

ASHKINUZI, Z.K., rukovoditel' brigady; BERENSHTEYN, A.F.; KUZNETSOV, N.M.;  
RABINOVICH, B.D.; CHATSKIY, P.A.; SIDORENKO, D.P.; KOVALEVSKAYA,  
A.I., red.; YAROV, E.M., tekhn.red.

[Continuous thermal processing of starchy raw materials] Nepre-  
ryvnaia teplovaia obrabotka krakmalistogo syr'ia. Moskva, Pishche-  
promisdat, 1957. 59 p. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Kiyevskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo insti-  
tuta spirtovoy promyshlennosti (for Ashkinuzi).  
(Distilling industries)

ASHKINUZI, L. K.

MAMUNYA, A.U.; ASHKINUZI, L.K.; VERESHCHINSKIY, V.M.

Direct-action liquid level regulator with a sector-type valve.  
Spir. prom. 23 no.4:40-41 '57. (MIRA 10:5)

1. Kiyevskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta  
spirtovoy promyshlennosti (for Mamunya and Ashkinuzi). 2. Korosty-  
shevskiy spirtovoy zavod. (for Vereshchinskiy).  
(Distilling industries--Equipment and supplies)  
(Valves)

ASHKINUZI, Z.K.; YEGOROV, A.S.; MAMUNYA, A.U.; SEMERNYA, V.M.; YANOVSKIY, V.S.

Rapid cooking of raw materials in a tubular cooker. Spirit.  
prom. 25 no.1:28-31 '59. (MIRA 12:2)  
(Distilling industries--Equipment and supplies)

ASHKINUZI, Zus' Kivovich; MAMUNYA, Anton Ustinovich; SEMERNYA, Vladimir  
Mikhaylovich; YANOVSKIY, Vitaliy Sergeyevich; MALCHENKO, A.L.,  
doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., spets red.; FUKS, B.K., red.; PERE-  
DERIY, S.P., tekhn. red.

[Continuous rapid cooking of starchy raw materials in the distilling  
industry] Nepreryvnoe skorostnoe razvarivanie krakmalistogo syr'ia v  
spirtovom proizvodstve. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1960. 54 p.  
(MIRA 14:10)

(Distillation)

ASHKINUZI, Z.K.; DRAZHNER, T.M.; MAMUNYA, A.U.; SEMERNYA, V.M.; YANOVSKIY,  
V.S.

Reducing the duration of holding in the continuous cooking of  
ground starchy raw material according to the Chemer flow system,  
Spirt.prom. 26 no.2:6-12 '60. (MIRA 13:6)  
(Chemer--Alcohol)

ASHKINUZI, Z.K.; YEGOROV, A.S.; MAMUNYA, A.U.; NAGICHEVA, A.I.;  
SYGH, P.K.; TYUZHEV, M.F.

Continuous cooking at the Trilesskiy Alcohol Plant.  
Spirit.prom. 26 no.4:15-19 '60. (MIRA 13:8)  
(Kiev--Alcohol)

DEATNER, T.M.; ASHKLINZI, E.K.; GRIGOR'YEVA, G.F.

Effect of the heat treatment of the culture liquid obtained in the production of feed biomyces on the filtration rate and losses of chlortetracycline and vitamin B<sub>12</sub>. Report No. 7. Trudy UkrNIISP no.9:100-105 '64.

(MIRA 17:10)

KOCHKINA, L.V.; ASHVINUZI, Z.K.

Drying of the filtration micelle mass in the production of  
vitaminized feed biomyces. Khar.prom. no.2:71-73 Ap-Je '62.  
(MIRA 15:9)

1. Laboratoriya kormovykh antibiotikov Ukrainского nauchno-  
issledovatel'skogo instituta spirtovoy promyshlennosti.  
(Feeds) (Ollortetracycline)



ASHKINUZI, Z.K.; FEDOROVA, N.Ya.; DRAZHNER, T.M.

Utilization of alkali protein waste waters and malt shoots  
in the production of feed biomyces. Khar.prom. no.3:61-64  
Jl-S '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut spirtovoy  
promyshlennosti.

(Feeds) (Chlortetracycline)  
(Distilling industries--By-products)

DRAZHNER, T.M.; ASHKINUZI, Z.K.; BASHLOVKINA, T.I.

Investigating biomyacin losses in the filtration of culture liquors.  
Khar.prom. no.4:50-51 O-D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut spirtovoy  
promyshlennosti.

(Feeds) (Chlortetracycline)

FREMEL', Valerian Borisovich; ASHKINUZI, Z.K., retsenzent;  
KOVALEVSKAYA, A.I., red.; ZARSHCHIKOVA, L.N., tekhn. red.

[Production of feed biomycin in distilleries] Proizvodstvo  
kormovogo biomitsina na spirtovykh zavodakh. Moskva, Pi-  
shchepromizdat, 1963. 247 p. (MIRA 16:7)  
(Distilling industries--By-products)  
(Chlortetracycline) (Feeds)

ASHKINUZI, B.K.; DRAZHNER, T.M.; KOCHEVINA, L.V.

Dependence of alcohol yield on the hold time in the continuous  
method of boiling to pulp of crushed rye grains. Trudy  
UkrNIISP no.5:3-11 '59. (MIRA 16:11)

ASHKINUZI, Z.K.; BASHLOVKINA, T.I.

Changes in sugar and amino nitrogen content taking place during the continuous high-speed hydrothermal processing of starch-containing raw materials. Trudy Ukr.NIISP no.8:72-80 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

DRAZHNER, T.M.; ASHKINUZI, Z.K.; YEL'CHITS, S.V.; Primala uchastiye Tikhomirova, Ye.I., khimik

Use of the dry culture of *Aspergillus oryzae* for saccharification in the distilling industry. Trudy Ukr.NIISP no.8:80-88 '63.  
(MIRA 17:3)

L 31145-66 EMP(e) WW/TWH

ACC NR: AP6026026

SOURCE CODE: GE/0005/66/000/001/0002/0005

AUTHOR: Bartenev, G. M.--Bartenew, Georgi Michailowitsch; Sidorov, A. B.--  
Sidorow, Askold Borissowitch

12  
B

ORG: Lenin State Institute for Pedagogy, Laboratory for Solids Physics, Moscow

TITLE: Statistical theory for the strength of glass fibers

SOURCE: Silikattechnik, no. 1, 1966, 2-5

TOPIC TAGS: glass fiber, glass property

ABSTRACT: [German translation (by FRAHN, H., in Berlin) of a Russian-language article] The following subjects were discussed: statistical theory for the strength of glass fibers exhibiting only one kind of surface defect, statistical theory for the strength of glass fibers exhibiting two or more types of surface defect, effect of fiber length on the strength distribution curves, and relation between fiber length and strength. The relationships were expressed in equations and illustrated by diagrams. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 7 formulas. [JPRS: 35,328]

SUB CODE: 11, 20 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 008 / OTH REF: 002

Card 1/1 11/75

UDC: 677.521.539.4

09/C 1052

ASHKUMOV, G.G., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk.

Effect of pollination methods and plant forms on the formation of  
fruit in buckwheat. Uch.zap.Bash.ges.ped.inst.no.4:164-172 '55.  
(Buckwheat)(Fertilization of plants) (MIRA 9:9)



69089

S/120/60/000/01/033/051

21.5200  
AUTHORS: Amankulova, D.S., Vishnevskiy, V.F., Zabudkina, N.G.  
and Ashlagina, Ye.V.

TITLE: A Method for Following Particle Tracks in Emulsion Stacks  
PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1960, Nr 1, pp 112 - 113 (USSR) 19

ABSTRACT: It is often necessary to follow particle tracks (including minimum ionization tracks) from one emulsion layer to another. The present authors have used the following method. An oil immersion objective (900 - 1500 X) was used to inspect a finite length of the track which had to be followed into the next emulsion layer. A drawing of the track was then made on a tracing paper. In addition, a drawing was also made on the same paper of two or three near-black or grey tracks which were also going into the next emulsion. Next, using a low magnification (150-200 X) a drawing was made of a few more (3-5) black or grey tracks. These drawings were chosen so as to occupy the whole field of view. The necessary distances and angles were measured with the aid of an eye-piece scale and a goniometer. It

Card1/2

69089

S/120/60/000/01/033/051

E032/E314

A Method for Following Particle Tracks in Emulsion Stacks

is convenient to choose the scale so that under low magnification one division of the eye-piece scale corresponds to 1 mm on the drawing. Using another piece of tracing paper a similar drawing (low magnification) was made of 5-10 tracks in the next emulsion and in the neighbourhood of the exit point of the track under investigation. By superimposing the second track on the first it was possible to choose a position for which the ends of the tracks match in the two drawings. The drawings are then used as a coordinate system relative to which the expected position of the track under investigation in the second emulsion layer can be determined. This is an abridged translation. There are 9 references, 3 of which are Soviet and 6 English.

ASSOCIATION: Institut yadernoy fiziki AN KazSSR (Institute of Nuclear Physics, Ac.Sc. KazSSR)

SUBMITTED: January 2, 1959

Card2/2

4

SHUBICH, M.G.; ASHMAN, A.A.

Cytochemical study of alkaline phosphatase of the leucocytes  
in brain insultus. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 65 no.1:29-31 '65.

(MIRA 18:2)

1. Kafedra nervnykh bolezney (zaveduyushchiy - prof. M.I.  
Kholodenko) i kafedra gistologii (zaveduyushchiy - dotsent  
M.G. Shubich) Kubanskogo meditsinskogo instituta, Krasnodar.

ASHMAN, A.A.

Ashman, A.A. "Pregnancy and malaria," Trudy Kuybyshevsk. gos.  
med. in-ta, Vol. 1, 1948, p. 129-38

SO: U-2888, Letopis Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 1, 1949

1. ASHMAN, Docent, A. A.
2. USSR (600)
4. Puerperal State
7. Puerperium and malaria. Akush.i gin. no. 6, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953, Unclassified.

ASEMAN, A.A., dotsent.

External prophylactic rotation of the head. Akush.i gin. no.2:22-24  
Mr-Ap '54. (MIRA 7:6)

1. Iz akushersko-ginekologicheskoy kliniki (zaveduyushchiy - professor  
I.T.Mil'chenko) Kuybyshevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.  
(Labor, Complicated)

ASHMAN, A.A., dotsent; MARAKTANOVA, A.F.

Prevention of the period of excitation in ether anesthesia.  
Akush. i gin. no.4:54-55 J1-Ag '55 (MLRA 8:11)

1. Iz kliniki akusherstva i ginekologii (zav.kafedroy--prof.  
I.T.Mil'chenko) Kuybyshevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(ANESTHESIA, INHALATION

ether, prev. of compl. by intravenous glucose)

(GLUCOSE, ther. use

for prev. of compl. of ether anesth.)

(ETHER, anesth. and analgesia

prev. of compl. by intravenous glucose)

ASHMAN, A.A., dotsent; PICHUGINA, T.T., assistent

Result of therapeutic protective inhibition in preoperative  
and postoperative care. Akush. i gin. 33 no.1:78-81 Ja-F '57  
(MLRA 10:4)

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii (zav.-prof. I.T.  
Mil'chenko) Kuybyshevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(SLEEP, therapeutic use,  
pre- & postop. care) (Rus)

(POSTOPERATIVE CARE,  
sleep ther. in) (Rus)

(PREOPERATIVE CARE,  
same)



MIL'CHENKO, I.T., prof.; ASHMAN, A.A., dotsent

Injuries in newborn infants and the dynamics of labor. Akush, i  
gin. no.6:12-16 '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Iz akushersko-ginekologicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. I.T.  
Mil'chenko) Kuybyshevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.  
(ASPHYXIA NEONATORUM) (BIRTH INJURIES)

ASHMAN, A.A.

Functional state of the blood coagulation system in cerebral  
insultus. Sov.med. 28 no.11:65-68 N '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Klinika nervnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. M.I.Kholodenko)  
Kubarskogo meditsinskogo instituta, Krasnodar, i laboratoriya  
gematologii (zav. - doktor med.nauk V.P.Baluda) Instituta  
meditsinskoy radiologii (direktor - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN  
SSSR prof. G.A.Zedgenidze) AMN SSSR, Moskva.

L 3193-66 EWT(d)/EED-2/EWP(1) IJP(c) BB/GG

ACCESSION NR: AP5016761

UR/0286/65/000/010/0082/0082  
681.142.652.2

AUTHOR: Ashmar, A. Ye. 44

TITLE: A memory unit. Class 42, No. 171163

SOURCE: <sup>16C44</sup>Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 10, 1965, 82

TOPIC TAGS: magnetic storage, computer memory, information recording, computer technology

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces: 1: A memory unit based on elements with reluctance modulation. The circuit is designed for indirect number access. Selective information recording is provided by connecting the digit recording busses to recording current shapers, while the sampling busses which correspond to a single number are connected to shapers which feed current to the bus for the chosen number during sampling. These shapers simultaneously feed a restrictive current to the busses for unselected numbers during information recording. 2. A simplified modification of this device in which separate sampling and restrictive windings pass through the openings in the modulated magnetic circuit of the elements. All re-

Card 1/2

26  
03

L 3193-46

ACCE NR: AP5016761

restrictive windings are connected together in series with a dc power supply. The sampling windings are connected to the number busses and to the appropriate sampling current shapers, which have reverse voltage with respect to the restrictive current.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 20Sep62

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: DP

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

PC  
Card 2/2

L 18440-66 EWI(d)/EWP(1) IJP(o) BB/GG

ACC NR: AP6006388

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/002/0118/0118

INVENTOR: Zakharov, V. M.; Ashman, A. Ye.; Bolotov, B. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: A magnetic analog memory unit. <sup>16C/44</sup> Class 42, No. 178179

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 2, 1966, 118

TOPIC TAGS: analog computer system, computer memory

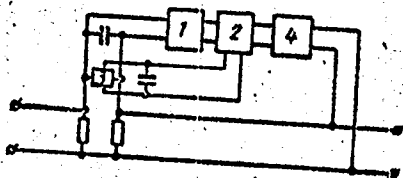
ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a magnetic closed analog memory unit which contains a null indicator, a shaper and a switching circuit. Reliability and accuracy are improved by connecting the mismatch signal shaper through a two-way switch to the null indicator and the pulse shaper. One pulse shaper input is connected to the switching circuit, and the other is connected to a full wave magnetic memory element.

Card 1/2

UDC: 681.14.001.57

L 18440-66

ACC NR: AP6006388



1 - null indicator; 2 - shaper; 3 - switching circuit;  
4 - full wave magnetic memory element.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 23Nov62

Card 2/2 m/c

STASYULYAVICHUS, I.K. [Stasiulevicius, I.], kand. tekh. nauk; SURVILA,  
V. Yu., inzh.; ASMAN'TAS, L.A. [Asmantas, L.], inzh.

Hydraulic resistance in a pipe with a helical groove. Energo-  
machinostroenie 10 no.10:45 0 164 (MIRA 18:2)

ASHMARIN, B.A.

Dynamics of nervous processes related to various methods of gymnastic instruction. Zhur.vys.nerv.deiat. 9 no.5:665-671 S-0 '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fizicheskoy kul'tury.

(GYMNASTICS)

(CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM physiol.)



ASHMARIN, B.A.

Evaluation of the results of investigation carried out with  
Zhukovskii's kinematometer. Fiziol. zhur. [Ukr.] 9 no.4:  
479-484 J1-Ag '63. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Sektor fiziologii sporta Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta fizicheskoy kul'tury.

ASHMARIN, G.M., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Effect of vanadium<sup>ad</sup> on the  
elastic characteristics and internal<sup>over</sup> friction of ferrite." Mos,  
1958, 10 pp (Min of Higher Education USSR. Mos Order of Labor Red  
Banner Inst of Steel im I.V. Stalin) 120 copies (KL, 27-58, 167)

AUTHORS: Ashmarin, G. M., Finkel'shteyn, B. N. SOV/163-58-1-45/53  
TITLE: The Elasticity Modulus of Iron-Vanadium Alloys (Moduli uprugosti sřlavov zheleza s vanadiyem)  
PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 1, pp 244-246 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The elasticity modulus in the system Fe-V was determined by means of the electroacoustic method in tempered and untempered samples. The investigations showed that the increase in concentration of vanadium in  $\alpha$ -iron effects a variation of the Jung modulus. By smaller additions of vanadium this modulus decreases from  $21,6 \cdot 10^3$  to  $20 \cdot 10^3$  kg/mm<sup>2</sup>. A further increase in the vanadium content up to 12% does not, however, affect the modulus. In samples of more than 12% vanadium content the Jung modulus increases so that it reaches the value corresponding to that of pure iron. The flowing modulus depends only slightly on the vanadium content. The Poisson (Puason) coefficient is changed to 0,3 in the case of 1% vanadium, and to 0,15 at 2% vanadium. This value remains almost constant even when the vanadium content is increased to

Card 1/2

The Elasticity Modulus of Iron-Vanadium Alloys

SOV/163-58-1-45/53

12%. With the increase of the vanadium content in the alloys of the Poisson coefficient a value of 0,3 is obtained. In samples at 1200°C it was shown that the Jung modulus drops rapidly, i. e. within the range of vanadium concentration of 1% to 4,7%. The minimum value amounts to  $19,24 \cdot 10^8$  kg/mm<sup>2</sup>. The Jung modulus increases with the increase in the vanadium content and it reaches the value of pure iron at 25% vanadium. The Poisson coefficient has in such samples its minimum value at 4,7% vanadium. The investigations carried out showed that vanadium highly affects the Jung modulus as well as the Poisson coefficient. It may be seen that the concentration and the temperature influence the elasticity modulus and the alloys, which in turn determine the strength of the bonds in the crystal lattice. There are 2 figures and 4 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut stali (Moscow Steel Institute)

SUBMITTED: October 1, 1957

Card 2/2

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 12, p 159 (USSR) SOV/137-58-12-25156

AUTHORS: Ashmarin, G. M., Finkel'shteyn, B. N.

TITLE: Elastic Properties of Iron-vanadium Alloys (Uprugiyе svoystva splavov zheleza s vanadiyem)

PERIODICAL: Sb. Mosk in-t stali, 1958, Vol 38, pp 451-460

ABSTRACT: The effect of V on the elastic properties of a single-phase Fe-V solid solution was studied. The measurements were taken by the electro-acoustic method which provides for simultaneous determination of Young's modulus E and the shear modulus G on the same specimen (S). The investigation was carried out on a cylindrical S 240 mm in length and 5 mm in diam by measuring the natural frequency of the basic tone of the longitudinal elastic oscillations and the natural frequency of the transverse oscillations. After determining the density of the S investigated the values for E and G and the Debye characteristic temperature  $\theta$  were calculated. The density was determined by the pycnometric method on an analytical balance. The lattice parameter of the alloy was measured by photographing the X-ray diffraction pattern with an RKU camera 86.95 mm in diam in

Card 1/2

Elastic Properties of Iron-vanadium Alloys

SOV/137-58-12-25156

Cr radiation. The  $S$  were measured in the initial state before heat treatment and after a two-hour tempering at  $1200^{\circ}\text{C}$ . It is shown that upon introduction of the first additions of V the Young modulus of the alloys in the initial state decreases from  $21.6 \cdot 10^3$  to  $20 \cdot 10^3$   $\text{kg}/\text{mm}^2$  and remains at this level until the V content attains 12%. With further additions of V the value of  $E$  increases again, approaching the value of  $E$  of pure Fe. The shear modulus for the initial  $S$  depends but little on the concentration of V in the alloy. Young's modulus of heat-treated alloys decreases sharply in the 1 - 4.7% V concentration range, attaining a minimum value of  $19.24 \cdot 10^3$   $\text{kg}/\text{mm}^2$  for that concentration of V. With a further increase in V content the value of  $E$  increases and at 25% V attains the value of the  $E$  of pure Fe. In that case the shear modulus in the presence of ferrite remains almost unchanged, also. With 4.7% V the value for  $\theta$  has a minimum value, also. With an increase in V content the magnitude of  $\theta$  increases; at 25% V it attains  $484^{\circ}$ .

Bibliography: 1 reference.

L G.

Card 2/2

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 12, p 161 (USSR) SOV/137-58-12-25163

AUTHOR: Ashmarin, G. M.

TITLE: Specific Characteristics of Internal Friction of Alloys of Iron With Vanadium (Osobennosti vnutrennego treniya splavov zheleza s vanadiyem)

PERIODICAL: Sb. Mosk. in-t stal. 1958, Vol 38 pp 461-475

ABSTRACT: The internal friction  $Q^{-1}$  of technically pure Fe-V alloys (containing 1-25 atom. % V) was investigated. On temperature-vs.- $Q^{-1}$  curves for annealed alloys with 12% V an inflection was found at  $-630^{\circ}\text{C}$  in a 12% V alloy. In a 25% V alloy this inflection point becomes a maximum.  $Q^{-1}$  of hardened alloys decreases with the increase of temperature of preheating before quenching. In alloys with 1-2% V a carbon peak at the room temperature range was found after these were quenched from  $1300^{\circ}$ . Increase of V content in solid solution displaces the high-temperature branch of  $Q^{-1}$  toward more elevated temperatures. Quench-hardening has a similar effect. Upon heating and cooling  $Q^{-1}$  of an annealed alloy with 25% V changes with a hysteresis which increases after an intermediate soaking at  $700^{\circ}$ .

Card 1/2

Specific Characteristics of Internal Friction of Alloys of Iron With Vanadium

SOV/137-58-12-25163

The height of the peak in the neighborhood of  $630^{\circ}$  increases with an increase in the anneal temperature. The activation energy of the process which causes the peak is 97 kcal/mole. A hypothesis is set forth that the high-temperature branch of  $Q^{-1}$  is dependent on at least two processes: One is affected by grain size, the other by the foreign-atom contents in the solid solution, i.e., the V atoms in the case of an alloy and atoms of impurities in the case of quench-hardening. The authors submit that hysteresis might be dependent on the dissolution and separation of impurities and also on the presence of a second phase (possibly appearing as the result of fluctuations of concentrations). The appearance of a peak in the neighborhood of  $630^{\circ}$  is attributed to the formation of a second phase and the presence of interfaces between it and the crystallites of the mother solution. However, metallographic and X-ray diffraction investigation did not reveal any second phase.

D B.

Card 2/2



S/081/62/000/008/035/057  
B156/B101

15 2400  
AUTHORS:

Brokhin, I. S., Ol'khov, I. I., Ashmarin, G. M., Baranov,  
A. I., Platov, A. B., Repkin, V. F.

TITLE:

The heat resistance of cermets on titanium carbide base

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 8, 1962, 380, abstract  
8K257 (Sb. tr. Vses. n.-i. in-t tverdykh splavov, no. 2,  
1960, 135-147)

TEXT: The strength indices of two series of experimental heat-resistant cermets on titanium carbide base are established: the cermets are TiC - NbC - Co containing 3-20% NbC and 10-40% Co, and TiC - WC - Co containing 15-35% WC and 10-25% Co. Short and long duration tests were made at ~20°C and at high temperatures (up to 1200°C). A procedure for making high-temperature mechanical tests on brittle cermets was devised. It is shown that the bend strengths at 20 and 1000°C of the TiC - NbC - Co cermets are related to the content of the cementing metal Co (between 10 and 40%), at NbC contents of 10-15%; it was established that the highest strengths corresponds to a Co content of 25-30%. Curves are plotted for

Card 1/2

S/736/60/000/002/006/007

AUTHORS: Brokhin, I. S., Ol'khov, I. I., Ashmarin, G. M., Baranov, A. I.,  
Platov, A. B., Repkin, V. P.

TITLE: The high-temperature strength of sintered titanium-carbide hard alloys.

SOURCE: Voennoyuzhnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tverdykh splavov.  
Sbornik trudov, no. 2, Moscow, 1960. Tverdyye splavy. pp. 135-147. ✓

TEXT: Following a review of recent Western progress in the manufacture of heterogeneous carbide alloys sintered with Co, Ni, Ni-Cr, and other cementing binders, and more especially the Austrian WZ and the U.S. "Kanthanium" alloy (cf. Harwood, The initials //, Materials and Methods, v. 36, no. 2, 1952), with reference to the manufacture of gas-turbine blades, the brittleness and thermal-shock sensitivity of such alloys is criticized. The authors experimented with sintered TiC-NbC and TiC-WC alloys cemented with pure Co powder from 1950 through 1953. Short-term and 100 hour strength tests were made at room temperature and temperatures up to 1200°C. For details on the source materials, cf. the paper by I. S. Brokhin and I. I. Ol'khov on p. 218 of this compendium (Abstract S/736/60/000/002/007/007). The compound carbides were obtained by the calcining of a mixture of finely-ground powders of the simple carbides at 2000-2200°. Test specimens comprise (a) TiC-NbC-Co with 1 to 30% NbC and 10 to 40% Co, and (b) TiC-WC-Co with 15 to 35% WC and 10 to 25% Co. Bending-strength test specimens were  
Card 1/3

The high-temperature strength...

S/736/60/000/002/006/007

prismatic, 5x5x40 and 6x6x50 mm. Tests up to 1000°C were made on a special silt-resistor-heated accessory (cross-section shown) installed on the P-5 (R-5) universal testing machine. The specimen was supported as a simple beam on hard-alloy or sintered aluminum-oxide supports with a 30-mm span and was subjected to a ball-centered load advancing at a rate of 11 mm/min. A PtRh-Pt contact thermocouple measured the temperature; mean results were taken from no less than 15 specimens. The tensile-strength test specimens had the shape proposed by Prof. S. V. Sørensen (Russian transliteration "Serensen"); they were 120 mm long, 7 mm thick, 21.2 mm wide at the ends, and had a 20° inward straight taper for 26.2 mm from the ends and a R=194.5 mm circular fairing between the tapers to arrive at a 40 to 45 mm<sup>2</sup> neck section at the center. Precise dimensions were obtained by boron-carbide rubbing of the sintered specimens. Only the central 20 mm of each specimen were brought to the test temperature (15-20 min heating, 20-min holding), while the asbestos-padded hinge-clamped ends remained outside the furnace. During the 1200° tests, the upper end did not exceed 800-900°, the lower end 700-800°. Tests in which rupture occurred outside of ±5 mm from the midpoint of the specimen were not included in the evaluation. A structural cross-section and a general-view photograph of the testing machine, the ПМ-1350 (PI-1350) tubular Pt heater (manufactured by the "Platinopribor" factory), and its installation on the ДСТ-5000 (DST-5000) creep tester are shown. Room-temperature tension-data scatter was 12-15%, as against 10-12% at high temperature. The bending-data scatter was

Card 2/3

The high-temperature strength...

S/736/60/000/002/006/007

10-12% and 7-10%, respectively. TiC-NbC-Co alloys: 10-15% NbC increases the scale resistance of TiC alloys by some 150-200°C, but engenders some loss in strength. In TiC-NbC-Co alloys a Co content from 10-40% was tested (with 10-15% NbC); maximum strength in bending occurred at 25-30% Co. Tests with a 25% Co content and 3 to 30% NbC contents showed a nearly constant bending strength (~90 kg/mm<sup>2</sup>) up to 12-13% NbC, followed by a significant drop-off at NbC contents up to 20%. The bending strength of an alloy with 15% NbC and 25% Co (optimal scale resistance) increased steadily from 80 to 90 kg/mm<sup>2</sup> from 20 to 700° (attributed to plasticity), then dropped to 65 kg/mm<sup>2</sup> at 1000°. The tensile strength of the same alloy decreases in a straight line from 34 kg/mm<sup>2</sup> at 950° to 13 kg/mm<sup>2</sup> at 1200°. 100-hour tests indicate that the alloy retains high-temperature strength only up to 1000°. TiC-WC-Co alloys: The scale resistance of the W-containing alloys is lower than that of the Nb-containing alloys. Variations in WC content from 15 to 30% and in Co from 10 to 23% do not affect the strength of the TiC-based alloys appreciably. The  $\sigma_b$ -vs.-T curves of the 10% Co and the 25% Co alloys cross over at 800° and 80 kg/mm<sup>2</sup>, and at higher T up to 1000° the 10% Co alloy is stronger than the 25% Co alloy. The tensile strength of the 30% WC, 15% Co, 55% TiC alloy descends linearly from 40 kg/mm<sup>2</sup> at 950° to 12 kg/mm<sup>2</sup> at 1200°. 100-hr tensile tests indicate a high-T strength limit of only 900°. Summary: TiC-WC-Co alloys are stronger ( $E=38-40 \cdot 10^3$  kg/mm<sup>2</sup>) but less high-T resistant ( $T_{max}/100$  hr=900°C) than TiC-NbC-Co ( $E=30.5-31.5 \cdot 10^3$  kg/mm<sup>2</sup>;  $T_{max}=1000^\circ$ ). There are 13 figures and 7 refs. (3 English-language and 4 German) Card 3/3

ASSOCIATION: None given.

18.1200A 18.6100

69382

S/136/60/000/04/017/025  
E091/E235

AUTHORS: Brokhin, I. S., Ol'khov, I. I., Ashmarin, G. M.,  
Baranov, A. I., Platov, A. B., and Repkin, V. P.

TITLE: Heat Resistance of Titanium Carbide-Base Cermets

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye metally, 1960, Nr 4, pp 67-70 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In this paper, the results of an investigation of the refractoriness of Ti-Nb and Ti-W base alloys produced by powder metallurgy methods (carbide solid solutions) with Co as binder are reported. The influence of the NbC, WC and the binding metal on the mechanical properties of TiC alloys has been studied at room temperature and at elevated temperatures in short-term and long-term tests. The experimental alloys were made by methods generally used for the manufacture of titanium carbides. The complex carbides TiC-WC, TiC-NbC and pure powdered cobalt were used as the starting materials. The complex carbides were prepared by water quenching a mixture of fine powders of the respective simple carbides from 2000 to 2200°C. In the TiC-Nb-Co alloys, the NbC content was varied from 0 to 25% and the Co content from 5 to 40% (remainder TiC), and in the TiC-WC-Co alloys, the WC content was varied from 15 to 35% and the Co

Card 1/5

X

69382

S/136/60/000/04/017/025  
E091/E235

Heat Resistance of Titanium Carbide-Base Cermets

content from 10 to 25%. The elastic limit in bending was determined for prismatic specimens, 5 x 5 x 40 and 6 x 6 x 50 mm. Bend testing at high temperatures was carried out in a specially constructed device with a silicon carbide heater which was attached to an R-5 universal testing machine. The specimen was placed on supports made of a heat resisting carbide and fractured with a concentrated load; the distance between the supports was 30 mm and the speed of loading was 11 mm/minute. The temperature was measured by a Pt/Pt-Rh thermocouple, the junction of which was in direct contact with the specimen. For the determination of the UTS in tension and the long term refractoriness, flat radiused specimens, as proposed by S. V. Serensen, were used. The main feature of the high temperature testing of these specimens (Fig 1) is the fact that up to a given maximum temperature only the central "working" portion of the specimen is heated; the ends of the specimen which are fixed in grips are outside the hot zone of the furnace. The temperature of the "cold" ends

Card 2/5

69382

S/136/60/000/04/017/025  
E091/E235

Heat Resistance of Titanium Carbide-Base Cermets

of the specimen does not exceed 800 to 900°C in the case of the upper, and 700 to 800°C in the case of the lower ends. The electric furnaces with a single piece tubular platinum heater, type P.I-1350, enable lengthy tests to be carried out at temperatures of up to 1350°C. The furnace is attached to the creep testing machine DST-5000, which has been specially reconstructed for testing cermet specimens and has been re-equipped with electrical gear registration and regulation apparatus (potentiometers). Damping asbestos packing was inserted under the supporting surfaces of the side faces of the specimen adjoining the grips. The temperature was measured with the Pt/Pt-Rh thermocouple passing through an orifice in the solid platinum heater; the junction was placed within 0.5 to 1 mm of the central portion of the specimen. Short term tests to fracture at high temperatures were carried out with the same machines and attachments as the long term (100 hours) tests. Fig 2 shows the UTS in bending of TiC-NbC-Co (10 to 15% NbC) alloys in relation to cobalt content (1 - at 20°C; 2 - at 1000°C). Fig 3 shows the UTS in bending of TiC-NbC-Co (25% Co) alloys in relation

Card 3/5

4

69382

S/136/60/000/04/017/025  
E091/E235

### Heat Resistance of Titanium Carbide-Base Cermets

to NbC content. Fig 4 shows the change in UTS on straining a TiC-NbC-Co alloy in relation to temperature. Fig 5 shows the UTS in bending of TiC-WC-Co alloys containing 30% WC at 10 and 23% Co, in relation to temperature (1 - 10% Co; 2 - 23% Co). Fig 6 shows the change in UTS in tension of a TiC-WC-Co alloy of the basic composition (65 : 35) + 15% Co, in relation to temperature; Fig 7 shows the limiting long-term (100 hours) refractoriness of a TiC-WC-Co alloy of the original composition (1 - 950°C; 2 - 1100°C). For the investigated cermets, the relationship  $\sigma_b / \sigma_{\text{bending}} \approx 1 - 2$  (approximately 50%) is characteristic. The specific gravity of the TiC-NbC-Co alloys is 5.9 to 6.2 g/cm<sup>3</sup> and that of the TiC-WC-Co alloys is 6.5 to 7 g/cm<sup>3</sup>. For the determination of the modulus of elasticity of the experimental alloys, the angle of bend under various loads was measured directly and from that, the value of E was calculated by a well known formula. The specimens were plates 0.3 to 0.5 mm thick, made by compressing and sintering plates of 1 mm thickness and subsequently grinding with boron carbide. The tests were carried out at room temperature in a device made

Card 4/5



69382

S/136/60/000/04/017/025  
E091/E235

Heat Resistance of Titanium Carbide-Base Cermets

by B. I. Pribilov. The specimens were placed on refractory supports and loaded gradually with loads of 50 to 1000 g. The degree of bending was measured with a micrometer. For TiC-NbC-Co alloys, E was found to be 30 500 to 31 500 kg/mm<sup>2</sup>, and for TiC-WC-Co alloys, 38 000 to 40 000 kg/mm<sup>2</sup>. There are 7 figures and 3 references, 2 of which are Soviet and 1 German. 4

ASSOCIATION: VNIITS

Card 5/5

ASHMARIN G. III

FRASE I BOOK EXPLANATIONS 897/5295

Moscow. Institut stali  
Zabavstionomnye yavleniya v metallakh i spлавakh: trudy Nauchnoissledovatel'skogo sotshebnaya (Dislocation Phenomena in Metals and Alloys; Transactions of the Inter-Institute Conference) Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1960. 525 p.  
Sponsoring Agency: Ministerstvo vysshogo i srednego spetsial'nogo obrazovaniya SSSR and Moskovskiy Institut stali Izeni I.V. Stalina.  
Ed. (Title Page): B.F. Finkel'shteyn Ed., of Publitsiz House; Ye.I. Levit; Yeek. Ed.: A.I. Krasov.

NOTE: This collection of articles is intended for personal in scientific institutions and schools of higher education and for physical metallurgists and physicists specializing in metals. It may also be useful to students of these fields.

CONTENTS: The collection contains results of experimental and theoretical investigations carried out by schools of higher education and scientific research institutions in the field of the relaxation phenomena in metals and alloys. Some of the articles are devoted to the investigation by the internal-friction method of the dependence of the temperature of the onset of plastic deformation on the behavior of alloys and creep. Problems of the relation between internal friction and temper brittleness, the use of the method of internal friction in the investigation of powder-metallurgy products, and the mechanism of intercrystalline fracture of materials, elastic after-effect, and the new slow-detection method. No personalities are mentioned. References follow most articles. There are 56 references: 192 Soviet and 174 non-Soviet.

Butts, P.A. (Moscow Steel Institute). On Dispersion Correlations in the Theory of Elastic Relaxation	55
Krasov, A.I., and A.A. Sazonov (Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy Institut [Dnepropetrovsk Metallurgical Institute]). Effect of the Temperature After Quenching and the Temperature of Isothermal Processing on the Vibration Damping in the Silicon Spring Steel	58
Plyusov, Ye.Ye, M.F. Alchayevich, and L.S. Fedotina (Moscow Steel Institute and Moscow Institut spetsial'nogo obrazovaniya (All-Union Institute of Aviation Materials)). Effect of the Temper Brittleness of High-Chromium Steels on the Internal Friction	64
Chernikova, I.E. (Moscow Steel Institute). Study of the Tempering of Carbon Steels by the Internal-Friction Method	65
Krishnal, M.A., and S.A. Golovin (Fruzhkiy mekhanicheskiy Institut (Fruzhki Mechanical Institute)). On the Problem of the Internal Friction in Hardened and Tempered Steel	95
Krishnal, M.A., and S.A. Golovin (Fruzhki Mechanical Institute). Relative Damping of Torsional Vibrations in Heat-Treated U7A steel	101
Mikh, Karel, and Karel Toms (Institute of Technical Physics of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences). Aging of the Aluminum-Silver Alloy	104
Maltseva, G.E., and V.S. Potanin (Kuznetskiy spetsializirovanniy Institut [Kuznetskiy Specialized Institute]). Determination of the Supersaturated Solution of Copper in Solid Solution	109
Polakov, S.G. (Institut Chernoy Metallurgii AN UZSSR (Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy of the Academy of Sciences UZSSR)). Behavior of Carbon in $\alpha$ -Iron Alloyed With Manganese and Molybdenum	118
Shubina, B.G., Ye.S. Arsenov, V.B. Gribnikov, S.G. Kuznetsov, and L.M. Belykhov (Moscow Steel Institute). Internal Friction of Martensitic Solid Solutions	128
Kuznetsov, S.G. (Moscow Steel Institute). Investigation of the Carbon Influence on the Properties of Iron-Carbon Steel by the Method of Measuring Internal Friction	136
Ashtarin, G.M. (Moscow Steel Institute). The High-Temperature Internal Friction of Iron-Nickel Alloys	146 2/

18 8200 1418 1496 4016

33168  
S/148/61/000/011/011/018  
E193/E383

AUTHOR: Ashmarin, G.M.

TITLE: Temperature- and concentration-dependence of shear modulus of Fe-V alloys

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Chernaya metallurgiya, no. 11, 1961, 137 - 142

TEXT: The object of the present investigation was to study the simultaneous effect of two factors (i.e. composition and temperature) on the magnitude of metallic bond forces. The composition of the experimental Fe-V alloys is given in a table. The shear modulus  $G$  was determined from the frequency of free torsional vibrations of wire specimens, 300 mm long, 0.7 mm in diameter. The results are reproduced graphically. In Fig. 2, the elastic modulus ( $E \times 10^{-3}$  kg/mm<sup>2</sup>, upper curve) and  $G(x10^{-3}$ , kg/mm<sup>2</sup>, lower curve) are plotted against the V content (at.%) in specimens annealed for 2 hours at 900 °C and tested at room temperature. In Fig. 3  $G$  (in arbitrary units) of specimens annealed for 2 hours at 900 °C is plotted against

Card 1/3

X

Temperature- and ....

S/148/61/000/011/011/018<sup>33168</sup>  
E193/E383

the test temperature ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ), Curves 1-4 in graph a relating to alloys with 0.88, 4.7, 12 and 25% V and, in graph  $\bar{5}$ , to alloys containing 0.4, 2.11, 8.7 and 20% V. In Fig. 4 G (in arbitrary units) of the 2.11% V alloy is plotted against the test temperature ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) for specimens annealed at  $900^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 2 hours (Curve 1) and deformed plastically to 10, 50 and 90% reduction (Curves 2 - 4, respectively). Finally, the effect of various heat-treatments is illustrated in Fig. 5, where G (in arbitrary units) of the 2% V alloy is plotted against the test temperature ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) for specimens annealed for 2 hours at  $900^{\circ}\text{C}$ , quenched from  $1200^{\circ}\text{C}$  and quenched from  $1300^{\circ}\text{C}$  (Curves 1 - 3), respectively. The following are the main points made by the author in the discussion of the experimental results.

- 1) The change of G with temperature cannot be attributed to the change in the volume of the specimen due to thermal expansion.
- 2) Since there is a close relationship between internal friction and relaxation of G, the same factors should affect both these effects. In fact, it has been shown (see Fig. 3) that the higher the degree of preliminary deformation, the lower is the

Card 2/8 3

33160

S/148/61/000/011/011/018  
E193/E383

Temperature- and ....

temperature at which relaxation of  $G$  takes place.

3)  $G$  varies with the  $V$  content in the alloys studied, reaching a maximum value in the 2%  $V$  alloy.

4) With increasing  $V$  content the slope of the first part of the  $G(t)$  curve (Fig. 3) decreases, which means that in this temperature range  $V$  acts as a strengthening addition. The effect of deformation on  $G$  in this temperature range is similar (Fig. 4).

5) Relaxation of  $G$  is associated not only with the grain boundaries but also with the crystal-lattice defects in the interior of the grains. Quenching brings about redistribution of impurities and lattice defects, as a result of which relaxation of  $G$  takes place at relatively high temperatures. (Fig. 5).

6) The change in  $G$  brought about by plastic deformation is probably associated not only with the qualitative and quantitative changes in the crystal defects but also with the formation of texture.

Card 3/03

S/148/61/000/009/008/012  
E193/E383

AUTHOR: Ashmarin, G.M.

TITLE: Influence of deformation on the  $\Delta G$  -effect in nickel

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Chernaya metallurgiya, no. 9, 1961, 116 - 120

TEXT: The temperature-dependence of the elastic modulus,  $E$ , of nickel at temperatures below the Curie point shows an anomaly to which the term,  $\Delta E$ -effect, has been ascribed, this effect being associated with mechanostriiction phenomena in the ferromagnetic state. The object of the present investigation was to study the temperature dependence of the shear modulus,  $G$ , of nickel in relation to its thermal and mechanical history. The magnitude of  $G$  was determined indirectly from the frequency of free torsional vibrations of wire specimens. Analysis of the results obtained led to several conclusions.

1) Curves representing the temperature dependence of  $G$  of Ni consist of two distinctive parts, the dividing point being  $350^{\circ}\text{C}$ , i.e. the Curie point ( $\Theta_K$ ) of pure nickel.

Card 1/04

Influence of ....

S/148/61/000/009/008/012  
E193/E383

- 2) Relaxation of  $G$  at temperatures above  $\theta_K$  is associated with grain boundaries and other structural imperfections and has been observed in non-magnetic materials such as aluminium.
- 3) At temperatures below  $\theta_K$  nickel has an anomalous temperature-dependence of  $G$ . This is illustrated in Fig. 1, where  $G$  (in arbitrary units) is plotted against temperature ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) for specimens subjected to the following treatment:
- a) 60% deformation; b) 60% deformation followed by annealing for 1 hour at  $700^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; c) 60% deformation followed by annealing for 1 hour at  $900^{\circ}\text{C}$ . This anomalous variation of  $G$ , i.e. the  $\Delta G$ -effect, is associated with the ferromagnetic structure of Ni and its specific features. A possible explanation is that alternating shear stresses cause displacement of the domain walls, which causes deviation from the Hooke's law. Displacement of the domain walls is obstructed by deformation-induced defects in crystallites in cold-worked material; consequently, the  $\Delta G$ -effect in heavily-deformed Ni is either very small or non-existent; 4) the increase in  $\Delta G$  brought about by raising

Card 2/4

Influence of .....

S/148/61/000/009/008/012  
E193/E383

the annealing temperature is caused by the resultant elimination of defects in the crystalline structure. The fact that the structural state in the interior of the grains rather than the grain size plays the predominant part in this respect has been proved by experiments whose results are reproduced in Fig. 4. Here,  $G$  is plotted against temperature ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) for specimens with the same grain size attained by 40% deformation followed by annealing for 1 hour at  $700^{\circ}\text{C}$  (Curve 1) and by 95% deformation followed by annealing for 1 hour at  $900^{\circ}\text{C}$  (Curve 2). 5) The appearance of the  $\Delta G$ -effect is accompanied by the appearance of an internal-friction ( $Q^{-1}$ ) peak in the same temperature region. This is illustrated in Fig. 5, showing the temperature-dependence of  $G$  and

$Q^{-1}$  of Ni, annealed for 1 hour at  $900^{\circ}\text{C}$  after 95% deformation. The internal-friction peak is absent from cold-worked material and its height increases with increasing magnitude of the  $\Delta G$ -effect. Hence, it can be postulated that the internal-friction peak in Ni at  $200^{\circ}\text{C}$  is associated with the ferro-

Card 3/4



Influence of ....

S/148/61/000/009/008/012  
E193/E383

magnetic nature of this metal and not with the presence of carbon. Acknowledgments are expressed to V.P. Yermolayev, who took part in this work. There are 5 figures and 5 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The English-language reference mentioned is: Ref. 1 - M.E. Fine, W.C. Ellis, J. Metals, 2, p. 1120, 1950.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut stali (Moscow Institute of Steel)

SUBMITTED: January 16, 1961

Card 4/4

S/736/60/000/002/006/007

**AUTHORS:** Brokhin, I.S., Ol'khov, I.I., Ashmarin, G.M., Baranov, A.I.,  
Platov, A.B., Repkin, V.P.

**TITLE:** The high-temperature strength of sintered titanium-carbide hard alloys.

**SOURCE:** Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tverdykh splavov.  
Sbornik trudov. no.2. Moscow, 1960. Tverdyye splavy. pp.135-147.

**TEXT:** Following a review of recent Western progress in the manufacture of heterogeneous carbide alloys sintered with Co, Ni, Ni-Cr, and other cementing binders, and more especially the Austrian WZ and the U.S. "Kanthanium" alloy (cf. Harwood, //no initials//, Materials and Methods, v.36, no.2, 1952), with reference to the manufacture of gas-turbine blades, the brittleness and thermal-shock sensitivity of such alloys is criticized. The authors experimented with sintered TiC-NbC and TiC-WC alloys cemented with pure Co powder from 1950 through 1953. Short-term and 100-hour strength tests were made at room temperature and temperatures up to 1200°C. For details on the source materials, cf. the paper by I.S. Brokhin and I.I. Ol'khov on p. 148 of this compendium (Abstract S/736/60/000/002/007/007); the compound carbides were obtained by the calcining of a mixture of finely-ground powders of the simple carbides at 2000-2200°. Test specimens comprise (a) TiC-NbC-Co with 3 to 30% NbC and 10 to 40% Co, and (b) TiC-WC-Co with 15 to 35% WC and 10 to 25% Co. Bending-strength test specimens were  
Card 1/3

The high-temperature strength...

S/736/60/000/002/006/007

prismatic, 5x5x40 and 6x6x50 mm. Tests up to 1000°C were made on a special Silit-resistor-heated accessory (cross-section shown) installed on the F-5 (R-5) universal testing machine. The specimen was supported as a simple beam on hard-alloy or sintered aluminum-oxide supports with a 30-mm span and was subjected to a ball-centered load advancing at a rate of 11 mm/min. A PtRh-Pt contact thermocouple measured the temperature; mean results were taken from no less than 15 specimens. The tensile-strength test specimens had the shape proposed by Prof. S. V. Sörensen (Russian transliteration "Serensen"); they were 120 mm long, 7 mm thick, 21.2 mm wide at the ends, and had a 20° inward straight taper for 2 x 2 mm from the ends and a R=194.5 mm circular fairing between the tapers to arrive at a 40 to 45 mm<sup>2</sup> neck section at the center. Precise dimensions were obtained by boron-carbide rubbing of the sintered specimens. Only the central 20 mm of each specimen were brought to the test temperature (15-20 min heating, 20-min holding), while the asbestos-padded hinge-clamped ends remained outside the furnace. During the 1200° tests, the upper end did not exceed 800-900°, the lower end 700-800°. Tests in which rupture occurred outside of ± 5 mm from the midpoint of the specimen were not included in the evaluation. A structural cross-section and a general-view photograph of the testing machine, the ПМ-1350 (PI-1350) tubular Pt heater (manufactured by the "Platinopribor" factory), and its installation on the DCT-5000 (DST-5000) creep tester are shown. Room-temperature tension-data scatter was 12-15%, as against 10-12% at high temperature. The bending-data scatter was

Card 2/3

The high-temperature strength...

S/736/60/000/002/006/007

10-12% and 7-10%, respectively. TiC-NbC-Co alloys: 10-15% NbC increases the scale resistance of TiC alloys by some 150-200°C, but engenders some loss in strength. In TiC-NbC-Co alloys a Co content from 10-40% was tested (with 10-15% NbC); maximum strength in bending occurred at 25-30% Co. Tests with a 25% Co content and 3 to 30% NbC contents showed a nearly constant bending strength (~90 kg/mm<sup>2</sup>) up to 12-13% NbC, followed by a significant drop-off at NbC contents up to 20%. The bending strength of an alloy with 15% NbC and 25% Co (optimal scale resistance) increased steadily from 80 to 90 kg/mm<sup>2</sup> from 20 to 700° (attributed to plasticity), then dropped to 65 kg/mm<sup>2</sup> at 1000°. The tensile strength of the same alloy decreases in a straight line from 34 kg/mm<sup>2</sup> at 950° to 13 kg/mm<sup>2</sup> at 1200°. 100-hour tests indicate that the alloy retains high-temperature strength only up to 1000°. TiC-WC-Co alloys: The scale resistance of the W-containing alloys is lower than that of the Nb-containing alloys. Variations in WC content from 15 to 30% and in Co from 10 to 23% do not affect the strength of the TiC-based alloys appreciably. The  $\alpha_p$ -vs.-T curves of the 10% Co and the 25% Co alloys cross over at 800° and 80 kg/mm<sup>2</sup>, and at higher T up to 1000° the 10% Co alloy is stronger than the 25% Co alloy. The tensile strength of the 30% WC, 15% Co, 55% TiC alloy descends linearly from 40 kg/mm<sup>2</sup> at 950° to 12 kg/mm<sup>2</sup> at 1200°. 100-hr tensile tests indicate a high-T strength limit of only 900°. Summary: TiC-WC-Co alloys are stronger ( $E=38-40 \cdot 10^3$  kg/mm<sup>2</sup>) but less high-T resistant ( $T_{max}/100 \text{ hr}=900^\circ\text{C}$ ) than TiC-NbC-Co ( $E=30.5-31.5 \cdot 10^3$  kg/mm<sup>2</sup>;  $T_{max}=1000^\circ$ ). There are 13 figures and 7 refs. (3 English-language and 4 German)

Card 3/3  
ASSOCIATION: None given.

SKAKOV, Yu.A.; ASHMARIN, G.M.; KLEYMMIKHÉL'--RIKHLING, U.

Kinetics of the initial stage in the quench-aging of commercial-  
grade iron. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 6 no.11:157--160  
'63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov.

14362-65 E (m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/EPR/EWF(t)/EWP(b) Ps-4 BSD/ARWL/SSD/  
 AEDG(a)/ASD(m) JD  
 ACCESSION NR: AR4045876 S/0137/64/000/007/0034/0034  
 I I

SOURCE: Ref. Zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 7I216

AUTHOR: Azhmanov, G. M.

TITLE: Effect of metal purity on the grain boundary internal friction of aluminum

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Relaksats, yavleniya v met. i splavakh. M., Metallurgizdat, 1963, 171-175

TOPIC TAGS: metal purity, grain boundary, temperature dependence, internal friction, shear modulus, aluminum, grain size, relaxation

TRANSLATION: The temperature dependence of internal friction and shear modulus was investigated in aluminum of various degrees of purity. Measurements were made on a RKF-MIS apparatus under vacuum at a torsion oscillation frequency of 0.7 hertz on samples 120 mm long and 0.7 mm in diameter. The heating speed of the samples was 150-200 degrees/hr. In order to obtain a grain of varying size, the samples were subjected to preliminary deformations of 20 and 30% and

Card 1/3

L 14362-65

ACCESSION NR: AR4045876

subsequent annealing under vacuum at 400-550° (annealing time was 0.5-1.5 hrs). There is a sharp rise in the curves for temperature dependence of internal friction in samples with the same grain size which starts at exactly the same temperature, but the high temperature segment of the internal friction curve in samples with a deformation of 20% lies lower down and is displaced toward the high temperature side. With an increase in the content of additives, the maximum of the internal friction curve in the 270° region is at first displaced toward the high temperature side and then toward the low temperature side. In the dependence of G on temperature, there is observed an anomaly in the 200° region for Al samples of higher purity. With an increase in temperature G at first decreases, then increases slightly in the 250-300° region, and then shows a marked relaxation effect. An "impurity" consisting of an additive of aluminum decreases the relaxation effect in G, and this occurs at a higher temperature. Three factors influence the height: temperature position of the grain boundary maximum of internal friction: grain size, internal state, and additives. In the samples investigated, the effect of additives was much stronger than that of grain size. A similar effect for additives was confirmed by internal friction curves obtained for

Card 2/3

L 4362-65

ACCESSION NR: AR4045876

samples containing Cu impurities. The decrease in relaxation effect in G with an increase in Me impurities is connected with the fact that the additive prevents elemental shifts. 3 literature titles.

SUB CODE: MM, ME

ENCL: 00

Card 3/3



L 60979-65 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(i)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(z)/  
EWP(b)/EWA(c) Pf-4/Pad IJP(c) JD/JW/HW

ACCESSION NR: AP5018178

UR/0148/65/000/007/0133/0136  
869.24;539.67

39  
36  
B

AUTHOR: Ashmarin, G. M.; Mulyayev, I. M.

TITLE: A study of the high-temperature internal friction in pure nickel <sup>18</sup> <sup>15</sup> <sup>27</sup>

SOURCE: IVUZ. Chernaya metallurgiya, no. 7, 1965, 133-136

TOPIC TAGS: internal friction, internal friction activation energy, nickel shear modulus, high temperature friction, nickel creep

ABSTRACT: The temperature dependence of the internal friction in pure metals in the high-temperature domain is of great theoretical and practical interest since the deformation occurs at stresses which are smaller than those required for microcreep. Consequently, from the analysis of appropriate friction data, one can draw conclusions concerning the processes immediately preceding microcreep; this in turn aids in understanding the high-temperature strength of materials. The present study was carried out on pure electrolytic nickel after vacuum remelting. The casts were forged into rods of equal diameters, annealed in hydrogen at 700C for one hour, and then again drawn down to various diameters. After a repeated annealing, different degrees of cold deformation were achieved by drawing the annealed rods to a common diameter of 0.7 mm. The temperature dependence of internal friction was studied by means of the straight torsion pendulum on the RKF-MIS

Card 1/2

L 60979-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5018178

3

relaxator (vacuum of  $5 \cdot 10^{-2} - 10^{-3}$  mm Hg, frequency approx. 2 c/sec). In addition to the graphs representing the temperature dependence of internal friction following different types of thermal and mechanical treatment, the article shows the dependence of the activity of the relaxator on the degree of deformation. The article also contains a table showing the temperature dependence of the shear modulus. The article concludes with a discussion of the results. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov (Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys)

SUBMITTED: 25Dec63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

Card

2/2

GIL'DIN, S. R., SITERNGOL'D, YE. YA., ASHMARIN, I. I., ZHDANOVA, L. D.,  
ZVAGEL'SKAYA, V. N., KALININA, YE., F., LOSKUTOVA, N. N., PYZHOVA, M. M., AND  
SLAVINA, A. M.

Further Observations on the Effectiveness of Subcutaneous Vaccination Against  
Dysentery

Shows that the epidemiologic effectiveness of subcutaneous vaccination  
against dysentery is very low and has no advantages over the enteral method  
(RZhBiol, No. 7, 1955) Vopr. Kravovoy Patologii AN UzSSR, 3, 1953, 51-52.

SO: Sum. No. 744, 8 Dec 55 - Supplementary Survey of Soviet Scientific  
Abstracts (17)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000102330003-9



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000102330003-9"

ASHMARIN, I.I., dotsent

Method of isolating leptospiral cultures from aqueous sources.  
Med.shur.Uzb. no.5:42-44 My '58. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Iz kafedry mikrobiologii Tashkentskogo instituta usovershenst-  
vovaniya vrachey.

(LEPTOSPIRA)

ASHMARIN, I.I.

Leptospiral growth activators; preliminary report. Zhur.mikrobiol.  
epid.i immun. 31 no.11:85-89 N '60. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Iz kafedry mikrobiologii Tashkentskogo instituta usovershenstvo-  
vaniya.vrachey.

(LEPTOSPIRA)

ASHMARIN, I.I.; FEDOTOVA, Z.G., red.; AGZANOV, K., tekhn. red.

[Concise manual on practical medical microbiology] Kratkoe rukovodstvo po prakticheskoi meditsinskoj mikrobiologii. Tashkent, Gos.med.izd-vo M-va zdravookhraneniia UzSSR, 1961. 218 p.

(MIRA 14:12)

(MEDICAL MICROBIOLOGY)

ASHMARIN, I.I., dotsent

Some characteristics of Leptospira strains from irrigation  
ditches in Tashkent. Med. zhur. Uzb. no.4:32-34 Ap '60.

(MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz kafedry mikrobiologii Tashkentskogo gosudarstvennogo  
institut usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

(TASHKENT—LEPTOSPIRA BIFLEXA)



B.A. ASHPIRIN, I.E

A4

*Study of contractile properties of muscle protein by new methods.*  
I. P. Ashmarin, (*Biochimia*, 1951, 18, 268-279).—The extent of contraction of acto-myosin under the influence of adenosine triphosphate (ATP) can be determined by change in the vol. of the gel. A min. contraction appears with a concn. of ATP of  $10^{-4}$  and this can be used for determination of small quantities of ATP. On treatment with KCl in certain conditions the contracted state of acto-myosin can be altered to the non-contracted state. Myosin, purified from actin, has a great affinity for Congo-red and the combination with actin greatly reduces this affinity. Other changes in the properties of myosin occur under the action of Congo-red and among these is a capacity for contraction in response to ATP. The amount of Congo-red taken up can be used to determine the amount of actin in acto-myosin.  
D. H. SMYTH.

ASHMARIN, I.P.

Enzymic decomposition of adenosinetriphosphoric acid and contraction  
of actomyosin. Biokhimiya 18, 71-8 '53. (MLRA 6:1)  
(CA 47 no.16:8132 '53)

1. S.M.Kirov Military Med. Acad., Leningrad.

ASHMARIN, I. P.

Chemical Abst.  
Vol. 48 No. 8  
Apr. 25, 1954  
Biological Chemistry

Comparative biochemical characteristics of erythrocyte metabolism. G. E. Vladimirov, I. P. Ashmarin, and A. P. Urinson (S. M. Kinov Military Med. Acad., Leningrad). *Biokhimiya* 18, 582-93 (1953).—Metabolism was studied of nucleated erythrocytes of birds, erythrocytes of cattle, hog, rabbit, and human. Radioactive P compds. were used. The rate of exchange of P of adenosinetriphosphoric acid was highest, followed by hexose phosphates and diphosphoglycerate and phytate. Rate of metabolism of nucleated erythrocytes of the goose approximated that of the non-nucleated of man but was below that of the rabbit. In mammals the rate of erythrocyte metabolism increased in the following order: rabbit, man, hog, bull. The metabolic rate and P compds. of human erythrocytes in umbilical blood and in blood of adults were closely alike. Glycolysis presents the only source of energy in human erythrocytes. In the rabbit glycolysis and aerobic processes are of equal value as energy sources. Only 65-80% of the erythrocyte P is of the adenylic acid type, the content of which in human erythrocytes is very low. B. S. Levine

ASHMARIN, I.P.

Calculation of  $ED_{50}$  in a small number of experimental animals.  
Report no.1. Zhur<sup>50</sup> Mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 30 no.2:102-108 F '59.  
(MIRA 12:3)

(MICROBIOLOGY,  
calculation of  $ED_{50}$  in microbiol. investigation  
in small number of animals (Rus))

ASHMARIN, I.P.

Calculation of  $ED_{50}$  with a small number of experimental animals. Zhur.  
mikrobiol.epid.i immun. 30 no.8:78-85 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)  
(BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS pharmacology)

ASHMARIN, I.P. (Moscow)

"THE USE OF THE ORDER CRITERIA IN BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH"

Report presented at the 3rd Conference on the use of Mathematics in Biology,  
Leningrad University, 23-28 Jan. 1961.

(Primeneniye matematicheskikh Metodov v Biologii. II, Leningrad, 1963 pp 5-11)

ASHMARIN, Igor' Petrovich; VOROB'YEV, Anatoliy Andreyevich; LASHKO,  
K.V., red.; SAFROMOVA, I.M., tekhn. red.

[Statistical methods in microbiological research] Statisti-  
cheskie metody v mikrobiologicheskikh issledovaniyakh. Le-  
ningrad, Medgiz, 1962. 179 p. (MIRA 16:4)  
(MEDICAL MICROBIOLOGY) (BIOMETRY)

ASHMARIN, I.P.; KOROBV, A.M.

Statistical processing of the results of control determinations of the immunogenicity of tetanus anatoxin. Zhur. mikro-biol., epid. i immun. 33 no.11:100-106 N '62.

(MIRA 17:1)



REMARCHUK, V.A.; ZHILIN, S.N.; GOLUBEV, V.A.; PAZUSHCHAN, A.L.;  
ASHMARIN, M.Ya.; CHACHKIS, D.G.

[Standards for the repair of excavators and crushing and sorting equipment; a handbook] Normativy na remont ekskavatorov i drobil'no-sortirovochnogo oborudovaniia; spravochnik. Moskva, Nedra, 1965. 190 p. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno-konstruktorskiy institut po dobyche poleznykh iskopayemykh otkrytym sposobom. 2. Laboratoriya mekhanizatsii vspomogatel'nykh protsessov remontnykh i takelazhnykh rabot Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo i proyektno-konstruktorskogo instituta po dobyche poleznykh iskopayemykh otkrytym sposobom.

ACC NR: AR6036311

SOURCE CODE: UR/0273/66/000/009/0031/0031

AUTHOR: Popov, V. N.; Ashmarin, N. M.; Mazur, B. I.

TITLE: Boosting the performance of an internal-combustion tractor engine

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Dvigateli vnutrennogo sgoraniya, Abs. 9.39.208

REF SOURCE: Tr. Chelyab. in-ta mekhaniz. i elektrifik. s. kh., vyp. 24, 1965, 69-77

TOPIC TAGS: internal combustion engine, tractor, carburation, film carburation

ABSTRACT: The use of volumetric-film carburation (TsNIDI type combustion chamber) gas-turbine supercharge, increasing of the diameter by 7%, and raising operating speeds from 1050 to 1200 rpm makes it possible to raise the capacity of an internal-combustion tractor engine by 80%. The advantages of volumetric-film carburation with respect to economy in the case of gas-turbine supercharge are practically unchanged. The method adapted for boosting the tractor engine makes it possible to increase its per unit characteristics to a level of the best modern tractor engines. It is found to be economical and efficient in achieving good results within a short period of time and at minimum cost. [Translation of abstract] 1/1 SUB CODE: 21/ UDC: 621.436 [NT]

ACC NR:

AR6036310

SOURCE CODE: UR/0273/66/000/009/0031/0031

AUTHOR: Popov, V. N. ; Ashmarin, N. M. -- Ashmarin, Yu. M. ; Mazur, B. I. ; Kochetkov, V. I.

TITLE: Effect of gas turbine supercharge on the pickup of an engine

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Dvigateli vnutrennogo sgoraniya, Abs. 9.39.207

REF SOURCE: Tr. Chelyab. in-ta mekhaniz. i elektrifik. s. kh., vyp. 24, 1965, 97-101

TOPIC TAGS: internal combustion engine, supercharger, supercharged engine, combustion chamber, diesel engine/DSP 11 diesel engine

ABSTRACT: Results are presented of comparative tests of the KDM-100 internal-combustion and the D-108 and D-130 diesel engines with TKR-11 turbo-compressor, manufactured by the Chelabinsk Tractor Plant. DSP-11 diesel oil with MNIP-22K additive and GOST 305-58 diesel fuel were used for the engines tested. The temperature conditions was maintained at practically the same level for all engines and the oil and water temperatures at the engine's outlet were 70-76C and 75-85C,

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.436.001.4

ACC NR: AR6036310

respectively. The results of the tests obtained under identical conditions relative to the quality of lubricant and nearly equal moments in inertia of comparable engines, confirmed the following: replacement of the precombustion chamber on internal combustion tractor engines by a chamber in the piston TsNIDI type engine virtually did not induce changes in engine pickup. The pickup of the D-130 engine using the TKR-1 turbocompressor and the chamber in the piston type TsNIDI is equal to or slightly better than the pickup of the KDM-100 internal combustion engine. [Translation of abstract]

[NT]

SUB CODE: 21/

Card 2/2

L 20760-66 EWA(h)/EWP(k)/EWT(d)/EWT(m)/ETC(m)-6/EWP(w)/EWP(v) IJP(c) ER/NW

ACC NR: AP6007566

SOURCE CODE: UR/0198/66/002/002/0044/0048

AUTHOR: Ashmarin, Yu. A. (Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: Stress concentration around a circular hole in an orthotropic cylindrical shell

SOURCE: Prikladnaya mekhanika, v. 2, no. 2, 1966, 44-48

TOPIC TAGS: orthotropic shell, cylindrical shell, hole weakened shell, stress concentration, anisotropic shell

ABSTRACT: A system of equations in displacements which describes the equilibrium of an orthotropic cylindrical shell is written by using the stress-strain relationships of the general theory of anisotropic shells. Expressions for displacement components, forces, and moments derived from this system are given. The Bubnov-Galerkin method is used to obtain a variational equation for stress distribution in an orthotropic cylindrical shell weakened by a hole, and the boundary conditions for cases when the edge of the hole is rigidly reinforced or when it is free. This equation with the boundary conditions are reduced to a system of algebraic equations which can be easily programmed and solved on an electronic computer, so that a complete investigation of the stress and strain distribution around the hole can be performed and the effects of various factors on the stress concentration can be

Card 1/2

L 20760-00

ACC NR: AP6007566

evaluated. A sample analysis of the effect of the anisotropy on the stress concentration in a hole-weakened cylindrical shell subjected to uniform longitudinal compression is presented, and illustrated by a diagram showing the variation of the stress-concentration factor along the edge of a free hole and of a hole with a rigidly reinforced edge. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 13 formulas. [VK]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 19Jul65/ ORIG REF: 005/ ATD PRESS: 4224

Cord 2/2 *Lo*

ACC NR:

AR6036310

SOURCE CODE: UR/0273/66/000/009/0031/0031

AUTHOR: Popov, V. N.; Ashmarin, N. M. -- Ashmarin, Yu. M.; Mazur, B. I.; Kochetkov, V. I.

TITLE: Effect of gas turbine supercharge on the pickup of an engine

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Dvigateli vnutrennogo sgoraniya, Abs. 9.39.207

REF SOURCE: Tr. Chelyab. in-ta mekhaniz. i elektrifik. s. kh., vyp. 24, 1965, 97-101

TOPIC TAGS: internal combustion engine, supercharger, supercharged engine, combustion chamber, diesel engine/DSP 11 diesel engine

ABSTRACT: Results are presented of comparative tests of the KDM-100 internal-combustion and the D-108 and D-130 diesel engines with TKR-11 turbo-compressor, manufactured by the Chelabinsk Tractor Plant. DSP-11 diesel oil with MNIIP-22K additive and GOST 305-58 diesel fuel were used for the engines tested. The temperature conditions was maintained at practically the same level for all engines and the oil and water temperatures at the engine's outlet were 70-76C and 75-85C,

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.436.001.4

ACC NR: AR6036310

respectively. The results of the tests obtained under identical conditions relative to the quality of lubricant and nearly equal moments in inertia of comparable engines, confirmed the following: replacement of the precombustion chamber on internal combustion tractor engines by a chamber in the piston TsNIDI type engine virtually did not induce changes in engine pickup. The pickup of the D-130 engine using the TKR-1 turbocompressor and the chamber in the piston type TsNIDI is equal to or slightly better than the pickup of the KDM-100 internal combustion engine. [Translation of abstract]

[NT]

SUB CODE: 21/

Card 2/2



ASHMARIN, Yu.R., kand.med.nauk; ORLOVA, M.V. (Moskva)

Case of combined herpes zoster and chickenpox. Klin.med. no.3:  
143-146 '62. (MIRA 15:3)  
(CHICKEN POX) (HERPES ZOSTER)

ASHMARIN, Yu. Ya., kand.med.nauk; BUROV, G.P.; ZHGUN, A.A.

Combination of pemphigus vulgaris and cancer of the stomach.  
Klin.med. 37 no.4:142-144 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Iz Glavnogo voyennogo gosptalya imeni akad.N.N.Burdenko.  
(STOMACH NEOPLASMS, case reports  
in patients with pemphigus vulgaris (Rus))  
(PEMPHIGUS, compl.  
cancer of stomach (Rus))

ASHMARIN, Yu.Ya.; ARUTYUNOV, V.D. (Moskva)

Trophic ulcers of the stomach appearing during treatment with massive doses of steroid hormones. Arkh. pat. 22 no. 10:77-79 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz kozhno-venerologicheskogo (nachal'nik Yu.Ya. Ashmarin) i patologoanatomicheskogo (nachal'nik R.D. Shtern) otdeleniy Glavnogo voyennogo gosпитalya imeni N.N. Burdenko (nachal'nik L.I. Lyalin).  
(PEPTIC ULCER) (ADRENALOCORTICAL HORMONES)

ASHMARIN, Yu. Ya., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby

Some current problems in controlling epidermophytosis of the foot.  
Voen.-med. zhur. no.8:42-46 Ag '61. (MIRA 15:2)  
(FOOT\_DISEASES) (DERMATOPHYTES)

ASHMARIN, Yu.Ya.; EUROV, G.P.

Hemorrhagic vasculitis. Vest.derm.i ven. no.8:63-67 '61.

(PURPURA (PATHOLOGY))

(MIRA 15:5)

MARTINOV, I.V.; ASHMARIN, Yu.Ya.; BUROV, G.P. (Moskva)

Affection of certain internal organs in herpes zoster. *Klin.*  
med. 39 no.5:95-98 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)  
(HERPES ZOSTER)

ASHMARIN, Yu. Ya.; BUROV, G. P.; BABANIN, A. V.; YAKIMENKO, O. V.;  
MAKARENKO, V. N.

Local use of steroid hormones in treating some skin diseases.  
Vest. dermat. i ven. no.2:71-73 '62. (MIRA 15:2)

(SKIN—DISEASES) (ADRENOCORTICAL HORMONES)

*ASHMARIN, Yu. Ya.*

ABRAMOVICH, L.A., dotsent; IGUMNOV, A.K., kand. med. nauk; ~~ASHMARIN, Yu. Ya., kand. med. nauk; GATKIN, Ye.D.; SERGEYEV, S.Ya.; YEFIMOV, M.L., kand. med. nauk.~~

Dermatologic casuistics. Vest. dermat. i ven. 37 no.6:76-77  
Je '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Klinika kozhnykh i venericheskikh bolezney, Chita (for Abramovich, Igumnov). 2. Kozhnoye otdeleniye Glavnogo voyennogo gospitalya imeni N.N. Burdenko (for Ashmarin). 3. Altayskiy kozhno-venerologicheskiy dispanser (for Gatkin). 4. Kafedra kozhnykh i venericheskikh bolezney, Semipalatinsk (for Sergeyev, Yefimov).



ASHMARIN, Yu. Ya.

Technique of skin biopsy. Vest. dermat. i ven. 37 no. 12:106-108  
D '63 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Glavnyy voyennyi gosspital' imeni N.N. Burdenko.

ASHMARIN, Yu.Ya.; LIKHACHEV, Yu.P. (Moskva)

Weber-Christian disease resulting in calcinosis of the subcutaneous tissue. Vest. dermat. i ven. 38 no.9:73-75 S '64.

(MIRA 18:4)

1. Kozhnoy<sup>a</sup> (nachal'nik Yu.Ya.Ashmarin) i patologoanatomicheskoye (nachal'nik R.D.Shtern) otdeleniya Glavnogo voyennogo gospitalya imeni Burdenko (nachal'nik M.M.Gilenko), Moskva.

ASHMARIN, Yu.Yu., polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby

Eczema and eczematoid skin diseases, Voen.-med.zhur. no.7:33-39  
164. (MIRA 18:5)

ASHMARIN, Yu.Ya.

Gangrenous pyoderma. Vest. dermat. i ven. 38 no.6:48-55 Je '64.  
(MIRA 18:6)

1. Glavnyy voyenny gospi'tal' imeni Burdenko, Moskva.