVA, I.N., insh.

Stresses and deformations in welding D16T duralumin. Svar. proizv. no.2:15-19 F '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Leningradskiy inshenerno-stroitel'nyy institut.
(Duralumin--Welding) (Strains and stresses)

SHARKOV, V.I.; LEVANOVA, V.P.; ARTEM'IEVA, I.S.

Packing density of some natural holocelluloses. Zhur.prikl.khim. 34 no.11:2508-2515 N '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrolizney i sul'fitno-spirtovoy promyshlennosti.
(Holocellulose)

SHARKOV, V.I.; KUYBINA, N.I.; SOLOV'YEVA, Yu.P.; GVOZDEVA, E.N.; ARTEM'YEVA, I.S.

Chemical composition of the corncob. Gidroliz. i lesokhim.prom. 15 no.2:7-8 '62. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrolizhnoy i sul'fitno-spirtovoy promyshlennosti.

S/184/6 /000/005/008/009
D041/D1: 3

AUTHORS: Ginevich, G.I.; Artem'yeva, L.A., Engineers.

TITLE: New apparatus for vaporizing and mixing liquid organic compounds

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskoye mashinostroyeniye, no. 5, 196.., 45-46

TEXT: The article contains a detailed description of the design and operation of a new apparatus (Fig. 2) for mixing and vaporizing liquid organic compounds for which G.I. Ginevich, P.A. Artem'yeva and Ya. A. Tsapnik have obtained the author's certificate no. 129899 dated October 21, 1959. The apparatus is based on the layer-evaporation principle and replaces the bubble-type evaporator which has larger dimensions and is less efficient. There are 2 figures.

Card 1/3

B/104/61/000/005/008/009
B041/B1 3

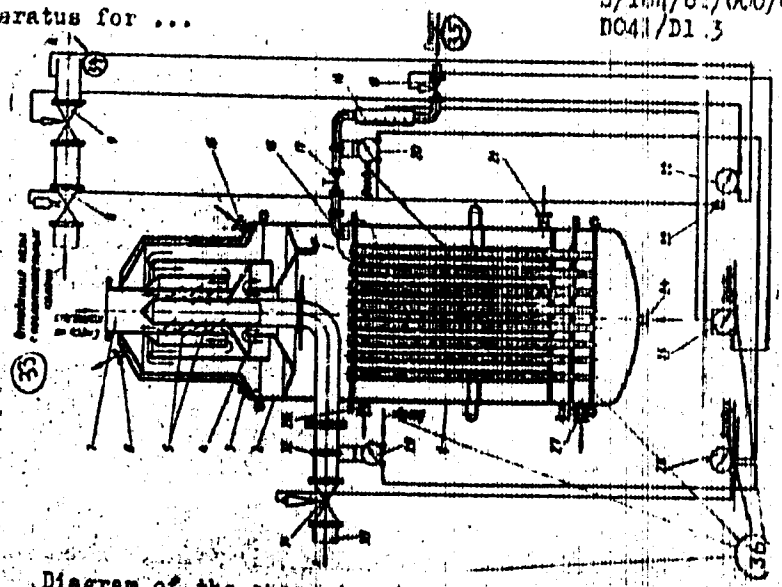


Fig. 2.

Card 2/3 Diagram of the apparatus for vaporizing and mixing liquid organic compounds.

New apparatus for ...

S/184/61/000/005/008/009
D041/D113

Legend: 1 -- body of the apparatus; 2 -- body of the mixer; 3 -- sleeve containing the thermo-couple; 4 -- steam cushioning appliance; 5 -- mixing chamber; 6 -- protruded tube; 7 -- protruded tube; 8 -- electric valve; 9 -- pneumatic slide valve; 10 -- charging boxes; 11 -- containers; 12 -- tube; 13 -- tube; 14 -- tube; 15 -- protruded tube; 16 -- protruded tube; 17 -- diaphragm; 18 -- flow meter; 19 -- pneumatic valve; 20 -- differntial pressure meter; 21 -- protruded tube; 22 -- vacuum gage; 23 -- control panel; 24 -- protruded tube; 25 -- secondary device; 26 -- secondary device; 27 -- protruded tube; 28 -- protruded tube; 29 -- differential pressure meter; 30 -- pipe; 31 -- pneumatic slide valve; 32 -- diaphragm. 33 -- exhaust gases from the adsorption columns; 34 -- to the vacuum pump; 35 -- alcohol; 36 -- air.

Card 3/3

ARTEM'YEVA, L.I.

One method of calculating statically determinable three-dimension link systems. Trudy LPI no.178:179-187 '55. (MIRA 10:11)
(Mechanics, Analytic)

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 4, p 142 (USSR)

SOV/124-58-4-4660

AUTHOR: Artem'yeva, L. I.

TITLE: On the Eccentric Compression of Flexible Straight Cylindrical Nonlinear Elastic Bars (O vnetsentrennom szhatii gibkikh pryamykh tsilindricheskikh nelineynykh upru gikh sterzhney)

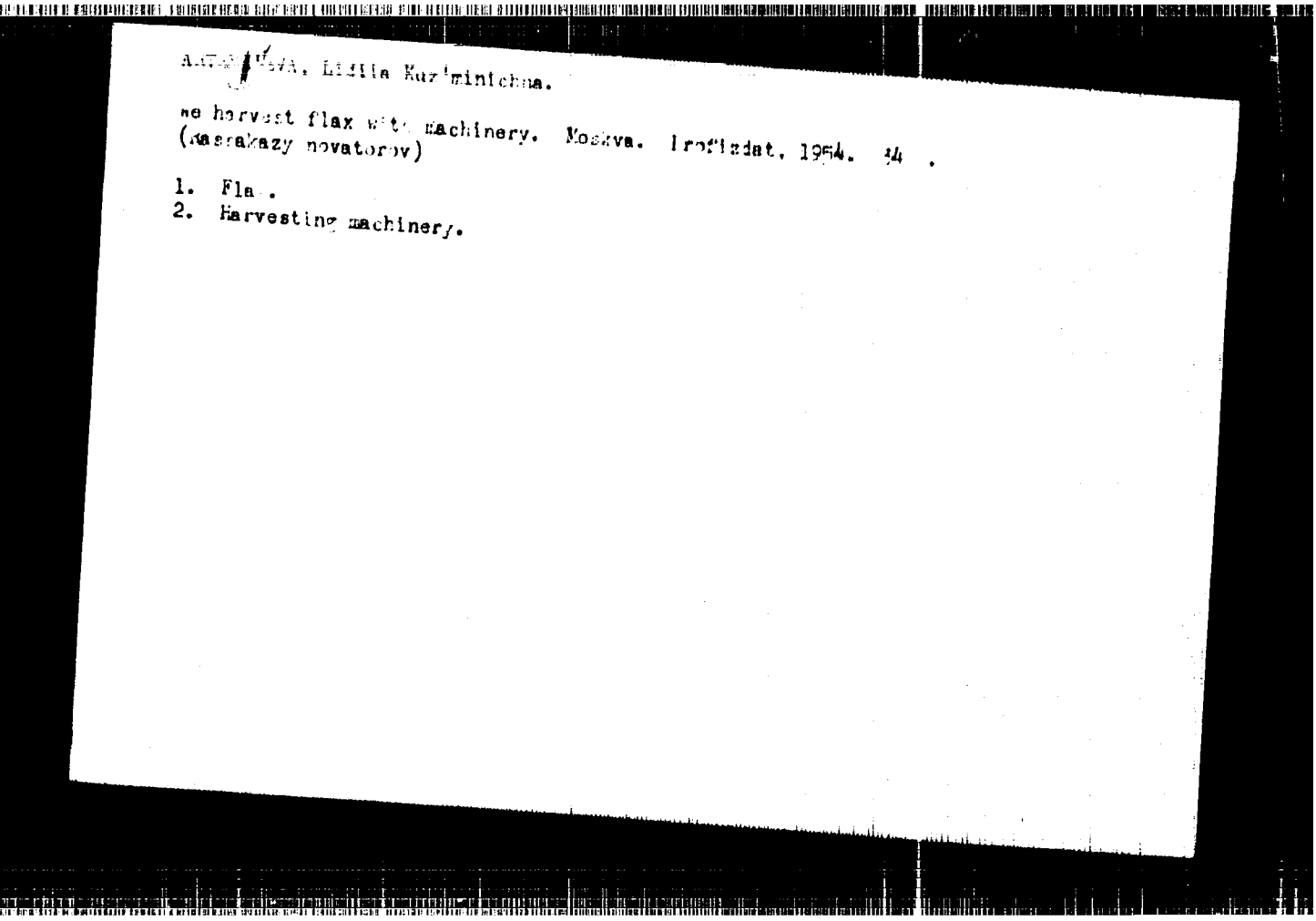
PERIODICAL: Inzhenernyy sb., 1956, Vol 23, pp 77-88

ABSTRACT: Instead of the experimental variation of the stress σ as a function of the strain ε, for the region of the elastic strains, the author uses the polynomial equation $\sigma = A\varepsilon + C\varepsilon^3$. By this approach the author succeeds in obtaining a general solution of the problem of the eccentric loading for elastic bars fixed at one end. The integration is performed graphically. It appears that the force restraining the compressed elastic bar in the state of ultimate equilibrium is always less than the critical as calculated by the "Engesser" formula.

1. Beams--Mathematical analysis 2. Beams--Stresses

Card 1/1

N. F. Lebedev



A.T[illegible]eva, Lidiia Kuz'minichna.

[illegible]e harvest flax with machinery. Moskva. Profizdat, 1964. [illegible] .
(Masaakazy novatorov)

1. Fla .
2. Harvesting machinery.

S/068-x/60/000/008/002/003
E071/E435

AUTHORS: Dal', V.I., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Raskina, L.S., Martsinkevich, L.E. and Artem'yeva, L.N.

TITLE: Isomerization and Separation of Xylols

PERIODICAL: Koks i khimiya, 1960, No.8, pp.44-46

TEXT: The possibility of production of paraxylole (which can be oxidized to terephthalic acid) from technical xylole was investigated. The problem can be divided into two parts: 1) separation of the individual isomers and 2) isomerization of metha- and ortho-xyloles into paraxylole. Laboratory experiments on freezing out the p-isomer were tested at temperatures of -25, -40 and -50°C and retention times of 15, 30, 45 and 60 minutes. It was found that in the absence of o-xylole, the separation of p-xylole takes place satisfactorily at -50°C, namely the yield of p-isomer reaches 18% with its residual concentration in m-xylole (filtrate) of 1.6 to 6.8%. Thus the method can be used for the preliminary separation of xyloles, providing the filtrate is submitted to a further separation for which the adsorption method was tried. The possibility of this method of separation was tested using activated carbon of various marks (BAU, KAD and

Card 1/3

Isomerization and Separation of Xyloles

KAD ground). The best results were obtained with EAU carbon. It was found that a mixture rich in p-isomer passes through the adsorbent practically unchanged but if the content of p-isomer does not exceed 15% the separation does take place. On passing a mixture through the adsorption column, at first m-isomer is obtained followed by a mixture rich in p-isomer and then again m-isomer (Table 2). Thus, after preliminary separation of p-xylole by freezing, the filtrate can be passed through an adsorption column and a practically pure m-xylole and a fraction rich in p-xylole can be obtained. The former can be passed for the isomerization treatment whilst the latter can be again submitted to the freezing treatment. The isomerization of pure o- and m-xyloles was tested using an apparatus previously described (Ref.2) and an aluminosilicate bead catalyst. The optimum conditions were found to be: temperature 450°C and feed rate 0.6 hr^{-1}. The influence of addition of gaseous hydrocarbons (propane - butane fraction) to the reaction mixture was also tested. The experimental results are given in Table 3. It was found that the addition of gaseous hydrocarbons has a positive effect on the yield of p-xylole on

S/068-m/60/000/008/002/003
E071/E435

Isomerization and Separation of Xyloles

isomerization of m-xylole, and a negative effect on the isomerization of o-xylole. Thus, the isomerization treatment of the above two isomers should be carried out separately. On the basis of experimental results, a scheme for the separation and treatment of xyloles is proposed (see figure). This consists of: preliminary rectification of technical xylole and isomerization products from isomerization plants of o- and m-xyloles for the separation of lighter and heavier hydrocarbons; fine rectification, for the purpose of separation of o-xyloles from the mixture of p- and m-xyloles. The former is then passed for the isomerization treatment and the latter mixture is passed for the freezing treatment etc., as described in the experimental part of the work. There are 3 tables, 1 figure and 2 Soviet references.

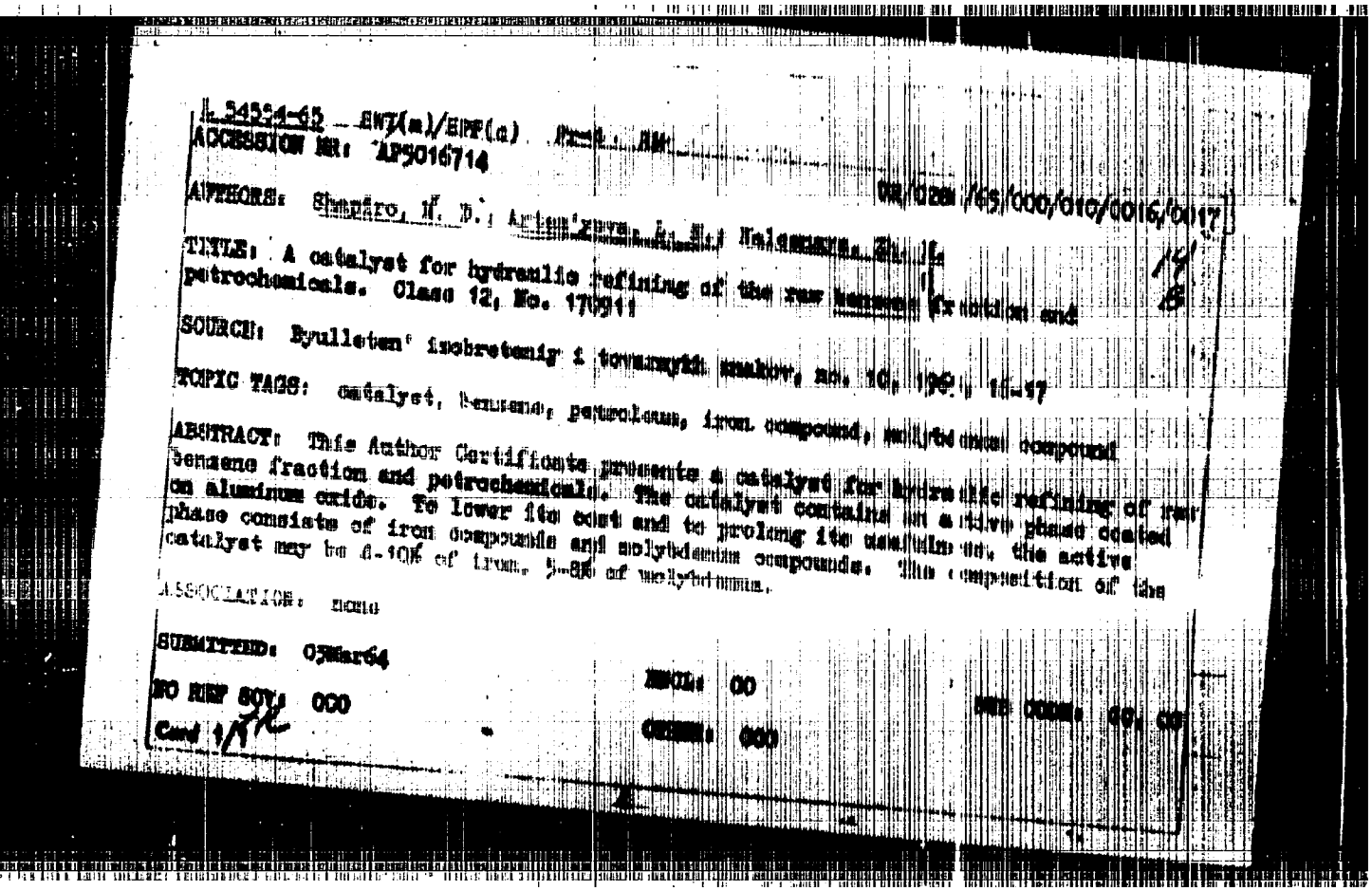
ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut (Dnepropetrovsk Institute of Chemical Technology)

Card 3/3

DAL', V.I.; NABIVACH, V.M.; RASKINA, L.S.; ARTEM'YEVA, [illegible] N.

Pyrolysis of Shebelinka gas condensates and study of pyrolysis products by means of gas-liquid chromatography. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; neft' i gaz 5 no.8:79-83 '62. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im. F.E. Dzerzhinskogo.



L 24554-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c) Pz-4 AM
ACCESSION NR: AP5016714 UR/0286/65/000/010/0016/0017

AUTHORS: Shmyaro, M. D.; Artem'yeva, L. M.; Malamanova, Z. M.

TITLE: A catalyst for hydraulic refining of the raw benzene fraction and petrochemicals. Class 12, No. 170911

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 10, 1965, 16-17

TOPIC TAGS: catalyst, benzene, petroleum, iron compound, molybdenum compound

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a catalyst for hydraulic refining of raw benzene fraction and petrochemicals. The catalyst contains an active phase coated on aluminum oxide. To lower its cost and to prolong its operation, the active phase consists of iron compounds and molybdenum compounds. The composition of the catalyst may be 6-10% of iron, 5-8% of molybdenum.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 03Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC, GC

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 1/1

U.S.S.R. / Human and Animal Physiology. Metabolism. T

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 5, 1958, 21866.

Author : Artemyeva, K. M.
Inst : Not given.
Title : The Effect of Organic Materials Produced by Living Plants on Respiration and Oxy-phosphorylation of Certain Tissue of Animals.

Orig Pub: Vopr. Letchenya Bolneekh Tuberculosom na Climat. Kourortye Simfelenopol 1955, 165-168 (Problems of Treating Tuberculous Patients in Climatic Resorts).

Abstract: The object of study was the effect of certain volatile materials of plants inhibiting the growth of Tubercle Bacillus, on respiration (After Barbourg) and oxy-phosphorylation (in observing the lowering of the content in inor-

Card 1/3

11

U.S.S.R. / Human and Animal Physiology. Metabolism. T

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 5, 1958, 21866.

Abstract: ganic phosphate) in the liver and brain of rats and mice. The Volatile Substances of the investigated plants (Santolina Seda, a horizontal form of the evergreen cypress, the Crimean Pine, the Hymalayan Cypress, with the exception of the Montezuma Pine, whose volatile substances did not reveal any effect on respiration of the brain, all stimulated respiration of liver and brain. Significant stimulation of phosphorylation with volatile substances of the Montezuma Pine and Santolina Seda was noted. The substances derived from Crimean Pine did not have any effect on phosphorylation, and the materials derived from the remaining plants, particularly the Hymalayan Cypress, had an inhibit-

Card 2/3

ARBUZOV, Yu.P.; Prinimali uchastiye: FRIDLY'NDER, I.N.; ZAYTSEVA, N.I.; BUROVA Ye.I.; SOLOV'YEVA, V.V.; ARTEM'YEVA, A.F.; ARTEM'YEVA, M.S.

Properties of welded joints in the B92 aluminum alloy. Alium. splavy no.3:80-91 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

L 4876-66 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5019839 UR/0181/65/007/008/2292/2297

AUTHORS: Yudin, V. M.; Gavrilishina, A. I.; Artem'yeva, M. F.; Bryzhina, M. F.

TITLE: Weak ferromagnetism of $CaMnO_3$

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 8, 1965, 2292-2297

TOPIC TAGS: calcium compound, manganese compound, ferromagnetism, magnetic moment, Neel temperature

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the investigation was to observe weak ferromagnetism in new compounds and further investigation of the magnetic properties of weak ferromagnets. The tests were made on polycrystalline samples, using a magnetic balance and the Faraday method. The measurement procedure and the balance were described by the author elsewhere (with G. A. Smolenskiy, FTT v. 6, 3668, 1964). The tests have shown that $CaMnO_3$ has weak ferromagnetism with Neel temperature (T_N) 123K and with a spontaneous magnetic moment: 0.5 $G\text{-}cm^3/g$

Card 1/2

L 4876-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5019839

at 77K. Below T_N, the magnetic susceptibility does not change with temperature, indicating that there is small anisotropy in one plane. The temperature dependence of the spontaneous magnetic moment deviates from the corresponding Brillouin function. The magnetic measurements yielded a value of 1060 or 1450 kOe for the exchange field, and a value of 12.5 kOe for the Dzyaloshinskiy field. The results are compared with data on other weak ferromagnets. The authors thank G. A. Smolenskiy for interest in the work and a discussion of the results, I. Ye. Myl'nikova for a useful discussion with respect to the synthesis of the samples, and Ye. A. Dmitriyeva and T. N. Perfenova's for the chemical analysis of the samples. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 formula

ASSOCIATION: Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR Leningrad (Institute of Semiconductors, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 09Feb65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS, EM

NR REF SOV: 009

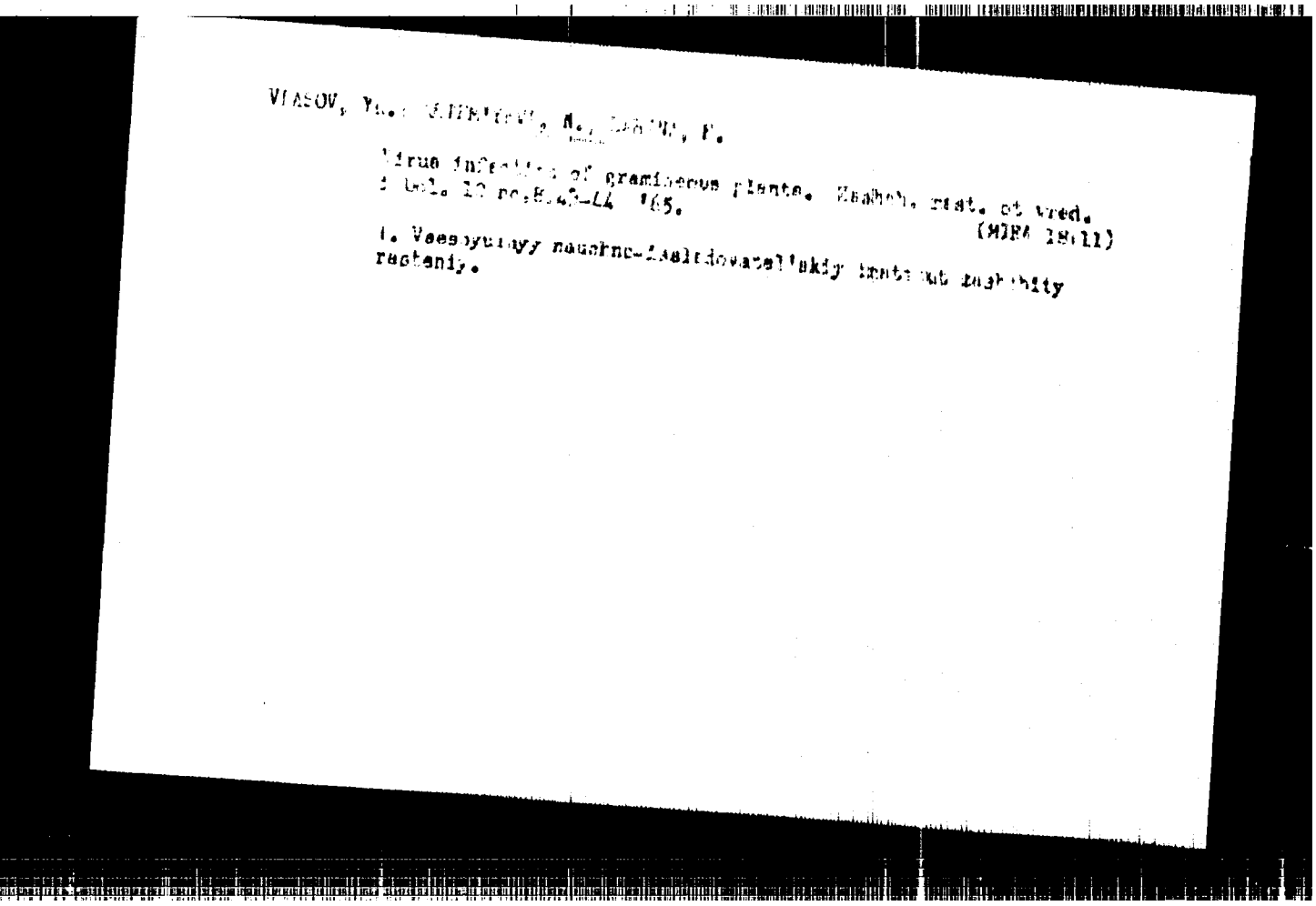
OTHER: 009

OC

Card 2/2

ARTEM'YEVA, N., ekonomist

Put construction organization at the center of attention. Fin. SSSR 23 no.9:65-69 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Construction industry--Costs) (Banks and banking)



VIASOV, Yu. [illegible], M. [illegible], P.

Virus infection of gramineous plants. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 10 no.8:43-44 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zashchity rasteniy.

ARTEM'YEVA, N.A.; POPKOV, K.K.; RUBANOV, S.M.; SHKOLNIKOVA, L.S.

Use of various approximations of the method of spherical harmonics in claculating the penetration of neutrons through shielding. Atom. energ. 19 no.6:531-532 D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

ARTEM'YEVA, Nina Andreyevna; KVITNITSKIY, Leonid Antonovich; ARTEMOVA, L., otv. red.; BORODZIN, B., red.izd-va; TELEGINA, T., tekhn. red.

[Control over reducing construction and assembly work costs] Kontrol' za snizheniem sebestoimosti stroitel'no-montazhnykh rabot. Moskva, Gosfinizdat, 1963. 85 p. (MIRA 16:12)

(Construction industry--Costs)

18.1153 2308 only

S/081/61/000/014/005/009
A006/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, 1960, No. 14, p. 306, # 57492

AUTHORS: Kozlovich, I.Z., Artem'yeva, N.D.

TITLE: Investigation Into the Chemical Stability of Titanium

PERIODICAL: Tr. Leningr. tekhnol. in-ta im. Lensoveta, 1959, No. 50, pp. 260-273

TEXT: The authors investigated the corrosion behavior of Ti obtained by the magnesium thermal method, under atmospheric conditions, in technical water solutions of chlorites of K, NH_4 and Ba, H_2SO_4, HCl, HNO_3 and H_3PO_4 (acids), aqua regia, and solutions of caustic alkalis. The investigation showed that all chromium and carbon steel specimens subjected to comparison tests in water, were covered with rust after 3 days. The surfaces of Ti and 1X18H9T (1Kh18N9T) steel remained lustrous after 5 months expired. In aqua regia all the steels were completely dissolved within 15-20 hours; Ti showed high corrosion resistance. In alkali medium Ti and steels did not corrode. The rate of Ti corrosion increased at higher temperature and HCl (acid) concentration. In Glover and

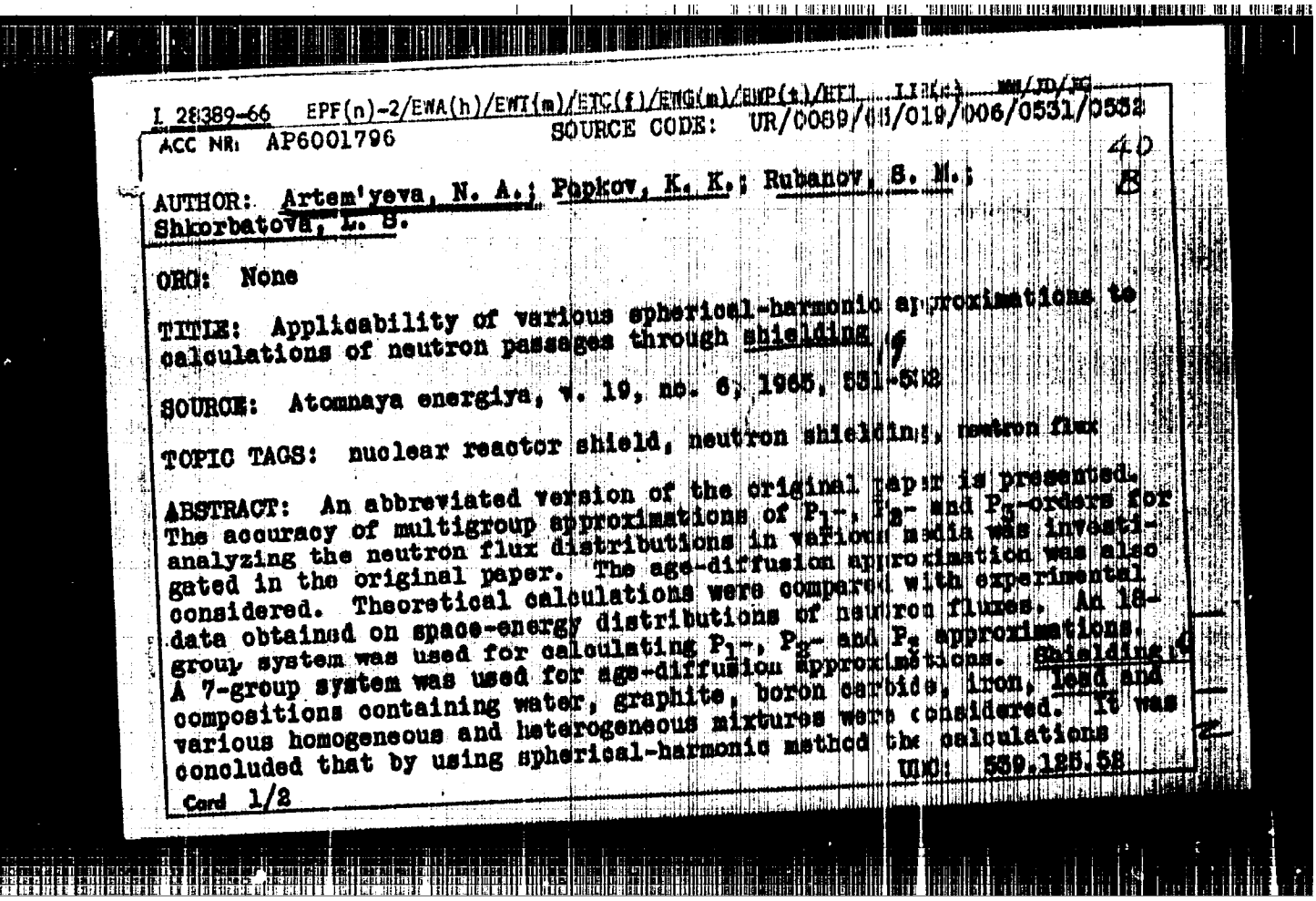
KOZLOVICH, I.Z.; ARTEM'YEVA, N.D.

Investigating the chemical resistance of titanium. Trudy LTI no.50:260-273 '59. (MIRA 14:3)

(Titanium—Testing)

ARBUZOV, Yu.P.; Prinimali uchastiye: FRIDLY'NDER, I.N.; ZAYTSEVA, N.I.; BUROVA Ye.I.; SOLOV'YEVA, V.V.; ARTEM'YEVA, N.P.; ARTEM'YEVA, M.S.

Properties of welded joints in the B92 aluminum alloy. Alium. splavy no.3:80-91 '64. (MIRA 17:6)



L 28389-66 EPF(n)-2/EWA(h)/EWT(m)/ETC(f)/EWG(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) WW/JD/JG
ACC NR: AP6001796 SOURCE CODE: UR/0089/65/019/006/0531/0532

AUTHOR: Artem'yeva, N. A.; Popkov, K. K.; Rubanov, S. M.; Shkorbatova, L. S.

ORG: None

TITLE: Applicability of various spherical-harmonic approximations to calculations of neutron passages through shielding

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 19, no. 6, 1965, 531-532

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear reactor shield, neutron shielding, neutron flux

ABSTRACT: An abbreviated version of the original paper is presented. The accuracy of multigroup approximations of P_1-, P_3- and P_5-orders for analyzing the neutron flux distributions in various media was investigated in the original paper. The age-diffusion approximation was also considered. Theoretical calculations were compared with experimental data obtained on space-energy distributions of neutron fluxes. An 18-group system was used for calculating P_1-, P_3- and P_5 approximations. A 7-group system was used for age-diffusion approximations. Shielding compositions containing water, graphite, boron carbide, iron, lead and various homogeneous and heterogeneous mixtures were considered. It was concluded that by using spherical-harmonic method the calculations

UDC: 539.125.52

Card 1/2

L 28389-66

ACC NR: AP6001796

could be limited by P_3-approximations. The P_1-approximation could be applied only for shielding thicknesses not exceeding 5 to 8 free-path lengths. It was also proven that the shielding functionals for materials of heavy and middle atomic weights were determined by neutrons of intermediate energy. A satisfactory coincidence in distribution of fast neutron fluxes was obtained by applying P_2- and P_3-approximations to heterogeneous compositions. This coincidence effect was still better for moderated and thermal neutrons.

SUB CODE: 18 / SUBM DATE: 15June65 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2 1 0

ARTEM'YEVA, N.K.; VAYLUKOVA, G.A.; OCHNEVA, I.N.; SOTSKOVA A.S.; BORISOV, G.A.

Recovery of zinc sulfate from settling and plastification baths. Khim. volok. no.5:67-68 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Krasnoyarskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta iskusstvennogo volokna (for Artem'yeva, Vaylukova, Ochneva). 2. Krasnoyarskiy zavod iskusstvennogo volokna (for Sotskova, Borisov).

MESHCHERYAKOV, N.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; ARTEM'YEVA, N.I.

Granulation of ammonium nitrate. Trudy GIAP no.8:194-212 '57. (MIRA 12:9)

(Ammonium nitrate)

S/064/60/000/02/10/025
B022/B105

AUTHORS: Kazakova, Ye. A., Meshcheryakov, N. V., Art'm'yeva, N. N.

TITLE: Cooling of Granulated Ammonium Nitrate in a Pseudo-liquid Layer

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1960, No. 2, pp. 132 - 138

TEXT: The authors made experiments with periodic and continuous air cooling of ammonium nitrate granules in a pseudo-liquid layer the results of which are given in the present paper. The experiments of periodic cooling of granules were made in a laboratory plant described. Some results obtained in this plant for the granules of ammonium nitrate and of urea in a pseudo-liquid layer are given in Table 1. Experiments with continuous cooling of granules were carried out in the workshop of the Kemerovskiy ATZ (Kemerovo ATZ). The diagram of the experimental arrangement used is shown in Fig. 1. The output of the plant was varied within 161 - 268 kg/h, and the height of the pseudo-liquid layer within 50 - 150 mm while the air velocity was 0.6 - 0.8 m/sec. The influence of the air-flow velocity on the amount of heat abducted from the granules

Card 1/2

Cooling of Granulated Ammonium Nitrate in a Pseudo-liquid Layer

S/064/60/000/02/10/025
B022/B005

(Fig. 2), and the mean heat emission coefficient (Fig. 3) are studied. The results obtained in experiments of continuous cooling of ammonium nitrate granules in a pseudo-liquid layer are compiled in Table 2. Fig. 4 shows the dependence of the mean heat emission coefficient on the Reynolds number for different heights of the pseudo-liquid layer, and Fig. 5 the influence of the height of the pseudo-liquid layer h on the mean heat emission coefficient. Further, the influence of the output of the plant, the wear and the entrainment of granules are investigated. Fig. 6 shows the dependence of the specific heat abducted from the granules on the specific air consumption in cooling, Fig. 7 the dependence of the temperature drop of granules on the specific air consumption in the cooling of granules. Table 3 gives the results obtained for the temperature drop in the cooling of granules, Table 4 indicates the results obtained for the cooling of granules on the passage of one and two pseudo-liquid layers. Fig. 8 shows the sketch of a granulation tower with a device for cooling the granules in a pseudo-liquid layer. There are 8 figures, 4 tables, and 3 non-Soviet references.

Card 2/2

ARTEM'YEVA, N. S.

Vascular changes and functional shifts in the active mesenchyma in osteoarticular tuberculosis and their connection with osteoporosis. Ortop., travm. i protez. no.3:52-57 '62.
(MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz kostnokhirurgicheskoy kliniki (rukovod. - prof. G. P. Skosogorenko[deceased]) Odesskogo instituta tuberkuleza (dir. - st. nauchn. sotrudnik M. A. Brusnikin)

(CONNECTIVE TISSUES) (OSTEOPOROSIS)
(BONES--TUBERCULOSIS) (JOINTS--TUBERCULOSIS)

ARTEMYEVA, N.S.

ACCESSION NR: AT4042653 S/0000/63/000/000/0056/0060

AUTHOR: Baranov, V. I.; Gyurdzhian, A. A.; Lomova, M. A.; Radkevich, L. A.; Tutochkina, L. T.; Fedorova, T. A.; Farayeva, L. P.; Khe'chev, S. S.; Artem'yeva, N. S.

TITLE: The effect of gravity on the development of organisms

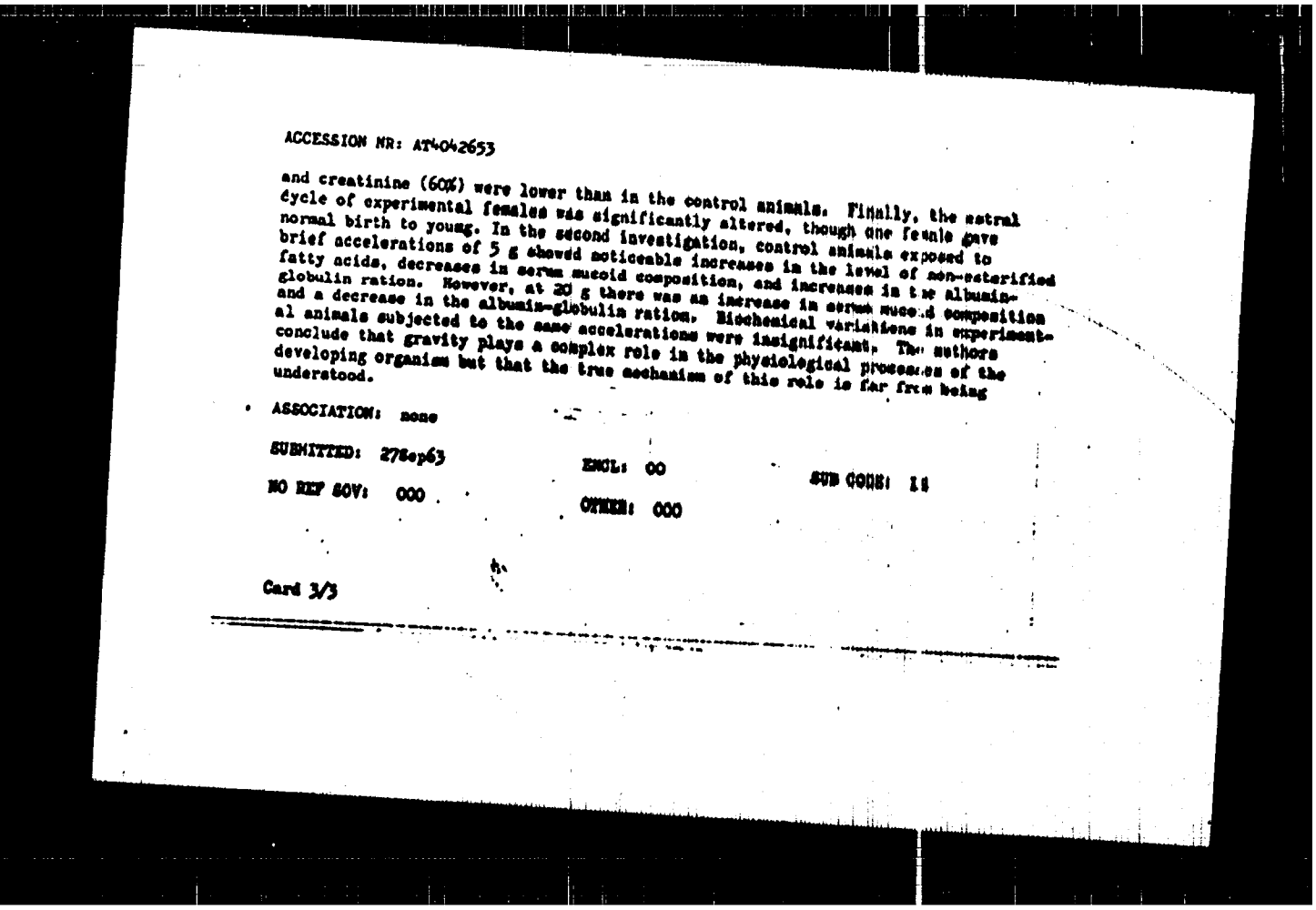
SOURCE: Konferentsiya po aviatsionnoy i kosmicheskoy meditsine, 1961. Aviatsionnaya i kosmicheskaya meditsina (Aviation and space medicine'; materialy konferentsii. Moscow, 1963, 56-60

TOPIC TAGS: gravity, centrifuge, organism development, physiological function, rat, chronic centrifugation, blood composition, urine composition, Coriolis acceleration

ABSTRACT: In this investigation, Baranov and his co-workers designed a centrifuge for small animals with an arm radius of 135 cm which could be regulated to produce artificial gravitational fields of from 4 to 5 g. The centrifuge was arranged in such a way that the arms and cages at the end of the arms would simultaneously rotate around their axes producing Coriolis accelerations. A single control panel

Card 1/3

regulated the photography and illumination of cage interiors, automatic feeding of the animals, and the revolving rate of the centrifuge. It was possible to record five separate physiological functions from some specially prepared animals. Experiments were conducted on white rats, commencing on the first day after birth and continuing for 25 days. Litters consisting of 200 animals were divided into experimental and control groups. All animals were born at approximately the same time. Experimental animals were subjected to accelerations ranging from 1.5 to 3 g for periods of from 4 to 6 hours, 6 days per week. The weighing of all animals took place every three days as did biochemical assays of the blood and urine, tests of vestibular activity, and the determination of the time of sexual maturity in female animals. At the termination of the experiment, a comparative test of the response of both experimental and control animals to brief accelerations of 5, 10 and 20 g was conducted. After 20--25 days, the body weight of chronically centrifuged animals was 60--80% that of the controls. The composition of erythrocytes (89.6%), leukocytes (93.4%), and hemoglobin (99.1%) in the blood of experimental animals with respect to control animals reflected a slightly anemic condition. While blood albumin in experimental animals was somewhat lower than in the controls, serum mucoid composition was higher, indicating a change of dystrophic character. Urine assays of experimental animals showed that the levels of Diche-positive substance (48%), nitrogen (62%), creatine (31%),



ACCESSION NR: AT4042653

and creatinine (60%) were lower than in the control animals. Finally, the estral cycle of experimental females was significantly altered, though one female gave normal birth to young. In the second investigation, control animals exposed to brief accelerations of 5 g showed noticeable increases in the level of non-esterified fatty acids, decreases in serum mucoid composition, and increases in the albumin-globulin ration. However, at 20 g there was an increase in serum mucoid composition and a decrease in the albumin-globulin ration. Biochemical variations in experimental animals subjected to the same accelerations were insignificant. The authors conclude that gravity plays a complex role in the physiological processes of the developing organism but that the true mechanism of this role is far from being understood.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 27Sep63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

ARTEM'YEVA, N.S.

Effect of distal irritation on regeneration processes and on compensatory hypertrophy of the ovary in mice [with summary in English]. Biul.eksp.biol.med. 44 no.8:96-99 Ag '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Iz laboratorii rosta i razvitiya (zav. - prof. L.D.Liosner) Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii (dir. - prof. I.N.Maysky) Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR prof. N.N.Zhukovym-Vareznikovym.

(OVARIES, physiology,
eff. of presence of males on regen. & compensatory hypertrophy in mice (Rus))
(SEXUAL BEHAVIOR,
eff. of presence of males on regn. & compensatory hypertrophy of ovaries in mice (Rus))

ARTEM'YEVA, N.S.

Regeneration of rat ovaries following compensatory hypertrophy.
Biul.MOIP. Otd.biol. 65 no.3:150 My-Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(OVARIES) (REGENERATION (BIOLOGY))

ARTEM'YEVA, N.S.

Regenerative features of the rat ovary following compensatory hypertrophy. Biul.eksp. biol. i med. 51 no.1:80-86 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz laboratorii rosta i razvitiya (zav. - prof. I.D.Lipsner) Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii (dir. - prof. I.N.Maysky) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR N.N.Zhukovym-Vereshnikovym.

(REGENERATION (BIOLOGY)) (CASTRATION)
(OVARIES)

ARTEM'YEVA, N.S.; FARUTINA, I.M.

Restorative processes in the ovary under the influence of Thio-TEPA. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 53 no.1:98-101 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz laboratorii rosta i razvitiya (zav. - prof. L.D. Liozner) Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii (dir. - prof. I.N. Maysky) AMN SSSR i laboratorii eksperimental'noy khimioterapii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. L.F. Larionov) Instituta klinicheskoy i eksperimental'noy onkologii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. N.N. Blokhin) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR N.N. Blokhinym.

(THIO-TEPA)
(OVARIES)

LIOZNER, L.D.; ARTEM'YEVA, N.S.; BABAYEVA, A.G.; ROMANOVA, I.K.; RYABININA, Z.A.; SIDOROVA, V.F.; KHARLOVA, G.V.

Level and 24-hour rhythm of mitotic activity in hypophysectomized rats. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 54 no.8:77-81 Ag '62.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Iz laboratorii rosta i razvitiya (zav. - prof. L.D. Liozner) Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii (dir. - prof. I.N. Maysky) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR N.N. Zhukovym-Verezhnikovym.

KOTOVSKAYA, A.R.; VASIL'YEV, P.V.; LAPIN, B.A.; SIMPURA, S.F.; SHAKHLAMOV, V.; ARTEM'YEVA, N.S.

Effect of transverse stresses on the organism of female monkeys. Probl. kosm. biol. 4:322-332 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

L 14282-66 EWT(1)/FS(v)-3 SCTB DD/RD

ACC NR: AT6003866 SOURCE CODE: UR/2865/65/004/000/0322/0332

AUTHOR: Kotovskaya, A. R.; Vasil'yev, P. V.; Lapin, B. A.; Simpura, S. F.; Shakhlamov, V. A.; Artem'yeva, M. S. 36 B+1

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of transverse accelerations on the organism of female monkeys 2,4

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Otdeleniye biologicheskikh nauk. Problemy kosmicheskoy biologii, v. 4, 1965, 322-332

TOPIC TAGS: cardiovascular system, experiment animal, biologic acceleration effect, biologic respiration, space physiology, histology, biologic reproduction, space biologic experiment

ABSTRACT: Tests were conducted on 16 half-grown monkeys, 5 mandrill and 11 rhesus. Exposure to 12 G centrifugation (varying durations) took place during the following sex cycles: proliferation, secretion, desquamation, and ovulation. Acceleration took place on a centrifuge with an arm radius of 7.25 m in a chest-back position. The behavior of the animals was monitored by TV, and cardiovascular and respiratory activity were used as criteria for the resistance of animals to acceleration. A photograph shows the position of a monkey fixed in the chair of the centrifuge. Table 1 shows the effect of acceleration on cardiovascular and respiratory activity.

Card 1/3

ACC NR: AT6003866

Table 1. Changes in pulse rate and respiration rate in monkeys exposed to 12 G (mean for 14 animals)

Physiological function	Before	During	After
Pulse rate	152-168	190-210	150-160
Respiration rate	21-36	36-48-54	18-24

The EKG's of animals exposed to acceleration revealed sinus tachycardia, shortened T-P intervals, and ventricular and atrioventricular extrasystole. Cardiac activity in general returned to normal 10-20 min after centrifugation. It was found that the endurance of female monkeys to 12 G ranged from 1 to 4.5 min. A histological analysis of the ovaries of monkeys examined 10 min, 1 hr, 24 hr, and 72 hr after termination of acceleration revealed the following deviations from normal: Proliferation phase: Weakly pronounced depolymerization of acid mucopolysaccharides in the medulla and separate cortical sections of the ovaries, as well as in the uterus. Ovulation: After one, and especially 3 days after the termination of the experiment, all ovarian tissues were found to be full of erythrocytes; The areas around the venules were plasmorrhagic and locally hemorrhagic; Acid mucopolysaccharide depolymerization was intense. Secretory phase: Two monkeys showed premature menstruation and

Card 2/3

ACC NR: AT6003866

hemorrhaging in the endometrium when examined 10 min after termination. This was attributed to the deleterious effects of acceleration. Examination of an animal 24 hr later revealed individual small hemorrhages in the cortical ovarian tissue. Some erythrocytes were observed along the vascular walls. Moderate depolymerization of acid mucopolysaccharides was evident.

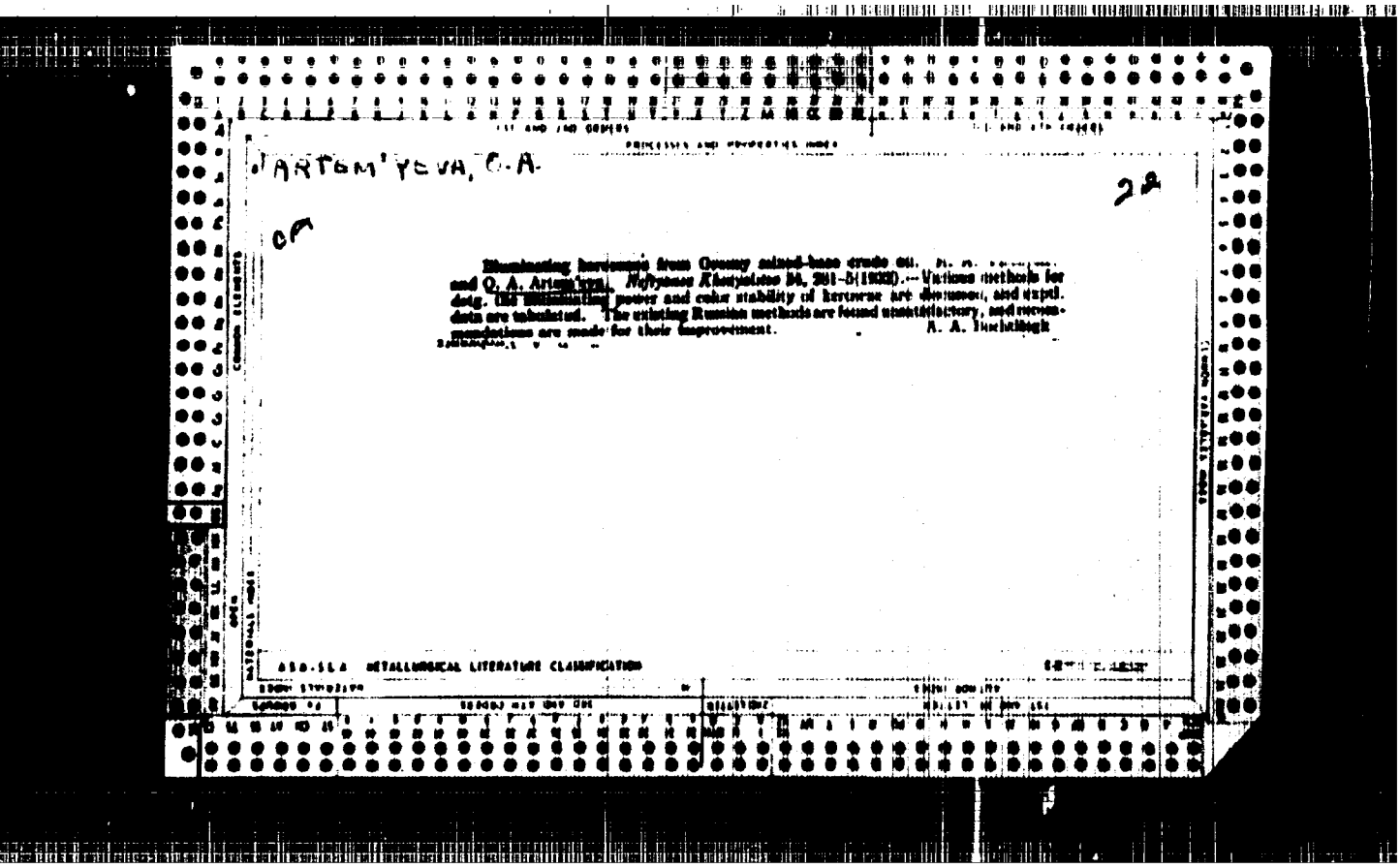
Desquamative phase. A macro- and microscopic examination of the ovaries, Fallopian tubes, and uterus revealed the same changes as occurred during the proliferation phase.

It was apparent that acceleration had its greatest deleterious effect during ovulation and its minimum effect during proliferation. The observed deviations probably reflected neuroendocrine processes associated with stress reactions to acceleration. The long-term effects of acceleration were not evident one month after acceleration, demonstrating the ability of the ovaries to regenerate after various injuries. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 2 tables. [ATD PRESS: 4091-F]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 006

QC

Card 3/3

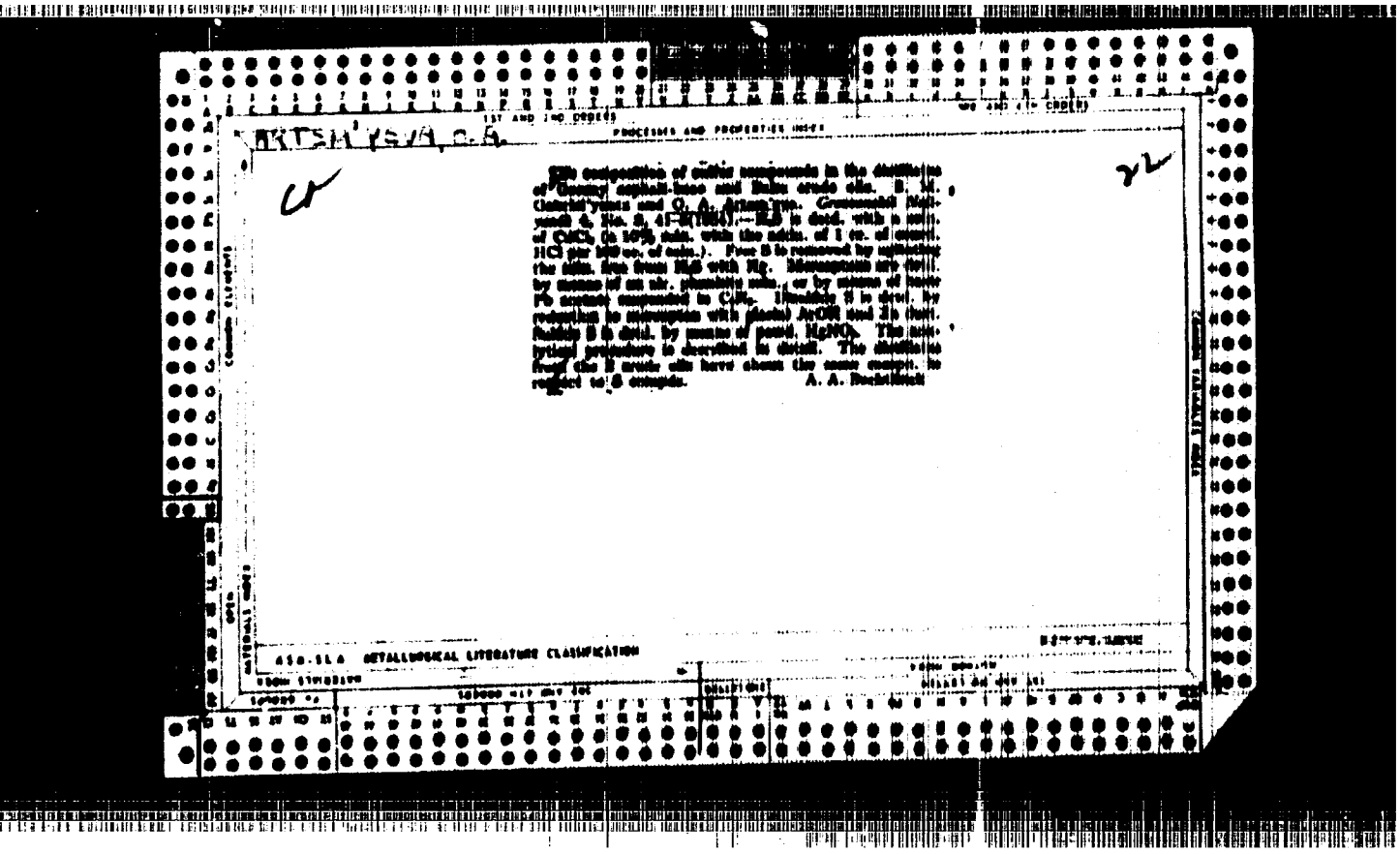


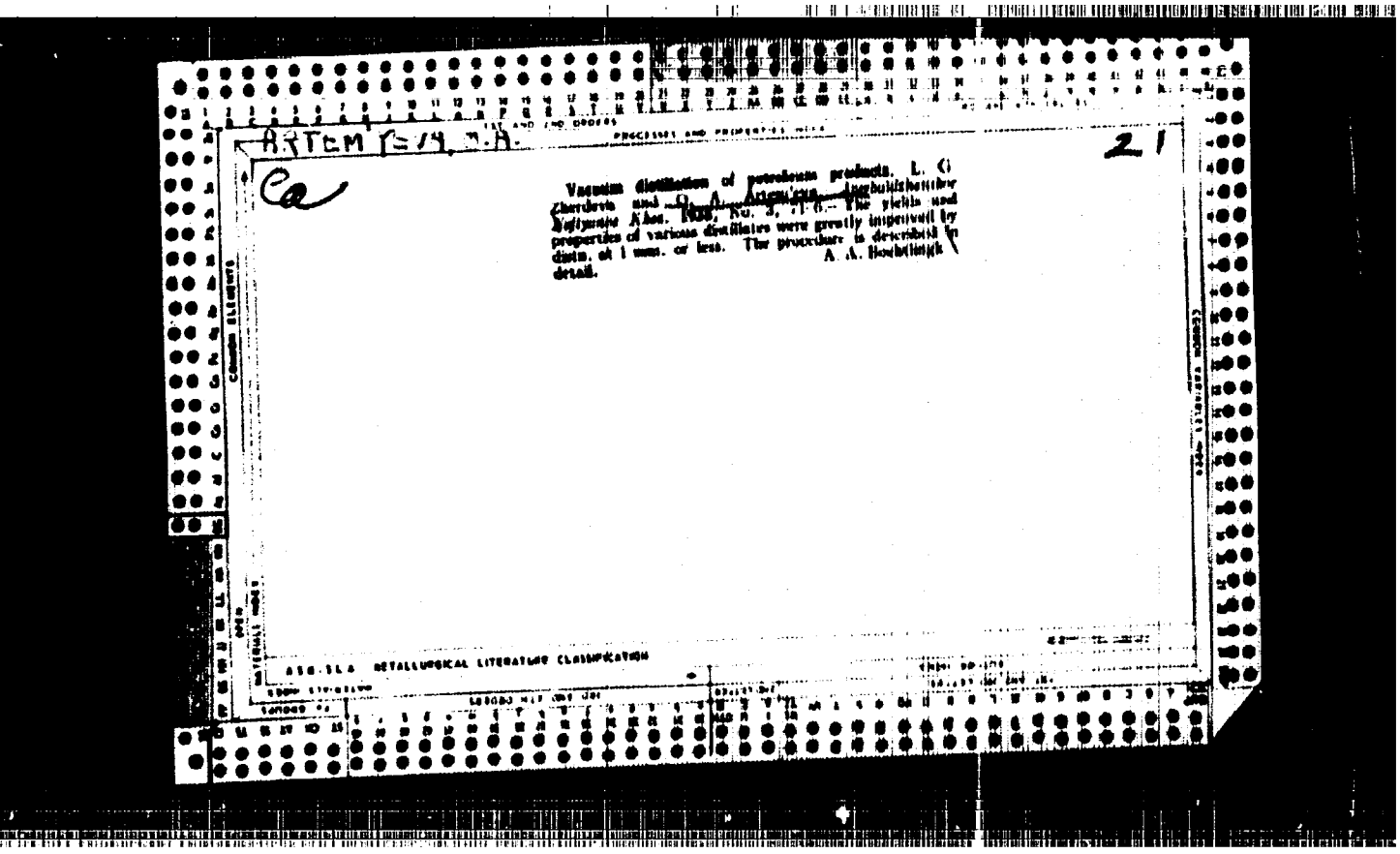
ARTEM'YEVA, O.A.

22

Illuminating kerosenes from Guryev mixed-base crudes and O. A. Artem'yeva. *Neftyanoe Khozyaistvo* 14, 281-5(1928).--Various methods for detg. the illuminating power and color stability of kerosene are discussed, and experimental data are tabulated. The existing Russian methods are found unsatisfactory, and recommendations are made for their improvement. A. A. Bochalkin

ASD-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION





USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Treatment of Natural Gases and Petroleum. Motor and Jet Fuels. Lubricants. I-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 2595

Author : Artem'yeva, O.A., Mitrofanov, M.G., Martynenko, A.G.

Inst :

Title : Investigation of Chemical Composition of Fresh and Spent Aviation Oil MS-20 of the Groznyy Petroleum Oil Plant.

Orig Pub : Sb.: Khim. sostav i ekspluatats. svoystva smazochn. masel. M., Gostoptekhizdat, 1957, 108-113.

Abstract : In fresh MS-20 oil and in oil that had been in use, for 50 hours, in an engine, a determination was made of the basic indices according to the GOST, of groupwise chemical composition and structural groupwise composition of narrow fractions, in accordance with the V_k - n - d and n - d - M methods. To separate the fractions the oil was extracted, in a column, with liquid propane at 99-55° and the propane

Card 1/2

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Treatment of Natural Gases and Petroleum. Motor and Jet Fuels. Lubricants. I-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 2595

extract was passed thereafter through 6 consecutive adsorbers containing alumosilicate catalyst. The product that had passed through the adsorbers contained only naphthene-paraffin hydrocarbons (NPH), and after the extraction there remained in the column only the propane-insoluble asphaltic-tarry substances (ATS). Naphthene-aromatic hydrocarbons (NAH) and tars (T) were extracted from the adsorbent with benzene and a 1:1 mixture of dichlorethane and benzene. Analysis of fresh oil yielded the following results (in %): NP 72, NA 27. T 0.8, AT 0.2; while spent oil was found to contain: NP 58.6, NA 32.9, T 0.7, AT 7.8. A comparison is shown of the composition of fresh and spent oil, according to hycrocarbon groups with different content of naphthenic and aromatic rings.

Card 2/2

[illegible], [illegible], [illegible], Martynenko, A. G.

Investigation of the Dynamics of Changes in the Chemical Composition of Crudes and Intermediate Products in the Production of Aviation Oil MS-20." p. 90
Composition and Properties of the High Molecular Weight Fraction of Petroleum; Collection of papers on the Compositon and Properties of Crudes and Petroleum Products, Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958, 370pp (In-ta nefti)
2nd Collection of papers publ. by AU Conf. Jan 56, Moscow.

This paper is a study of the effect of production processes on the quality of group composition in M S-20. MS-20 is described as the final product obtained from a blend of concentrates from Karachukhur-Surakhan petroleum and Groznyy cylinder stock. After refining by selective solvents, deparaffination, and contact refining with clay powder, the MS-20 shows the following group composition (percent by ~~with~~ weight): naphthene-paraffin hydrocarbons 70.3; naphthenoaromatic hydrocarbons 27.1; propane soluble tars 0.7; and tarry substances not soluble in propane 1.9. There are 20 tables and 2 English references.

68962
SOV/81-59-23-83541

15.6200
Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1959, Nr 23, pp 443 - 444 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Artem'yeva, O.A., Mitrofanov, M.G., Martynenko, A.G.

TITLE: An Investigation of the Dynamics of the Change in Chemical Composition of the Raw Material and the Semi-Finished Products in the Production Process of MS-20 Aircraft Oil

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Sostav i svoystva vysokomolekul. chasti nefti. Moscow, AS USSR, 1958, pp 90 - 108

ABSTRACT: In the production of MS-20 aircraft oil from raw material mixture (RM) of Karachukhuro-Surakhany petroleum and Groznyy cylinder distillate the following consecutive operations are applied: RM is purified by a phenolcresol mixture in a solution of propane, the refined product is deparaffined in a solution of dichloroethane-benzene and is then purified by contact with gumbrin. The chemical group composition of the products is determined prior to and after each of the enumerated operations by the method of chromatographic separation and the hydrocarbon groups separated are analyzed by the methods η-d-n and n-d-M. RM (d_4^{20} 0.924, viscosity 36.2 centistokes at 100°C, pour point 46) contained (%) naphthene-paraffin

Card 1/2

68962

SOV/81-59-23-83541

An Investigation of the Dynamics of the Change in Chemical Composition of the Raw Material and the Semi-Finished Products in the Production Process of MS-20 Aircraft Oil

hydrocarbons 46.2, naphthene-aromatic hydrocarbons 39, resins soluble in propane 2.8, asphalt-resinous substances insoluble in propane 12. The following substances contained in RM passed into the refined product (%): 96.5 of the naphthene-paraffin hydrocarbons, 36.1 of the naphthene-aromatic hydrocarbons and 40 of the resins soluble in propane. The naphthene-paraffin and the naphthene-aromatic hydrocarbons of the refined product have 64 - 72 and $\sim$ 62%, respectively in the paraffin chains of the total number of C atoms in the molecule, and the naphthene-paraffin and naphthene-aromatic hydrocarbons of the extract $\leq$ 58 and $\sim$ 36%. In the case of deparaffinization 67.8% naphthene-paraffin hydrocarbons and 64% propane-soluble resins of the total content in the refined product remained in oil. The finished MS-20 oil contained (%): naphthene-paraffin hydrocarbons 70.3, naphthene-aromatic hydrocarbons 27.1, propane-soluble resins 0.7, asphalt-resinous substance 1.9.

A. Ravikovich

Card 2/2

SOV/65-58-65-5-7/14

AUTHORS: Mitrofanov, M. G; Artem'yeva, O. A; Karaybog, Ye. V.

TITLE: Manufacture of MK-8 Oil from Malgobek, Zhirnovskaya, and Anastas'yevskaya Petroleums (Polucheniye masla MK-8 iz Malgobekskoy, Zhirnovskoy i Anastas'yevskoy neftey)

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i Tekhnologiya Topliv i Masel, 1958, Nr.5. pp. 42 - 47. (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The MK-8 oil is characterised by its low solidification point (-55°C), and by the position of the viscosity curve (ratio of the kinetic viscosity at -20°C to the kinetic viscosity at 50°C and should not exceed 60°C). In 1956 investigations were carried out in GrozNII (Ref.1) which showed that petroleums from various regions could be deparaffinated by the carbamide method, and that low viscosity oils , such as transformer oils, with a solidification point of -45°C, could be obtained. It was found that narrow fractions of the Zhirnovskaya petroleum possess the lowest solidification point (-54° to -62°), and that their viscosity at 50°C was either near or equal to that required by the norms for the MK-8 oil. Experiments are now being carried out to investigate the possibility of producing MK-8 oil from deparaffinated

Card 1/3

Manufacture of the MK-8 Oil from Malgobek, Zhirnovskaya, and Anastas'yevskaya Petroleums.

Zhirnovskaya petroleum fractions, and also from the deparaffinated distillate of heavy Malgobek petroleum. Table 1 gives the yields and properties of the oil fractions of Zhirnovskaya petroleum before and after deparaffination with crystalline carbamide. It was found that the deparaffinated fraction at 350°- 375°C showed a solidification point and viscosity corresponding to the norms for the MK-8 oil. Table 2 - yields of properties of distillates of MK-8 oil from Zhirnovskaya petroleum after deparaffination with crystalline carbamide. The prepared samples were tested for their stability by oxidation according to GOST 981-55; satisfactory results were obtained - Table 3. The low-viscosity oily fractions of Anastas'yevskaya petroleum were also investigated; yields and properties are given in Table 4. Mixtures of the fractions boiling between 300° and 390°C were prepared which satisfied the requirements of norms for the MK-8 oil. This mixture had a solidification point of -52°C and its viscosity at 20°-50°C corresponded to 31 and 9.2 centistoke. This oil, having the characteristics given in Table 5, was obtained after purification of the

Card 2/3

Manufacture of the MK-8 oil from Malgobek, Zhirnovskaya, and Anastas'yevskaya Petroleums.

distillate with 10% sulphuric acid and neutralisation with alkali. This oil does not possess the necessary properties required by the norms. Mixtures of fractions between 320° and 380° from heavy Malgobek petroleum possessed the required viscosity and had a solidification point of -24°C. The properties of the oil obtained after deparaffination and purification with 2.5% sulphuric acid are given also in Table 5; this oil possessed the required properties. There are 5 Tables and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: GrozNII

Card 3/3

LEVCHENKO, Ye.S.; BORKOVA, Ye.N.; ARTEM'IEVA, O.A.; KARAYBOG, Yu.V.

Studying the crude oils of the Karabulak-Achaluki field in the Chechen-Ingush A.S.S.R. Trudy GrozNII no.4:27-39 '59. (MIRA 12:9)
(Chechen-Ingush A.S.S.R.--Petroleum--Analysis)

KREYN, S.E.; ARTEMIYEVA, O.A.; MITROFANOV, M.G.; MATYUKHKO, A.G.

Ways for improving the lubricating performance of residual oils.
Trudy GrozNII no.4:171-183 '59. (MIRA 12:9)
(Lubrication and lubricants)

MITROFANOV, M.G.; ARTEN'YEVA, O.A.; KARAYBOG, Ye.V.

Producing MK-8 motor oil from Malgobek, Zhirnovsk, and Anastasiyevskaya crudes. Trudy GrozNII no.4:183-189 '59.
(MIRA 12:9)

(Lubrication and lubricants)

MITROFANOV, M.G.; ARTEM'YEVA, O.A.

Production of MS-8 and MS-6 oils from Anastasiyevka petroleum without the use of stabilizing additives. Khim.i tekh.topl.i masel 5 no.12:15-18 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Groznenskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy neftyanoy institut.
(Lubrication and lubricants)

S/081/62/000/001/056/067
B102/B101

AUTHORS: Mitrofanov, M. G., Artem'yeva, O. A.

TITLE: Production of MS-8 (MS-8) and MC-6 (MS-6) oils from Anastas'yevskaya petroleums without making use of stabilizing additives

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 1, 1962, 447, abstract 1M161 (Tr. Groznensk. neft. n.-i. in-t, no. 11, 1961, 112-117)

TEXT: Experiments, carried out at a test plant, showed that it is possible to obtain MS-8 and MS-6 oils by furfural refining of the 300 - 390°C and 300 - 380°C fractions of Anastas'yevskaya petroleums and subsequent after-refining of the raffinate by H_2SO_4 and bleaching clay. For refining the distillates of MS-8 and MS-6 oils 70 - 90 or 110% furfural, respectively, has to be used; the consumption of H_2SO_4 is 2.0%, that of gumbrin 10%. The MS-8 oil obtained corresponds to GOST 6475-53 (GOST 6475-53) to which no stabilizer has been added. The MS-6 oil is stable and possesses far better viscosity characteristics at low temperatures both in the fresh form and

Card 1/2

Production of MC-8 (MS-8) and... S/081/62/000/001/056/067
B102/B101

after vaporization of the light fractions. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2