KUZNETSOV, V.A.; ASTAKHOV, V.I.; ZYKOV, D.D.

Use of computers for calculating the process of the rectification of a multicomponent mixture. Khim.prom. 41 no.4:62-65 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:8)

ASTAKHOV, V.M., master (Obninsk Kaluzhskoy oblasti)

Device for knocking-out pressed-in pipes. [illegible] (MIRA 18:7)
Je '65.

STAROSTIN, N.Ye.; ASTAKHOV, V.S.; LETNEV, B.Ya., red.

[Practical manual on the use of machines and tractors] Praktikum po ekspluatatsii mashinno-traktornogo parka. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Izd-vo "Kolos," 1964. 214 p. (MIRA 18:3)

ASTAKHOV, V. V.

ASTAKHOV, V. V.: "Aspects of the growth and fruit-bearing of fruit crops and grapes on the sand and sandy loam of the lower don." Moscow Order of Lenin Agricultural Academy imeni K. A. Timiryazev. Moscow, 1956. (DISSERTATION FOR THE DEGREE OF CANDIDATE IN AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES).

So.: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 25, 1956. Moscow.

BYKOV, I.K., prof.; KLIMANOV, A.D., dotsent; ASTAKHOV, Ye.N., inzh.

Comment on M.A. Krainikov's article: "Calculating air in accordance with gas content and controlling the ventilation of workings." Bezop.truda v prom. 5 no.11:31 N '61.
(MIRA 14:11)

1. Tul'skiy gornyy institut.
(Mine ventilation)
(Krainikov, M. A.)

ASTAKHOV, YE. YA.

S/120/62/000/004/006/047
E039/E420

AUTHORS: Malyshev, I.F., Popkovich, A.V., Roshal', G.Ya., Zaleznikov, F.G., Lysov, A.V., Tsepakin, S.G., Solnyshkov, A.I., Boytsov, A.S., Astakhov, Ye.Ya., Mironov, B.V., Lapitskiy, Yu.Ya., Batalin, V.A., Khoroshkov, V.S.

TITLE: The electrostatic accelerator - Injector of the proton synchrotron

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.4, 1962, 37-45

TEXT: An electrostatic accelerator used as an injector in the 7.0 Gev proton synchrotron developed in 1956 by NIIEFA is described. The pressure chamber is 2200 mm in diameter and 7400 mm high and is intended for working pressures of up to 16 atm. Insulating gas is N_2:CO_2 mixture with a ratio of partial pressure of 3:1. The main column is of conventional segmented construction using polymethylmetacrylate. Values of the dependence of the voltage produced on the gas pressure shows that 4 MV is obtained at 6.5 atm and 5.7 MV at 16 atm and a relative humidity of $< 1\%$. The charge transporter belt is a six layer

Card 1/2

The electrostatic accelerator ...

fabric driven by a 3000 rpm 10 KW motor at 20 m/sec. The accelerating tube and its electrode system is described in detail: it is 300 mm inner diameter with 44 segments and the residual pressure is 2 to 5 x 10^{-6} mm Hg. A Penning type discharge is used in the ion source which provides 0.3 mA total ion current on continuous operation or 20 mA pulsed; the proton component being 10 to 12% and 65% respectively. The energy of the injected particles is stabilized to about 0.1%. Results of operation in 1960-61 show that beam currents of 4 to 5 mA are obtained at 4 MV. There are 10 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATIONS: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektrofizicheskoy apparatury GKAE (Scientific Research Institute for Electrophysical Apparatus GKAE)
Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki GKAE (Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics GKAE)

SUBMITTED: April 6, 1962

REZNIK, I.B.; ASTAKHOV, Yu.I.

Using automatic control systems. Gor. zhur. no.3:30-33 Mr '62.
(MIRA 15:7)

1. Glavnyy energetik Achisayskogo polimetallicheskogo kombinata (for Reznik). 2. Zamestitel' glavnogo energetika Achisayskogo polimetallicheskogo kombinata (for Astakhov).
(Achisay region--Mining engineering--Equipment and supplies)
(Automatic control)

VENIKOV, V.A.; ASTAKHOV, Yu.Kh.

Using the theory of analogy in the analysis of power system development including a time factor. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; energ. no.2:325-334 '59. (MIRA 13:1)
(Electric engineering)

ASTAKHOV, Yu.N.

Long-distance electric transmission lines compensated by electric cables. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; energ. no.1:21-24 '58.
(MIRA 11:10)

1.Rekomendovano kafedroy elektricheskikh setey i sistem Moskovskogo energeticheskogo instituta.
(Electric lines)

VENIKOV, V.A.; ASTAKHOV, Yu.N.

Methods for technical and economical analysis of the expediency of long-distance electric power transmission. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; energ. no.2:63-68 '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Electric power distribution)

VENIKOV, V.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, raureat Leninskoy premii, red.; ASTAKHOV, Yu.M., red.; TSUKERNIK, L.V., red.; LARICHOV, G.Ye., tekhn.red.

[Use of computers in electric power systems; collection of translated articles] Primenenie schetno-reshaiushchikh ustroistv v elektricheskikh sistemakh; sbornik perevodnykh statei pod red. V.A.Venikova. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo, 1960. 215 p. (MIRA 14:1)

(United States--Electronic computers)
(United States--Electric power distribution)

ASTAKHOV, Yuriy Nikolayevich; VENIKOV, Valentin Andreyevich; ZUYEV, Eduard Nikolayevich; KABIROV, Yuriy Sadekovich; IVANOV, S.M., red.; NAZAROVA, A.S., tekhn. red.

[Cybernetics in power engineering]Kibernetika v energetike. Pod red. V.A.Venikova. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1962. 35 p. (Novoe v zhizni, nauke, tekhnike. IV Seriia: Tekhnika, no.14) (MIRA 15:8)

(Power engineering) (Automatic control)

VENIKOV, V.A. (Moskva); ASTAKHOV, Yu.N. (Moskva)

Economic intervals in the selection of the optimum versions of power system objects and their use in calculating the engineering efficiency of electric power transmission systems. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. tekh. nauk. Energ. i avtom. no.3:12-19 My-Je '62.
(MIRA 15:6)
(Electric power distribution)

VENIKOV, V.A., dr. tekhn.nauk,. prof, Laureat Leninskoy premii;
ASTAKHOV, Yu.N., inzh.

Construction of a cost scale for overhead power transmission lines. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;energ. 5 no. 8:1-10 Ag '62.
(MIRA 17:7)

1. Moskovskiy ordena Lenina energeticheskiy institut.
Predstavlena kafedroy elektricheskikh sistem.

ASTAKHOV, Yu.N. (Moskva); ZUYEV, E.N. (Moskva)

Determination of similitude criteria using a digital computer.
Izv. AN SSSR. Energ. i transp. no.4:505-507 Jl-Ag '63.
(MIRA 16:11)

VENIKOV, V.A., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; ASTAKHOV, Yu.N., inzh.

Reply to N.N.Krachkovskii's remarks. Izv. vys. uchav. zav.; energ. 6 no.4:122-125 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Moskovskiy ordena Lenina energeticheskiy institut.
(Electric lines)

ASTAKHOV, Yu.N., inzh.; ZUYEV, E.N., inzh.; VENIKOV, V.A., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., rukovoditel' raboty

Determination of similitude criteria in physical phenomena. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 7 no.3:10-18 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Moskovskiy ordena Lenina energeticheskiy institut (for Astakhov). 2. Energeticheskiy institut Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR (for Zuyev). Predstavlena kafedroy elektricheskikh sistem Moskovskogo ordena Lenina energeticheskogo instituta.

ASTAKHOV, Yu.N.; ZUYEV, E.N.; VENIKOV, V.A., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., red.

[Methods for determining similitude criteria; lecture on a course in "Cybernetics of electrical systems"] Sposoby opredeleniia kriteriev podobiia; lektsiia po kursu "Kibernetika elektricheskikh sistem" Moskva, Mosk. energ. in-t, 1964. 27 p. (MIRA 18:1)

ASTAKHOV, Yu.N., inzh.; SAVCHENKO, R.G.

Use of economical criteria in the selection of an optimum variant in power engineering. Trudy MEI no.54:37-52 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

ROZANOV, M.N.; ASTAKHOV, Yu.N., inzh., red.

[Some problems of the design of the networks of electrical systems; lectures] Nekotorye voprosy proektirovaniia setei elektricheskikh sistem; lektsii. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Vses. zaochnyi energ. in-t, 1964. 38 p. (MIRA 18:3)

L 27908-66

ACC NR: AP6017785 SOURCE CODE: UR/0281/65/000/006/0059/0066

AUTHOR: Astakhov, Yu. N. (Moscow); Venikov, V. A. (Moscow); Zuyev, E. N. (Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: Increasing the throughput capacity of a dual circuit electric transmission line by efficient location of conductors

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Energetika i transport, no. 6, 1965, 59-66

TOPIC TAGS: transmission line, electric power transmission, electric inductance, electric conductor

ABSTRACT: The results are presented from an analysis of the possibility of increasing the throughput capacity of a two-circuit electric power transmission line by decreasing the mean phase inductance by changing the locations of the conductors on poles. The investigations indicated that proper location can provide a reduction in amount of mean inductance by the negative mutual inductive influence of one circuit on another. Six possible conductor groupings were analyzed. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 5 tables, 7 formulas. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 10, 09 / SUBM DATE: 01Jul65 / ORIG REF: 006 UDC: 621.311.1

Card 1/1

L 39764-66 EWT(1) CD-2
ACC NR: AP6014969 SOURCE CODE: UR/0281/65/000/005/0028/0032

AUTHOR: Astakhov, Yu. N. (Moscow); Venikov, V. A. (Moscow); Zuyev, E. N. (Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: Increasing the throughput capacity of dual-circuit electric power transmission lines

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Energetika i transport, no. 5, 1965, 28-32

TOPIC TAGS: electric power transmission, electric wire

ABSTRACT: The results of an investigation of the possibility of increasing the throughput capacity of two-circuit electric power transmission lines are presented. It is shown that a method which consists of rotating one circuit to counterphase allows an increase of the power throughput capacity of up to almost 20% in many cases. This phase rotation method utilizes the mutual inductance effect of one circuit on the other. Making this effect negative by rotating the phase of one of the two circuits in the line leads to a reduction in average phase inductance. A table is presented, showing the increases in power attainable with various types of wire, insulating supports and voltages varying from 35 to 330 kv. The increases in limit power transmittable vary from 6.8 to 17.3%. Orig. art. has: 4 formulas and 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 10, 09 / SUBM DATE: 03Jun65 / ORIG REF: 002

UDC: 621.311.154

Card 1/1

L 39733-66 EWT(l)/EEC(k)-2/EPF(n)-2/ETC(f)/EWG(m)/EWA(d)/T-2/FSS-2 IJP(c)
ACC NR: AN6006679 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/9008/65/000/274/0004/0004
AT/DS/WW/GD-2

AUTHOR: Venikov, V. (Lenin prize winner, Doctor of technical sciences); Astakhov, Yu. (Candidate of technical sciences); Zuyev, E. (Engineer)

25
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Power engineering--world of phantasy and reality [Projected developments in Soviet electric power production]

SOURCE: Krasnaya zvezda, no. 274, 1965, 4, col. 1-5

TOPIC TAGS: MHD generator, thermoelectric generator, fuel cell, CTR, electric power plant

ABSTRACT: Fuel cells, MHD generators, thermoelectric generators, and CTR are discussed in terms of their potential as future electric power sources. Increases in efficiency and cost reduction, possible through the utilization of such sources, are indicated.

SUB CODE: 10/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000

Card 1/1

ASTAKHOV, Yu.S.; PLUZHNIKOV, M.S.

Method of microelectrophoresis in agar for examining proteins of the aqueous humor of the anterior chamber of the eye and the perilymph of the inner ear. Biul.eksp.biol. i med. 59 no.5:117-120 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Kafedra oftal'mologii (zav. - prof. E.E.Andreyen) i otorinolaringologii (zav. - doktor med. nauk D.A.Pigulevskiy) (nauchnyy konsul'tant - zav. kafedroy biokhimii prof. Yu.M. Cefter) I Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.P. Pavlova. Submitted February 3, 1964.

S/193/61/000/011/006/007
A004/A101

AUTHOR: Astakhov, Yu. V.

TITLE: Anodic-mechanical M3-4 (ME-4) slitting machine

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' tekhniko-ekonomicheskoy informatsii, no. 11, 1961, 42-44

TEXT: The author points out that in industry expensive copper and brass screens are being replaced by stainless steel screens, which, as to service life, resistance to wear and rigidity, exceed the former by several times. Since stainless steel screens are difficult to machine by high-speed disk cutters, the Special Designing Office of the Moscow City Sovnarkhoz has developed an anodic-mechanical disk-type slitting machine for producing narrow slits in stainless steel sheets for sulfate centrifuge screens. The machine bed is a box-shaped cast-iron structure, on whose upper part the table and working head are mounted. An electrolyte tank and the electric equipment are housed within the machine bed. The spindle is composed of 3 sections with 7 disks in each, totalling 21 steel disks 90 mm in diameter and 0.20 - 0.25 mm thick. There are the following conditions of operation in each section: working current - 4-5 amp, voltage - 22 v. The infeed of the spindle is automatical. The machine is fitted with a

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S/193/61/000/011/006/007
A004/A101

Anodic-mechanical МЭ-4 (ME-4) slitting machine

device for a semi-automatic working cycle and with a bath for the chemical cleaning of parts from electrolyte salts and rinsing of the machine with hot water. The following technical data are given: dimensions of the blanks being processed (length x width x thickness) - 800 x 185 x 1.75-2 mm; maximum table displacement - 550 mm; periodical table motion (step) - 2 mm; spindle speed - 1,200 rpm; maximum vertical head displacement (automatical) - 50 mm; overall dimensions (length x width x height) - 1,460 x 1,900 x 1,685 mm; weight - 1,400 kg. As a result of using the ME-4 slitting machine the production costs of stainless steel screens was reduced by a factor of 2. There is 1 figure.

Card 2/2

ASTAKHOV, Yu.V.

The ME-8 two-position electric erosion machine. Biul.tekh.-ekon. inform. no.9:46-47 '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Electric cutting machinery)

1 1110

29391
S/193/61/000/010/006/008
A004/A101

AUTHOR: Astakhov, Yu.V.

TITLE: Model M3 7 (ME7) electrospark machine

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' tekhniko-ekonomicheskoy informatsii, no. 10, 1962, 43-44

TEXT: The author points out that the hitherto existing electrospark machine designs are not suitable for the simultaneous piercing of a great number of holes, nor are they suited for the machining of large-sized parts. In 1960 OKB Mosgorsovnarkhoz has developed the model ME7 electrospark machine for the manufacture of fine-meshed screens for yeast-growing vats. The screens are produced from stainless sheet steel. The electrospark machine designed by the OKB makes it possible to increase the productivity and quality of screen manufacture. The box-shaped machine bed is made of cast iron. The sparking heads, control panel and table bedways are mounted on the bed. The electric equipment and working fluid container are located within the machine bed. Each head houses 12 electrodes, while each electrode has its independent working condition (idling voltage - 70 v, short-circuit current - 0.7 amp, operating current - 0.35 amp). The electrodes are actuated, via a shaft, by a CJI-261 (SL-261) motor. The elec-

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29391
S/193/61/000/010/006/008
A004/A101

Model M3 7 (ME7) electrospark machine

trode-tools (brass or copper wire) are directed through a jig. The following technical data of the ME7 machine are presented: dimension of sheet being worked (length x width x thickness) - 1,200 x 190 x 1 mm; number of heads working simultaneously - 5; capacity - 1 hole per second; power input - approx. 4.5 kw, overall dimensions (length x width x height) - 1,900 x 1,225 x 1,270 mm; weight - approx. 1,800 kg. There is 1 figure.

[Abstracter's note: Essentially complete translation]

Card 2/2

ASTAKHOVA, A. M.

USSR/Miscellaneous - Poetry

Card 1/1

Author : Astakhova, A. M.

Title : Problems Encountered in Writing of National Poetry

Periodical : Vest. AN SSSR, Ed. 2, 112-115, Feb/1954

Abstract : The editorial reports on the meeting of Soviet poets in Leningrad, on 17-20 November 1953. Some 250 poets from various parts of the country attended the meeting. The discussions pertaining to criticism, writing of contemporary poetry and recording of folklores were opened by the Member Correspondent of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, N. F. Bel'chikov.

Institution : .....

Submitted : .....

ASTAKHOVA, A.M.

Glycogen in a denervated liver. Arkh. anat., gist. i embr. 49 no.9:70-76 S '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Kafedra gistologii i embriologii (zav. - prof. T.A.Grigor'yeva) 2-go Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I.Pirogova. Submitted May 14, 1964.

[redacted], A.P.

Antakheva, A.P. "Eye distrbances during affections of (vasserova) g. Int," Sbornik nauch. rabot, posvyashch. pamyati akad. Averbakha, Moscow-Lenin red, 1948, p. 7-13

SO; U-3264, 10 April 1953, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 1, 1949)

ACCESSION NR: AP4020102 S/0125/64/000/003/0037/0043

AUTHOR: Yusufova, Z. A. (Engineer, Moscow); Murov, G. F. (Engineer, Moscow); Astakhova, A. P. (Engineer, Moscow)

TITLE: Welding peculiarities of an aluminum-zinc-magnesium alloy

Vol 17

SOURCE: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 3, 1964, 37-43

TOPIC TAGS: welding, Al Zn Mg alloy welding, AMg6N alloy welding, V92 alloy welding, aluminum alloy weld strength

ABSTRACT: The peculiarities of automatic welding of Al-Zn-Mg alloy were studied with 3.5-10-mm thick plates argon-ac-arc welded with a W electrode and an AMg6 wire. The distribution of metal strength around the welds made from Al-Zn-Mg alloy and — for comparison — from standard AMg6N and V92 alloys was studied. Also, the effect of manual root welding (correcting welding defects) upon the weld quality was investigated. These results are reported: (1) The

Card 1/2

ASTAKHOVA, A.P.

Distrophic changes in the cornea in neuralgias of the trigeminal nerve. Vop. klin. i eksp.oft. no.2:80-93 '59. (MIRA 14:11)
(TRIGEMINAL NERVE) (CORNEA--DISEASES)

L 17618-66 EWT(m)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k) IJP(c) JD/HM

ACC NR: AP6006180 SOURCE CODE: UR/0135/66/000/002/0012/0014

AUTHOR: Yusufova, Z. A. (Engineer); Astakhova, A. P. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of welding heat on the mechanical properties of ATsM alloy

SOURCE: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 2, 1966, 12-14

TOPIC TAGS: welding, TIG welding, aluminum alloy, zinc containing alloy, magnesium containing alloy, manganese containing alloy, zirconium containing alloy, alloy welding, alloy weldability, alloy weld, weld strength/ATsM alloy

ABSTRACT: Welded joints in ATsM aluminum alloy (4.2—4.8% zinc, 1.6—2.1% magnesium, 0.4—0.8 manganese, and 0.15—0.22% zirconium) fail usually in the fusion zone at a strength equal to 0.85—0.96 of the strength of the base metal. Therefore, in welding this alloy a special joint design is used (see Fig. 1) to compensate for the loss of

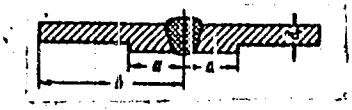

Fig. 1. Layout of an aluminum-alloy butt joint

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.791.754:546.293:669.715

L 17618-66

ACC NR: AP6006180

strength in the fusion zone. The subject of this study was to determine the necessary width of the reinforced portion with particular attention to the effect of additional heat inputs, such as those caused by repair welds. It was found that additional heat input has an additional adverse effect. Each additional weld progressively lowers the metal hardness at a certain distance from the weld center. In a sheet 4—6 mm thick, this distance is 20—25 mm, and in a sheet 10 mm thick, 35 mm. In the fusion zone, where temperature reaches 500—550C, a partially hardened zone is formed. The degree of softening in the weld-adjacent zone depends upon the thermal welding cycles; it occurs in a range of 150—290C as a result of precipitation and coagulation in the strengthening phase. The degree of softening depends upon the time the zone remains under the effect of critical temperature (150—290C) at which the precipitation and coagulation occur. Aging narrows the width and increases the hardness of the zone softened by repair welds. The design strength of welded joints should be calculated taking into consideration the effect of repair welds and should be based on both the thickness and width of the reinforced portion of the parent sheet. For sheets 3—6 mm thick, the reinforcement of each edge should be 45 mm, and for a sheet 7—10 mm thick, 60 mm. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 4 tables. [ND]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 001/ ATD PRESS: 4210

Card 2/2 7195

ACCESSION NR: AT4033986 S/0000/63/000/000/0064/0067

AUTHOR: Astakhova, A. S.; Sokolov, L. B.

TITLE: Polycondensation on the liquid - gas boundary. V. On the gas-phase synthesis of polythiooxalates

SOURCE: Geterotsepny*ye vy*sokomolekulyarny*ye soyedineniya (Heterochain macromolecular compounds); sbornik statey. Moscow, Izd-vo "Nauka," 1963, 64-67

TOPIC TAGS: polymerization, polycondensation, boundary polymerization, liquid gas boundary, polythiooxalate, gaseous polymerization

ABSTRACT: In a procedure similar to that used by the authors for the synthesis of polyoxamides, a mixture of 12-15 vol. % gaseous oxalylchloride with nitrogen was passed through an aqueous solution of sodium dimercaptide. The resulting vapors and gases were passed through a concentrated $KMnO_4$-solution, and the polymer formed was separated by filtration, washed with hot water and dried to constant weight at 60-70C. The two polymers obtained, polytetramethylene-thiooxalate and polypentamethylenethiooxalate, are yellowish powders with melting points at 186-187 and 145C, respectively. The former swells readily in m-cresol but is insoluble in any common solvent while the latter dissolves

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S/190/63/005/002/003/024
B101/B186

AUTHORS: Sokolov, L. B., Astakhova, A. S.

TITLE: Polycondensation at the liquid - gas interface. III. Synthesis of polyoxamides in organic media in the gas phase

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 5, no. 2, 1963, 176-182

TEXT: The synthesis of polyoxamides by bubbling gaseous oxalyl chloride through the aqueous solution of a diamine was described in Vysokomolek. soyed. 3, 1369, 1961. A disadvantage of that method was the solubility of oxalyl chloride in water, which led to its hydrolysis and to a reduced yield and molecular weight of the polymer. Now nitrogen containing 15% by volume oxalyl chloride was bubbled through 0.1 M organic solution of hexamethylene diamine at 110°C or at a temperature 3-5°C below the boiling point of the solvent. Results (solvent, yield (in %), reduced viscosity): water, 24, 1.08; dimethyl formamide, 3, 0.40; n-octane, 52, 0.31; p-xylene, 34, 0.24; nitro-benzene, 46, 0.22; chloro benzene, 60, 0.20; dibuthyl

Card 1/3

ether, 34, 0.20; dioxane, 36, 0.16; n-butanol, 11, 0.08; ethanol, 6, 0.08; pyridine, 0, 0. No connection was found between the surface tension and dipole moment of the solvent on the one hand and the yield of polyamide on the other. Suitable solvents were n-octane p-xylene, nitro- and chloro benzene. In pyridine, a complex of oxalyl chloride forms which prevents polymerization. Results of tests with p-xylene and nitro-benzene: yield and molecular weight increased with increasing temperature. The yield increased with increasing concentration of the diamine, reached a maximum with 0.2 mole/l, then decreased slightly and remained constant at > 0.35 mole/l. An increase in the concentration of oxalyl chloride in the gas phase was accompanied by a reduction in yield and molecular weight. As compared with water, no higher molecular weights were obtained. This is due to the solubility of the oxalyl chloride in the solvents, to precipitation of the diamine hydrochloride forming and to termination caused by the reaction of the HCl forming with the amino end group, which can be prevented in water by dissolution of the HCl or by reaction with an alkaline acceptor. There are 3 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Vladimirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh smol (Vladimir Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Resins)

Polycondensation at the liquid - ...

S/190/63/005/002/003/024
B101/B102

SUBMITTED: July 24, 1961

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L 34850-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/EWP(j)/T Pc-4/Pr-4/Ps-4 RPL WW/RM
ACCESSION NR: AP5008548 S/0286/65/000/006/0061/0061

AUTHOR: Sokolov, L. B.; Astakhova, A. S.; Ryzhova, L. A.

TITLE: A method for producing polyamides which contain fluorine. Class 39, No. 169248

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 6, 1965, 61

TOPIC TAGS: polyamide plastic, fluorine

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a method for producing polyamides which contain fluorine. The technological process is simplified by passing gaseous perfluoro-carboxyl chloride through an aqueous solution of an aliphatic or aromatic diamine at a temperature of 90-100°C.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 17Apr61 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MT, GC

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 1/1

ASTAKHOVA, A.S.; KHIDEKEL', M.L.

Reactions of some 1,4-dihydropyridines with maleic anhydride and maleic acid. Izv. AN SSSR Ser. khim. no.7:1322-1324 Jl '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.

ASTAKHOVA, A.S.; KHIDEKEL', M.L.

Organic catalysts. Reduction of fluorenone with 2,6-dimethyl-3,5-dicarboethoxy-1,4-dihydropyridine. Dokl. AN SSSR 162 no.5:1057-1059 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Filial Instituta khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR. Submitted December 14, 1964.

ASTAKHOVA, A.S.; KHIDEKEL', F.L.

Reduction of carbonyl compounds by systems including the models of dihydronicotinamide adenine nucleotide ($NAD.H_2$). Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khim. no.10:1909-1910 O '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.

1. DEMKIN, A. P.; USTAKHOVA, A. V.

2. USSR (600)

4. Hemp

7. Organize hemp seed culture along new lines. Sel. i sem. 19 no. 12 1952.

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

BELYAYEVA, K.P.; GROZOVSKAYA, A.M.; ALEKSEYEV, I.M.; PICHUGIN, S.M.;
Prinimali uchastiye: ASTAKHOVA, G.V.; TSAREVA, Ye.G.; KORZINA, G.P.

VL-08 wash primer. Lakokras.mat.i ikh prim. no.3:23-25 '60.
(MIRA 14:4)

(Protective coatings) (Phosphoric acid)

FAL'KOVSKIY, V.B.; BORISOVICH, I.G.; ASTAKHOVA, I.A.; BROVKO, S.P.; FRENKLAKH, Zh.M.; L'VOV, S.V.

Production of monobasic and dibasic aromatic acids. Khim. prom. 41 no.10:735-736 O '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni Lomonosova.

L 63469-65 EWP(e)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EWP(i)/EWP(j)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) IJP(c) JD/HW/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5019796 UR/0076/65/039/007/1760/1763
541.13

AUTHOR: Levina, S. D.; Rotenberg, Z. A.; Lobanova, K. P.; Astakhova, I. I.

TITLE: Electric properties of systems consisting of powdered metals and organic semiconductors

SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 39, no. 7, 1965, 1760-1763

TOPIC TAGS: phthalonitrile, powder metal, nickel phthalocyanine, cobalt phthalocyanine, organic semiconductor, electric conductivity, thermoemf

ABSTRACT: Systems made up of powdered nickel and cobalt and the semiconducting compound phthalocyanine were prepared in a vacuum at 250-400°C by reacting phthalonitrile vapors with the powdered metals, on the surface of which a phthalocyanine film was formed. The powders were pressed into tablets, and the electrical conductivity σ and thermoemf α were measured. The data for all samples obey the equation $\sigma = c_0 \exp(-\Delta E/kT)$. The thermoemf was found to be virtually independent of the temperature, indicating an activation of conduction due to an increase in the carrier mobility. The semiconductor-type relation observed between the conductivity and the

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L 63469-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5019796

temperature indicates that the electric current, in passing from one metallic grain to the next, traverses thin films of metal phthalocyanine, which sheathes these grains. The observed increase in electrical conductivity with rising temperature of the reaction by which the samples were prepared is attributed to the fact that the role of the thinnest nickel and cobalt phthalocyanine films in the conduction is strongly enhanced: as the temperature rises, the phthalocyanine vapors diffuse deeper into the channels and pores of the powder, forming thin films of phthalocyanines (10^{-5}-10^{-6} cm); at the same time, the breakdown of certain metallic grains probably takes place. Thus, the surface of the metals increases, the phthalocyanine films become thinner, and the conductivity rises. "We thank Academician A. N. Frumkin for his interest and for reviewing the results." Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elektrokhimii, Akademiya nauk SSSR (Institute of Electrochemistry, Academy of Sciences SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 24Apr64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: EM, SS

NO REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 007

Card 2/2

ZVONKOVA, Z.V.; ASTAKHOVA, L.I.; GLUSHKOVA, V.P.

Atomic sturcture of tetramethylthiourea. Kristallografiia 5 no.4: 547-552 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L.Ya. Karpova.
(Urea)

KONTOR, V.I.; ASTAKHOVA, L.I.

Apropos of the article "Simplifying and improving the bacteriological diagnosis of the carrying of Salmonella." Lab. delo 8 no.10:43-44 '62 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Laboratoriya dorozhnoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii Oktyabr'skoy zheleznoy dorogi, Leningrad.

ASTAKHOVA, L.N.

[Modern methods for the drying of food products; annotated bibliographic index of Soviet and foreign literature for the period from 1958 to 1962] Sovremennye metody sushki pishchevykh produktov; annotirovannyi bibliograficheskii ukazatel' otechestvennoi i zarubezhnoi literatury za 1958-1962 gg. Moskva, 1962. 82 p. (MIRA 17:8)

1. TSentral'naya nauchno-tekhnicheskaya biblioteka pishchevoy promyshlennosti.

L 15696-66 EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/HW/JG

ACC NR: AP6003313 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0129/66/000/001/0060/0063

AUTHOR: Borzdyka, A. M.; Astakhova, L. M.; Salakhova, L. I.

38
B

ORG: TsNIIChERMET

TITLE: Effect of heat treatment on the relaxation resistance of KhN6&TYu Ni-Cr alloy

SOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya brabotka metallov, no. 1, 1966, 60-63

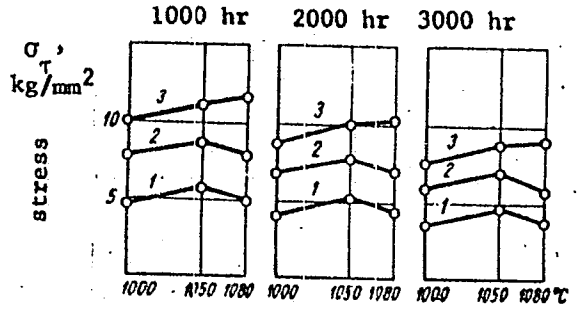
TOPIC TAGS: stress relaxation, nickel alloy, chromium alloy, metal heat treatment / KhN77TYu Ni-Cr alloy

ABSTRACT: Although the structure and properties of this alloy as a function of heat treatment have been fairly thoroughly investigated, little is known about the effect of heat treatment on the relaxation properties of this alloy; yet knowledge of this factor is a prerequisite for using KhN77TYu alloy in, e.g. fastening fixtures operating at high temperatures. Hence the authors investigated the effect of hardening temperature on 9x15 mm specimens of the alloy (0.05% C, 20% Cr, 2.5% Ti, 0.75% Al, with Ni as the rest). The test conditions were: hardening at 1000, 1050 and 1080°C for 8 hr, cooling in air with subsequent stabilization tempering at 600-900°C. Relaxation tests were performed by the Oding method at 700°C and in the presence of initial stresses of 10, 15, 20 and 25 kg/mm^2. Graphic analysis of the findings showed that the relation of hardening temperature to final relaxation stress σ_T (taken as the

Card 1/3 *Presently KhN77TYu designation UDC: 669.14.018.45

L 15698-66

ACC NR: AP6003313



hardening temperature

Fig. 1. Final relaxation stress σ_T in the presence of various initial stresses as a function of hardening temperature
1 - σ_0 = 10 kg/mm^2; 2 - σ_0 = 15 kg/mm^2; 3 - σ_0 = 20 kg/mm^2

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L 15621-66
ACC NR: AP6003313

basic indicator of relaxation resistance) is expressed by curves with a slanting peak (Fig. 1): thus, the maximum σ_r over periods of 1000, 2000 and 3000 hr for σ_0 = 10 and 15 kg/mm^2 is observed after quenching from 1050°C and for σ_0 = 20 kg/mm^2, probably after quenching from 1080°C. The concomitant investigation of the effect of the time and temperature of tempering on relaxation resistance in the presence of stresses of 25, 30 and 35 kg/mm^2 demonstrated that this effect is indeed beneficial, as compared with non-tempered specimens, and is the greater the higher are the initial stresses. The maximum relaxation resistance of this alloy is hence assured by double heat treatment consisting in quenching from 1050-1080°C with cooling in air, followed by tempering at 750°C for 16 hr. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11, 13,20/ SUBMDATE: none/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 000

Card 3/3

ASTAKHOVA, L. N.

ASTAKHOVA, L. N.: "Material on the survival of rickettsiae of typhus and rat typhoid under various conditions of the surrounding environment". Molotov, 1955. Molotov State Medical Inst. (Dissertations for the Degree of Candidate of Medical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya letopis', No. 52, 24 December, 1955. Moscow.

ASTAKHOVA, L.N.; MATVEYEVA, M.V.

Hemagglutination reaction as a valuable method for the laboratory diagnosis of typhus. Lab. delo 6 no.4:34-36 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Sverdlovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po profilaktike poliomiyelita (dir. G.F. Bogdanov).
(TYPHUS FEVER) (BLOOD--AGGLUTINATION)

540 1174

ASTAKHOVA, L.N.; UTNITSKAYA, P.M.; LEVINA, T.A.; KURANOVA, L.K.; VODYANNIKOVA, A.A.; SUCHIL'NIKOVA, N.A.; MYL'NIKOVA, N.Ye.; LYUBOVITSKAYA, V.Z.

Separability of the poliomyelitis virus in those innoculated with live attenuated vaccine. Vop. virus 7 no.1:121 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Sverdlovskiy institut po profilaktike poliomiyelita.
(POLIOMYELITIS VACCINE)

ASTAKHOVA, L.N.; SKVORTSOV, I.M.; PONOMAREV, A.A.

1-Azabicycles. Part 2: Position of certain groups introduced in some substitution reactions in 1,2-dihydropyrrolizines. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.7:2410-2412 Jl '64 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Saratovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. N.G.Chernyshevskogo.

FONOMAREV, A.A.; SKVORTSOV, I.M.; ASTAKHOVA, L.N.

Certain substitution reactions in the 1,2-dihydropyrrolizine series. Dokl. AN SSSR 155 no. 4:861-864 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Saratovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. N.G.Chernyshevskogo. Predstavleno akademikom A.A.Balandinym.

MIRONOV, G.S.; MICHAYLOV, A.I.; ASTAKHOVA, L.Ye.

Effect of chlortetracycline and cortisone on the cholesterol level of the blood serum in patients with acute bacillary dysentery. Antibiotiki 7 no.7:636-638 Jl'62. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Kafedra infektsionnykh bolezney (nachal'nik - prof. P.A. Alisov) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M.Kirova.
(CHLORTETRACYCLINE) (CORTISONE) (CHOLESTEROL) (DYSENTERY)

SYCHEV, M.M.; ASTAKHOVA, M.A.; KOROBOVA, V.Ye.

Synthesis of dicalcium and tricalcium silicates in the presence of LiF, KF, and SrF_2. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; khim.i khim.tekh. 2 no.5:755-760 '59. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta, kafedra tekhnologii vyazhushchikh veshchestv.
(Calcium silicates)

SYCHEV, M.M.; ASTAKHOVA, M.A.

Effect of the thinness of the limestone component on the tendency to clinker of cement batches. TSement 28 no.3:12-14 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta.
(Cement clinkers)
(Limestone)

SYCHEV, M. M.; ASTAKHOVA, M. A.

Technical layout for grinding raw materials. TSement 29 no.2: 8-9 Mr-Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut im. Lensoveta.

(Cement plants) (Milling machinery)

SYCHEV, M.M.; ASTAKHOVA, M.A.; Prinimali uchastiye: ABAKUMOVA, V.N., student; VOROB'YEVA, A.A., student

Burning mixes containing coarse-grained quartz. Trudy Giprotsement no. 26:19-28 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

ASTAKHOVA, M. K.

Astakhova, M. K. - "The use of Soviet Veritol in heart and vascular hypo-tonia", Trudy Astrakh. gos. med. in-ta, Vol. IX, 194[illegible], p. 148-51.

SO: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 6, 1949).

ASTAKHOVA, N.A.

ASTAKHOVA, N., chlen arteli invalidov "1 Maya," (g. Frunze).

Let's revise the regulations of the producers' cooperatives of disabled persons in Kirghizia. Prom. koop. no.12:36 D '57.
(Kirghizistan--Cooperative societies) (MIRA 10:12)

OKTYABR'SKAYA, T.A.; ASTAKHOVA, N.A.; BOYKO, L.I.

Materials on the species, biology, and ecology of bloodsucking mosquitoes in the Moscow area. Report No. 2: Mosquitoes of the genera Culex L., Mansonia Blanchard, and Culiseta Felt. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 34 no. 5:510-514 S-O '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Moskovskaya gorodskaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya. Submitted February 24, 1965.

[illegible], L. I., [illegible]

" tability of the Distribution of the Temperature of the Water of the North Atlantic"
Meteorol. i Gidrologiya, No 2, 44-46, 1953

The authors attempt to determine the degree of stability of the temperature of water of the North Atlantic, and also the possible changes in the heat content as a function of the observed variations in the temperature of the water. They consider also the problem of the dependence of the anomaly of the mean monthly temperature of the water upon the prevailing direction of the wind in the course of a month. (RZhGeol, No 1, 1955)

SO: Sum. 4.2, 12 May 55

L 63151-65 EWA(b)-2/EWA(j)/EWT(1) JK UR/0016/65/000/004/0073/0078

ACCESSION NR: AP5011279

AUTHOR: Illyutovich, A. Yu.; Smyshlyayeva, V. I.; Rakhman, E. Z.; Astakhova, N. I.

TITLE: Immunochemical investigation of tetanus culture filtrates during detoxication

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 4, 1965, 73-78

TOPIC TAGS: tetanus, bacteriologic culture method, detoxication, antitoxin, immunochemistry, amino acid, nitrogen amino acid, nitrogen compound, protein, molecule, precipitation

ABSTRACT: Amino acid composition changes of tetanus culture filtrates were investigated during detoxication with an antitoxin. Tetanus culture samples were taken at regular intervals (3 hrs up to 30 days) to determine the following: nitrogen of peptide fractions precipitated by different concentrations of trichloracetic and phosphoromolybdenic acids, free amino acid levels, amino acid composition of acid hydrolyzates of nitrogen compounds, and the antigenic structure of

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L 63351-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5011279

antitoxins by agar diffusion precipitation. Findings show that during tetanus detoxication, the nitrogen level of all peptide fractions (protein, albumose, peptone) increases, particularly in nitrogen compounds with medium sized molecules. The nitrogen increase in all peptide fractions coincides with a decrease in the number of precipitate lines formed. The free amino acid levels fluctuated without displaying any definite dynamics. However, the results for glutamic acid, alanine, phenylalanine, and tyrosine are more regular, indicating possible participation in the structural change of the protein molecule during detoxication. The amino acid composition changes of nitrogen fraction hydrolyzates reflect a constant structural rearrangement of the protein molecule. These changes also point to the complexity of the detoxication process which cannot be explained solely in terms of blocking the free amine groups. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Stavropol'skiy institut vaksin i syvorotok (Stavropolsk Institute of Vaccines and Serums)

SUBMITTED: 11Jan64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: LS

NR REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 007

Card 2/2 KC

ASTAKHOVA, N. I.

AUTHOR: Ponomarenko, I. N. 50-58-3-21/22

TITLE: Scientific Seminar for Operational Sections of the Hydrometeorological Service (Nauchnyy seminar v operativnykh podrazdeleniyakh gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby)

PERIODICAL: Meteorologiya i Gidrologiya, 1958, Nr 3, pp. 69-70 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The arrangement of scientific seminars in the technical subdivisions of the hydrometeorological service - weather bureaus, hydrometeorological bureaus etc., is of special importance for the direct contact between the collaborators of research stations and experts which occupy themselves with the practical work of the hydrometeorological care of national economy. From October 22 to 24, 1957 such a seminar was held in the hydrometeorological bureau in L'vov in the presence of representatives of the L'vov State University and the meteorological service of the L'vov Railroad Office [illegible]. Six lectures were held. I. N. Ponomarenko, in his lecture characterized the scientific research works which have been performed in the division for the synoptical investigations and forecasts within the entire period of the existence of

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Scientific Seminar for Operational Sections of the Hydrometeorological Service

the Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute for Hydrometeorology, I. V. Koshelenko, N. M. Gavrilenko and N. M. Volevakha in their lectures dealt with perfected forecasts on fog and low clouds, on deterioration of the sight in snow-storms and snow-falls, and on precipitations of various phase states (in the cold half-year). A. I. Romov in his lecture treated peculiarities of the influence of the Carpathians upon the modification of the atmospheric pressure on both sides of the mountain range and the gradual development of orographic precipitations by the displacement of the south cyclones. N. I. Astakhova reported on scientific research works for the perfecting of long term weather forecasts which were performed in the Central Institute for Weather in the Geophysical Main Observatory in the Arctic Institute and in the Kazakh Scientific Research Institute for Hydrometeorology. The participants in the seminar were unianimous on the expediency and the usefulness of such seminars.

1. Meteorology--USSR 2. Weather forecasting--USSR

Card 2/2

ASTAKHOVA, N.I.

Precipitation deficit durirg the cold period of the year in the Ukraine. Trudy UkrNIGMI no.17:50-57 '59. (MIRA 13:12)
(Ukraine—Precipitation (Meteorology))

ASTAKHOVA, N. I.

Estimating the moisture deficiency of soils with reference to optimum moisture conditions. Trudy UkrNIGMI no.17:63-68 '59. (MIRA 13:12)

(Soil moisture)

ILLYUTOVICH, A.Yu.; ASTAKHOVA, N.I.

Use of heated chicken eggs as an experimental model for isolating pure cultures of Clostridium tetani from the external environment and for improving its immunogenic properties. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 33 no.10:31-34 O'62 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Iz Stavropol'skogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok.

ILLYUCOVICH, A.Yu.; SHYSHLYAYEVA, V.I.; [illegible], E.F.; [illegible], N.I.

Characteristics of toxin formation in various Clostridium tetani strains based on data of immunochemical analysis. Report No.1. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 41 no.12:48-53 D '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Stavropol'skiy institut vaktsin i syvorotok.

ILLYUTOVICH, A.Yu.; SMYSHLYAYEVA, V.I.; RAKHMAN, E.Z.; ASTAKHOVA, N.I.

Immunochemical study of tetanus culture filtrates in the process of detoxication. Zhur.mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 42 no.4:73-78 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Stavropol'skiy institut vaktsin i syvorotok.

CA ASTAKHOVA, N. K.

10

Condensation of formaldehyde with propiophenone. New type of condensation of monoketones with formaldehyde. M. N. Tilichenko and N. K. Astakhova (N.G. Chernyshevskii State Univ., Saratov). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 74, 951-3(1950).- Condensation of PhCOEt with H_2CO in the presence of a large excess of the ketone and with no free CH_2O permitted to exist in the mixt. for an appreciable time gave a quant. yield of $CH_2(CHMeBz)_2$, i.e. methylol formation was excluded by utilizing the fact that methylol deriva. even in mildly alk. media are subject to reversion to free CH_2O and the original ketone, so that exclusion of free CH_2O from the mixt. makes the existence of the methylol deriv. very improbable. To 3 moles PhCOEt in 0.3 *N* alc. NaOH (about 0.1 mole) was slowly added 1 mole 35% formalin with good stirring at 70° [after addn. of 0.8-1.0 ml. a Rimini test was made and the reaction was continued only if the test was neg. (no free CH_2O)], the mixt. carefully neutralized with *N* H_2SO_4, the heavy oil sepd., and the upper layer freed of EtOH and residue extd. with Et_2O; the combined org. soln., after washing with H_2O, yielded unreacted PhCOEt and 97.7% $CH_2(CHMeBz)_2$, b_5 193-8°; on standing the oil gave a solid fraction, m. 63-3° (from petr. ether), $b_{0.4}$ 203.5° (*disemicarbazone*, $C_{19}H_{26}O_2N_6$, decomp. 191-3°); the *liquid* residue $b_{0.4}$ 207.5-11.5°, m. -14°, d_4^{20} 1.0480, n_D^{20} 1.5170 (*disemicarbazone*, decomp. 186-7°). The 2 products apparently represent the partly resolved *stereoisomeric forms* of the diketone, described only imperfectly by Bauer (C.A. 8, 3011). Br titration failed to reveal any enol forms. G. M. Kosolapoff

ASTAKHOVA, N. K.

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

(2) 5

Condensation of formaldehyde with ketones and aldehydes. Synthesis of 5,7-dimethyl-4,8-diphenyl-1,10-undecadiene-4,8-diol. N. K. Astakhova and M. N. Tilichenko. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U.S.S.R.) 22, 1849-50(1952) (Engl. translation). See C.A. 47, 5380h. H. L. H.

ASTAKHOVA, N. K. ; FOMIN, A. Ye.; and GVOZDEVA, S. V.

"Root Nourishment of Plants with Organic Compounds Synthesized by Microorganisms," edited by A. A. Imshenetskiy, Corresponding Member, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, Moscow, Publishing House of the Academy of Sciences USSR, 1955, 239 pp

Sum 1467

FOMIN, A.Ye.; ASTAKHOVA, N.K.

Feeding plants with methionine. Fiziol.rast. 6 no.3:348-351 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Scientific Research South-East Agricultural Institute, Saratov.
(Methionine) (Plants--Assimilation)

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : CULTIVATED PLANTS.

AES. JOUR. : REF ZHUR - BIOLOGIYA, NO. 4, 1959, No. 15614

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : ripeness, P was taken up primarily in the fruit-bearing organs. In case inflorescence was absent in the watersprout, the P was in great part transmitted to the main shoot. -- B.Ye. Kravtsova

CARD: 2/2

MARUSHEV, A.I., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk; KUMAKOV, V.A., kand. biolog. nauk; ASTAKHOVA, N.K., kand. khim. nauk

Effect of the damage caused the shield bug Eurygaster intergriceps on the quality of the wheat grain in the following crop. Agrobiologiia no.1:110-114 Ja-F '64 (MIRA 17:8)

ASTAKHOVA, N. M.

"Khudozhestvennyy obraz i mirovozzrencheskiy element v zagovorakh."

report submitted for 7th Intl Cong, Anthropological & Ethnological Sciences, Moscow, 3-10 Aug 64.

14(9) SOV/112-59-2-2720

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotekhnika, 1959, Nr 2, p 62 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Astakhova, O. Kh.

TITLE: Experimental Investigation and Theoretical Substantiation of Artificial Soil Gleying as a Method of Reducing Water Permeability (Eksperimental'noye issledovaniye i teoreticheskoye obosnovaniye iskusstvennogo ogleyeniya gruntov kak metod snizheniya ikh vodopronitsayemosti)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Gruz. n.-i. in-ta gidrotekhn. i melior., 1957, Nr 18-19, pp 414-426

ABSTRACT: Aggregation under the influence of soil colloids, sesquioxides (of iron and other elements) and exchange calcium results in the fact that argillaceous and sandy-loam soils acquire a coarse porous structure which considerably increases their permeability. The permeability can be reduced: (1) by mechanical compaction; (2) by artificial salinization and gleying. The essence of the artificial soil gleying method, its theoretical substantiation and

Card 1/2

ASTAKHOVA, P. S.

"Allergic behavior of anatoxins," Collecyion V, I. N. Morgunov, R. M. Bunkus and P. S. Astakhova. "On the problem of the nature of allergic substances in diphtheria anatoxin," In index: 3rd author, A. S. Astakhov. Sbornik nauch. trudov (Irkut. in-t epidemiologii i mikrobiologii), Issue 4, 1948, p. 85-93

SO: U-3264, 10 April 1953, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 3, 1949)

ASTAKHOVA, T. S. ASTAKHOVA, T.S.

A method of purification of diphtheria toxin and antitoxin. A. G. Sabaldyr, M. P. Gulyi, S. M. Terekhov, T. S. Astakhova, and B. I. Shmerko (Inst. Epidemiol. and Microbiol., Ministry of Health, Ukr. S.S.R., Kiev). *Ukrain. Biokhim. Zhur.* 24, 137–47(In Russian, 147–8)(1952); cf. *Mikrobiol. Zhur.* 14, No. 4, 2(1952).—Pptn. was carried out in a room not exceeding 4°. *M* AcOH being used for the 1st pptn., and 0.25–0.20*M* AcOH for the 2nd, in amt. to bring the pH to 3.8 for total antitoxin. By adding toxin or antitoxin to acid, rather than vice versa, and by changing the pH gradually, the desired protein was not damaged. To 400 ml. of *M* AcOH was added with stirring 2 l. of the antitoxin. The resulting mixt. was then poured into the theoretical amt. of AcOH minus the 400 ml. previously used, and finally the remaining amt. of nonacidified antitoxin (from 2 to 60 l.) then added, followed after 10–20 min. by filtration through several filters, filtration time not being crit. The ppt. then was dissolved in 0.4% $NaHCO_3$, and the pH brought to 7.4 with 4% KOH and filtered. The process was repeated. Results are better for large-quantity purification than for small. For purified toxin samples obtained from 10 to 23 l., after the 1st pptn., the mg. N/Lf unit varied from 0.0020 to 0.0040, yield 50–90%, and for the 2nd pptn., 0.0010–0.0013, 64–100% with respect to the 1st pptn. Flocculation time was reduced to 5–7 min. for the toxin. For purified antitoxin obtained from 2 to 23 l., mg. N/Lf unit: 1st pptn. 0.0011–0.0005, 52–70%; 2nd, 0.0010–0.0026, 74–100%; flocculation time 3–10 min. for both pptns. Figures are also given for 20–60 l. batch processing. Damage to the product in the usual acid pptn. methods occurs in the first moment of acidification, which the present procedure avoids. This improved method prevents postdenaturation changes, secures more complete reversibility of the denaturation processes, and gives a high-quality product. Clayton F. Holoway

8

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HS 14th Dec; Pt 2.

Diphtheria toxin and antitoxin preparations, concentrated and purified by the method of precipitation at the isoelectric point. S. M. Terekhov, P. S. [illegible]lakhova, B. I. Nemtsova, M. F. Gulyi, and A. G. Sabadyr (Biochem. Inst. and Inst. Epidemiol. and Microbiol., Acad. Sci. Ukr. S.S.R., Kiev). *Ukrain. Biokhim. Zhur.* 24, 140-57(in Russian, 157-9)(1952).—Data are given which indicate that the immunogenic properties of purified antitoxin (cf. preceding abstr.) are in no way damaged, even when 90.5% of the inert protein has been removed. Nontoxicity of the purified antitoxin is established, and it is further shown that the protective action of purified antitoxin is much greater than that of the original. Samples of purified toxin were very labile, toxic properties decreasing upon purification. Conversion of toxin to antitoxin by the use of HCHO was carried out under different conditions, and it was found that there was a relatively small decrease in flocculation titer and time when the toxin was converted to antitoxin by a single addn. of 0.2% HCHO to the undild. purified and concd. toxin. Clayton F. Holoway

MA
(4) MLT

FD-558

USSR/Medicine - Antibiotics, Microcide

Card 1/1 Pub. 148 - 21/23

Author : Morgunov, I.N. and Astakhova, P.S.

Title : The action of parenterally administered microcide

Periodical : Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 6, 65. Jun 54

Abstract : Parenteral administration of a new antibiotic, microcide, to animals simultaneously experimentally infected with staphylococci results in a decrease in the phagocytic activity of fee cellular elements within the animal organism. On the basis of experiments designed to study this phenomenon, it was concluded that the effect of microcide on phagocytic activity was not due only to its action on bacterial cells, but also to an indirect effect on the neuro-humoral regulatory mechanism of the treated animals. No references are cited.

Institution : The Ukraninian Institute of Epidemiology, Microbiology and Hygiene (Director - Candidate of Medical Sciences S.N. Terekhov)

Submitted : September 14, 1953

АСТАХОВА П. С.

MORGUNOV, I.N.; ASTAKHOVA, P.S.

Effect of microcide on pneumococcus infections in mice. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. no.8:87 Ag '54. (MLRA 7:9)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny.
(BACTERICIDES) (PNEUMOCOCCUS)

Asiakhova, P. S.

Immunological characteristics of single fractions of diphtherial toxoid. Report 3. Allergenic properties of different fractions of diphtherial toxoid.

Immunological characteristics of single fractions of diphtherial toxiod. Report 4. Significance of allergenic properties of diphtherical toxoid in vaccinational complications.

Materialy nauchnykh konferentsii, Kiev, 1959. 288pp
(Kievskiy Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy Institut Epidemiologii i Mikrobiologii)

Cand Med Sci -- (diss)

ASTAKHOVA, R.V., "Permeability of Capillary - Connective Tissue Structures in Rheumatism of Children". Mos, 1957. 14 pp (Second Mos State Medical Inst im N.I.Pirogov), 200 copies (KL, 49-57, 115)

ASTAKHOVA, R.V.

Change in capillary permeability caused by treatment of rheumatic fever in children. Pediatriia no.8:53-60 Ag '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy pediatrii II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. - prof. K.F.Popov) na baze bol'nitsy imeni N.F. Filatova (glavnyy vrach M.N.Kalugina)
(RHEUMATIC FEVER) (CAPILLARIES)

ASTAKHOVA, R.V.

Changes in blood plasma protein fractions, in the liquid from a cantharidin blister, and in fractional erythrocyte sedimentation during the rheumatic process in children. Vop.okh.mat. i det. 3 no.3:35-40 Jl-Ag'58 (MIRA 11:8)

1. Kafedra gospital'noy pediatrii (zav. - prof. K.F. Popov) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova na baze detskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy imeni N.F. Filatova (glavnyy vrach M.N. Kalugina).

(RHEUMATIC FEVER)
(BLOOD PROTEINS)
(BLOOD SEDIMENTATION)

ASTAKHOVA, T. N.

USSR/Pharmacology, Toxicology. Ganglioblocking Drugs U-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 4, 1958, No 17585

Author : Petrov I.R., Astakhova T.N., Korostovtseva N.V.
Inst : Not Given
Title : Hypothermia and Ganglioblocking Agents in the Prophylactic System of Results of Temporary Suspension of Blood Circulation in an Experiment.

Orig Pub : Vestn. Khirurgii, 1956, 77, No 10, 16-26

Abstract : Experiments were carried out on dogs in the following sequence:
1) morphine and promedol were administered;
2) 30-40 minutes later hexonium (5mg/kg) and dimedrol (0.5 mg/kg) were intravenously administered;
3) Ether narcosis with a transition to intratracheal ether oxide administration;
4) the cooling of the animal to 27-39°;
5) Intramuscular administration of 0.5-1 ml of a mixture: of papaverine - 50 mg, atropinelmg and distilled water-10ml.
6) Thoracotomy and the animal's transition to artificial respiration;

Card : 1/3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 4, 1958, No 17585

the use of intraarterial and intracardiac adrenaline injections for the purpose of restoring cardiac activity, for this caused fibrillation. The administration into the carotid artery under pressure in the direction of the brain of blood glucose with vitamins, and of Petrov's blood substituting liquid during the severance of the heart from the system of blood circulation often caused sudden collapse.

ASTAKHOVA, T.N., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Treatment of experimentally induced traumatic shock. Akt.vop.perel. krovi no.6:224-237 '58. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy patologii Leningradskogo instituta perelivaniya krovi (nav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN, prof. I.R. Petrov).

(SHOCK)

ASTAKHOVA, T.N., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Use of dibazole in the complex treatment of experimental traumatic shock. Akt.vop.perel.krovi no.6:237-247 '58. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy patologii Leningradskogo instituta perelivaniya krovi (zav. laboratoriyey - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR, prof. I.R. Petrov).
(BENZIMIDAZOLE) (SHOCK)