

ACCESSION NR: AT4014061

in the present work, a new improved type of lubricant has been developed to prevent the formation of surface failures. Also, a procedure for regenerating the emulsion has been worked out. Emulsol, containing 84% kerosene, 10% oleic acid and 6% triethanolamine, was tested and proved satisfactory as a lubricant. Especially good results were obtained with a lubricant emulsion containing 30-40% of the above-mentioned emulsol. Using this lubricant, the surface of the rolled aluminum sheet became smooth, brighter and free of surface defects, and rolling was simplified. This lubricant was also used successfully in the cold extrusion of aluminum tubes as well as in the cutting of aluminum and its alloys. The service life of the emulsion was prolonged up to six months. Desalting with sodium chloride, calcium chloride and karnalit and separating the sedimented emulsion was found to be an effective method for regenerating the emulsion. Orig. art. has: 1 chemical equation.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 19Dec63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

CHUKHROV, F.V.; GENKIN, A.D.; SOBOLEVA, S.V.; BASOVA, G.V.

Smythite from iron ore sediments in the Kerch Peninsula. Lit.  
i pol. iskop. no.2:60-69 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, mineralogii,  
petrografii i geokhimi, Moskva.

1. KHALEZOV, Ye., BASOVA, K.
2. USSR (600)
4. Spinning
7. Valuable advice from an old master. Tekst. prom. 12. no. 11. 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953, Uncl.

88051

S/139/60/000/006/018/032  
E201/E491

9.4300 (and 1143, 1155)

AUTHOR: Basova, K. T.

TITLE: Magnetothermal Effects and Carrier Scattering  
in InSb

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Fizika,  
1960, No.6, pp.116-125

TEXT: The present paper reports measurements of magnetothermal and magnetoelectric properties which show that carrier scattering in InSb is complex in the temperature range 80 to 700°K. Measurements were carried out in a special cell (Fig.1) in which a sample was placed between two copper blocks and fitted with a system of electrodes for measurements of the electrical conductivity, thermo-emf, magnetoelectric and magnetothermal properties. The sample temperature was varied continuously between 80 and 700°K and the temperature gradient along the sample was 10 deg/cm. Magnetic fields used in these measurements were up to 21000 Oe in magnitude. Measurements were carried out by a compensation method using a potentiometer ППТН (PPTN). Six samples (four p-type and two n-type) were used. The impurity concentrations in them varied from  
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E201/E491

Magnetothermal Effects and Carrier Scattering in InSb

$10^{15}$  to  $10^{18}$  cm<sup>-3</sup>. The samples were in the form of plates of near-monocrystalline structure. To find the type of conduction, the temperature dependence of the electrical resistance, thermo-emf (Fig.2), Hall effect and magnetoresistance was recorded. From these measurements, the energy gaps, the temperatures at which intrinsic conduction and degeneracy set in, the effective carrier masses, the impurity concentrations and the carrier mobilities were deduced (Table 1). The temperature dependence of the electron mobility in n-InSb is given in Fig.5. The temperature dependences of the transverse and the longitudinal Nernst-Ettingshausen (NE) constants are given in Fig.3 and 6 respectively. The magnetic field dependence of the transverse NE constant is shown in Fig.4; The same dependence is given in Fig.7 and 8 for the longitudinal NE constant. The results indicate that carriers are scattered in acoustic lattice vibrations and on impurity ions, and electrons are dragged by phonons. All these effects coexist at temperatures of 80 to 700°K but only one of them predominates in Card 2/3

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E201/E491

Magnetothermal Effects and Carrier Scattering in InSb

any given temperature range. Acknowledgments are made to Academician I.K.Kikoin for direction of this work. There are 8 figures, 2 tables and 11 references: 4 Soviet and 7 non-Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut  
(Moscow Engineering Physics Institute)

SUBMITTED: October 9, 1959 (initially)  
February 5, 1960 (after revision)

Card 3/3

BASOVA, K.T.

Determining the electron - hole mobility ratio in InSb from the Nernst-Ettinghausen thermomagnetic effects. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav; fiz.no.2:19-23 '63.

(MIRA 16:5)

1. Moskovskiy inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut.  
(Indium antimonide) (Thermomagnetism)

BASOVA, K.T.

Thermomagnetic effects in GaSb. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; fiz. no.4:  
149-156 '63 (MIRA 16:9)

1. Moskovskiy inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut.  
(Gallium antimonide—Magnetic properties)



5.1570

7765  
SOV/80-33-2-40/52

AUTHORS: Chlenova, R. S., Gel'fer, Ts. M., Basova, L. B.

TITLE: Brief Communications. Concerning the Characteristics of Sulfur Dyes

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1960, Vol 33, Nr 2, pp 475-478 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The characteristic curves of absorption for each sulfur dye were obtained. (See Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 4, where A is optical density and B is wavelength (in  $m \mu$ ). Dimethylformamide was used as solvent. There are 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Voroshilov Scientific-Research Institute of Organic Intermediates and Dyestuffs (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organicheskikh poluproduktov i krasiteley imeni K. E. Voroshilova)

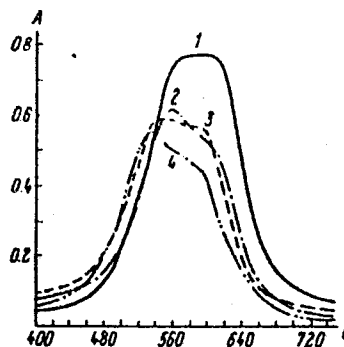
SUBMITTED: May 11, 1959

Card 1/5

Brief Communications. Concerning the Characteristics of Sulfur Dyes

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Fig. 1. Absorption curves: (1) sulfur blue 3; (2) sulfur blue K; (3) sulfur blue 5K; (4) sulfur blue obtained from aminotrichlorophenoxazone.

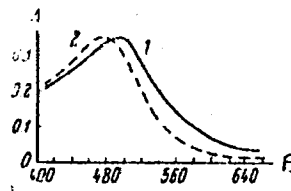


Card 2/5

Brief Communications. Concerning the  
Characteristics of Sulfur Dyes

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SOV/80-33-2-40/52

Fig. 2. Absorption curves:  
(1) sulfur violet 4K; (2)  
sulfur bordeaux

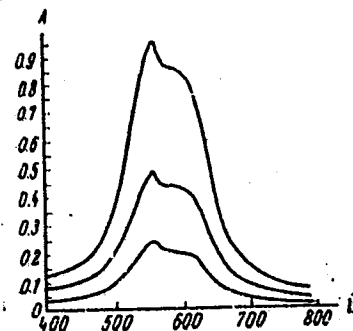


Card 3/5

Brief Communications. Concerning the  
Characteristics of Sulfur Dyes

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SOV/80-33-2-40/52

Fig. 3. The  
absorption curves for  
sulfur blue K for  
several dilutions:  
Amount of dye (in g/l):  
upper curve = 0.04;  
middle = 0.02; lower =  
= 0.01.

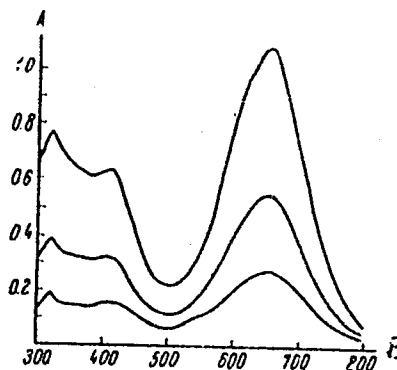


Card 4/5

Brief Communications. Concerning the Characteristics of Sulfur Dyes

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SOV/80-33-2-40/52

Fig. 4. The absorption curves for sulfur brilliant G for several dilutions: Amount of dye (in g/l): upper = 0.1; middle = 0.05; lower = 0.025.



Card 5/5

DOLGIN, I.M.; kand.geograf.nauk; NIKOLAYEVA, T.V., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; BASOVA, L.G., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; VORONTSOVA, L.I., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; DANILOVA, V.M., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KOVROVA, A.M., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; SERGEYEVA, G.G., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; SMIRNOVA, V.N., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KHARITONOVA, L.I., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; ALEKSANDROV, V.F., aerolog; KUZNETSOV, O.M., aerolog; MAYOROVA, L.A., aerolog; POSTNIKOVA, D.G., aerolog; SMIRNOVA, I.P., aerolog; VASIL'YEVA, R.P., tekhnik; MEDNIS, L.V., tekhnik; KHARITONOVA, V.A., tekhnik; KHRUSTALEVA, N.K., red.; DROZHZHINA, L.P., tekhn.red

[Aerological observations of Arctic stations during the period from June 30 through December 31, 1957] Aerologicheskie nabludeniya poliarnykh stantsii s 30 iyunia po 31 dekabria 1957 g. Leningrad, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1961. 994 p. (Arkticheskii i antarkticheskii nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut Trudy, vol.243)

(MIRA 14:11)

(Arctic regions—Meteorology—Observations)

BASOVA, L.G.; SHIPOSH, N.V.

Air density distribution in the troposphere and in the lower  
layers of the stratosphere of the central Arctic. Probl. Arkt.  
i Antarkt. no.10:63-69 '62. (MIRA 16:2)  
(Atmosphere, Upper) (Arctic regions—Meteorology)

BASOVA, Lubova Stefana

35H/6  
780.13  
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Latvijas PSR rūpniecības attīstība (industrial development of Latvian SSR, by) L. Basova, A. Leits (and) A. Sumins. Rīga, Latvijas Valsts Izdevumi, 1956.

102 p. tabeļas (Palīgs Ekonomiskai Izglītošanai)

Russina Title: Razvitiye Promyshlennosti Latviyskoy SSR.

Bibliographical Footnotes.



15 750

41367

S/081/62/000/018/054/059  
B168/B186

AUTHORS: Terio, G. Ya., Basova, L. S.

TITLE: Polyurethane coats based on linear polymers of high molecular weight containing hydroxyl

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 18, 1962, 554; abstract 18P430 (Lakokrasochn. materialy i ikh primeneniye, no. 1, 1962, 8 - 11) ✓

TEXT: The authors describe how they developed a polyurethane composition based on a partially saponified copolymer of vinylchloride and vinylacetate with 3.5% OH groups, modified with glyptol resin (2 : 1). They found that it is necessary to introduce 2 moles of diisocyanate (2,4-toluyldiisocyanate or, preferably, the reaction product of its excess with diethyleneglycol) per 1 mole-equiv. of the OH groups. The best results in the pigmenting of coats were obtained with rutile TiO<sub>2</sub>. The coats obtained have a

good resistance to a 3% solution of NaCl and to the effects of a temperature of 60°C at a relative humidity of up to 100%. They are also very

Card 1/2

Polyurethane coats ...

S/081/62/000/018/054/059  
B168/B186

hard and abrasive-resistant. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

*f.*

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S/169/63/000/003/018/042  
D263/D307

**AUTHORS:** Basova, L.G. and Shiposh, N.V.

**TITLE:** Distribution of air density in the troposphere and in the lower layers of the Central Arctic stratosphere

**PERIODICAL:** Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 3, 1963, 15-16, abstract 3B103 (In collection: Probl. Arktiki i Antarktiki, no. 10, L., Morsk. transport, 1962, 63-69)

**TEXT:** The authors analyze air density data collected at SP-4 (SP-4) and SP-5 stations over 1956-57, using the following formula to determine the density:

$$\rho = \frac{P}{RT(1 + 0.605q \cdot 10^{-5})} \cdot 10^9$$

A graph is given of the annual course of density at heights up to 16 km. The annual variation is clearly expressed at up to 4 km, with maximum in the winter and a minimum in the summer. At 16 km  
Card 1/2

Distribution of air density ...

S/169/63/000/003/018/042  
D263/D307

the changes of density during the year are practically nil. To explain the difference in the annual courses of  $\rho$  at various heights a calculation was made of the effect of pressure/height and temperature/height changes on the density of the air. It was found that the equilibrium layer lies between 7.5 and 8 km, above which height pressure plays the predominant part. A graph of the isolines of the vertical air density gradient over the year, constructed after SP-4 data, shows that the density gradient decreases with height. Comparison with ETC (YeTS) data shows nearly the same change of the density gradients, except for the ground layer, where at YeTS the changes are 2 times smaller than in the Arctic. In the troposphere, the changes of vertical gradients are smooth up to 7 km, and vary over the year; in the upper layers of the troposphere, the changes are more rapid and there are some maxima and minima.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

BASOVA, L.V., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; BLINOV, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; SIMANOVSKAYA, Ye.L.; PODSHIBYAKINA, N.D.; RUMBA, A.Ya.

Applying the emulsion method for wool dyeing. Tekst.prom. 23 no.11:  
83-84 N 63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organicheskikh poluproduktov i krasiteley (for Basova, Blinov). 2. Rukovoditel' gruppy Informatsionno-tekhnicheskogo byuro Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta organicheskikh poluproduktov i krasiteley (for Simanovskaya). 3. Nachal'nik laboratorii.Latviyskogo kompleksnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta legkoy promyshlennosti (for Podshibyakina). 4. Master krasil'nogo tsekh-fabriki "Rigas Tekstils" (for Rumba).

BLINOV, V.A.; ~~BASOVA, L.V.~~; ANISHCHUK, Ye.N.; KNYAGININA, I.P.;  
RUMYANTSEVA, L.P.; PODSHIBYAKINA, K.D.

Emulsion method of dyeing wool, rayon and synthetic  
fibers. Tekst.prom. 22 no.10:57-60 0 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organicheskikh  
poluproductov i krasiteley (NIOPIK) (for Blinov, Basova,  
Anishchuk, Knyaginina, Rumyantseva). 2. Nachal'nik  
khimicheskoy laboratorii Kompleksnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo  
instituta legkoy promyshlennosti (KNIILP) Latvyskoy SSR  
(for Podshibyakina).

(Dyes and dyeing--Textile fibers)

CHLENOVA, R.S.; GEL'FER, TS.M.; BASOVA, L.V.

Characteristics of sulfur dyes. Zhur.prikl.khim. 33 no.2:  
475-478 F '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organicheskikh poluproduktov  
i krasiteley imeni K.Ye.Voroshilova.  
(Dyes and dyeing)

BLINOV, V.A., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik, kand. tekhn. nauk; BASOVA,  
L.V., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik, kand. tekhn. nauk

Variant of the emulsion dyeing method of wool. Tekst. prom.  
24 no.11:55-56 N '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organicheskikh  
poluproduktov i krasiteley.



BOLGOV, Ivan Vasil'yevich; KOPYLOV, Yuriy Maksimovich; PASECHNIKOV,  
Nikolay Semenovich; VISHNYAKOVA, S.V., red.; BASOVA, M.S.,  
red.; PANOV, P.A., spets. red.; MUKHINA, Ye.S., tekhn. red.

[Operating tractors in winter] Eksploatatsia traktorov v  
zimnikh usloviakh. Moskva, Biuro tekhn. informatsii, 1963.

38 p.

(MIRA 16:9)

(Tractors--Cold weather operation)

BASOVA, N.; ROZHNOV, V.

Utilization of punched card machines for controlling deposit  
operations. Den. i kred. 21 no.6:57-63 Je '63. (MIRA 16:8)  
(Moscow--Punched card systems--Bank deposits)  
(Moscow--Savings banks--Accounting)

L 17800-63

EWI(d)/FCC(w)/T-2/BDG

ASD/ESD-3/APGC/IJP(C)

Pq-4/Po-4/Pk-4/Pg-4 GG

ACCESSION NR: AP3006400

S/0119/63/000/008/0014/0016 78

AUTHOR: Basova, N. A.; Dobrolyubov, S. A.; Mityashin, I. P.

TITLE: Calculating a pneumatic jet relay 10

SOURCE: Priborostroyeniye, no. 8, 1963, 14-16

TOPIC TAGS: pneumatic relay, fluid amplification, pneumatic amplifier, nozzle, jet interaction, air jet, pneumatic transducer, sensing element, pneumatic relay calculation, external temperature disturbance

ABSTRACT: A <sup>16C</sup>pneumatic relay based on the interaction of air jets has been developed. The relay (see Figs. 1 and 2 of the Enclosure) has no moving parts, is simply constructed, and is not sensitive to external temperature variations. The device consists of a system of nozzles, a throttle valve, and a flapper by means of which the control pressure ( $P_c$ ) in section A (Fig. 1) can be varied. The following approximate pressure relationship has been derived:

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ACCESSION NR: AP3006400

$$P_{out} = P'_{in} - kP_c, \text{ where}$$
$$k = \frac{L}{D_r} \cdot \frac{P'_{in}}{P_{in}}$$

( $P'_{in}$  is the portion of inlet pressure corresponding to  $P_c = 0$ ;  $D_r$  is the receiving-nozzle diameter). Experiments were conducted with nozzles 0.3—1.3 mm in diameter. The experimental results obtained (Fig. 3) for nozzles 0.6 mm and larger in diameter are close to the calculated. For nozzles less than 0.6 mm in diameter, greater differences arose between experimental and calculated results due, in part, to inaccuracies in manufacturing the nozzles and in conducting the experiments. However, experiments conducted with small-diameter receiving nozzles and with control nozzles twice as large in diameter as the supply nozzles produced results in good agreement with the calculated (Fig. 3). The pressure in the chamber behind the receiving nozzle can be calculated from the following

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L 17800-63

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expression:

$$P_{ch} = \frac{P_1 R_1^4 + P_2 R_2^4}{R_1^4 + R_2^4}$$

If nozzle radii  $R_1 = R_2$ , the pressure in the chamber is  $(P_1 + P_2)/2$ . The spacing (L) between the power nozzle and receiving nozzle (for nozzle diameters  $D = 0.3-1.2$  mm) was experimentally determined to be 3.5-4.5 times larger than the diameter of the power nozzle (Fig. 4). The obtained formulas can be used for design calculation of pneumatic-jet elements with a feed pressure of 1.4 atm. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 3 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 23Sep63

ENCL: 04

SUB CODE: AE

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

Card 3/7

BASOVA, N. N.

USSR/Medicine - Virus Diseases Mar/Apr 51

"Laboratory Diagnosis of Lymphocytic Choriomeningitis by Means of the Complement Fixation Reaction," M. I. Levit, Cand Med Sci, N. N. Basova, P. V. Rutshteyn, Virusol Dept, Ukrainian Inst Epi-demiol and Microbiol imeni Mechnikov, and Cen Clinical Psychoneurol Hosp, Min of Transp

"Neuropatol i Psikhiat" Vol XX, No 2, pp 5-12

Describes prepn of antigen and reaction of complement fixation which is suitable for lab diagnosis. This reaction gives results corr to neutralization reaction, but is preferable to the

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USSR/Medicine - Virus Diseases Mar/Apr 51  
(Contd)

latter. States that lymphocytic choriomeningitis is not rare: It comprises no less than 10% of all neuro-infections in the Ukraine.

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BASOVA, N. N.

PA 241T15

USSR/Medicine - Virus Diseases

Jan 53

"Distribution of the Virus of Lymphocytic Chori-  
meningitis Among Rodents," M. I. Lev1, N. N.  
Basova, G. I. Chuyeva, S. G. Abramova, Ukr Inst  
of Epidemiol and Microbiol Imeni I. I. Mechnikov

"Zhur Mikrobiol, Epidemiol, i Immunobiol" No 1,  
pp 52-57

Rodents of various species, including 827 common  
mice and 33 wild rodents of various species, were  
caught in urban, suburban, and rural localities.  
Thirty four strains of the virus of lymphocytic  
choriomeningitis were isolated from common mice,  
241T15

one from a forest mouse, and one from a field  
mouse. The degree of infection of rodents with  
the virus was highest in rural, next highest in  
suburban, and lowest in urban.

241T15

LEVI, M.I.; BASOVA, N.N.; RUTSHEYE, P.V.

Method of applying the complement fixation reaction in diagnosis of lymphocytic choriomeningitis; author's abstract. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. no.3:51 Mr '54. (MLRA 7:4)

1. Iz virusologicheskogo otdela Khar'kovskogo instituta vaksii i syvotok (direktor - kandidat biologicheskikh nauk G.P.Cherkas) i Tsentral'noy psikhonevrologicheskoy bol'nitsy Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya (nachal'nik N.P.lushtin). (Meningitis) (Complement fixation)



BASOVA, N. N., CHERNIKOVA, T. N., SUCHKOV, Y U. G., LOPATKIN, O. N.

"Characteristics of the "Dagestan 273" virus strain isolated from a sand rat." p. 57

Desyatoye Soveshchaniye po parazitologicheskim problemam i prirodnoochagovym boleznyam. 22-29 Oktyabrya 1959 g. (Tenth Conference on Parasitological Problems and Diseases with Natural Foci 22-29 October 1959), Moscow-Leningrad, 1959, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR and Academy of Sciences USSR, No. 1 254pp.

LEVI, M.I.; BASOVA, N.N.; SUCHKOV, Yu.G.

Characteristics of the complement fixation reaction in various infections. Vop.virus. 4 no.4:456-464 JI-Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy protivochumnyy institut Kavkaza i Zakavkaz'ya Stavropol' oblastnoy.

(COMPLEMENT)

(INFECTION, blood)

LEVI, M.I.; BASOVA, N.N.; ZUS'MAN, R.T.; CHERNIKOVA, T.M.; SUCHKOV, Yu.G.;  
BUDNEV, M.M.

Incidence of influenza in Stavropol during the 1957 pandemic. Vop.virus.  
4 no.5:573-580 S-0 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy protivochumnyy institut Kavkaza i Zakav-  
kaz'ya, Stavropol'.  
(INFLUENZA, statist.)

LEVI, M.I.; BASOVA, N.N.; SUGKOV, J.G.

Optimal conditions for complement fixation reactions in some infections. Acta virol. Engl. Ed. Praha 4 no.6:348-355 N'60.

1. Caucasian and Transcaucasian Scientific Research Institute of Plague Control, Stavropol, U.S.S.R.  
(COMPLEMENT)

BASOVA, N.N.; LEVI, M.I.

The reaction of complement fixation inhibition. Vop.virus. 5  
no.3:259-266 My-Je '60. (MIRA 13:9)  
(COMPLEMENT FIXATION)

BASOVA, N.N.; CHERNIKOVA, T.M.; SUCHKOV, Yu.G.; LOPATKIN, O.N.

Study of the properties of a virus isolated from a woodcock  
(Grocethia alba Pall.). Vop.virus. 5 no.3:286-292 My-Je '60.  
(MIRA 13:9)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy protivochumnyy institut Kavkaza i  
Zakavkaz'ya, Stavropol'.

(VIRUSES)

BASOVA, N.N.; SUCHKOV, Yu.G.; GUSEV, V.M.; RUDNEV, M.M.

Ornithosis in wild and domestic fowl. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immum.  
31 no.9:3-7 S '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Iz Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo protivochumnogo instituta  
Kavkaza i Zakavkaz'ya.  
(ORNITHOSIS)

LEVI, M.I.; BASOVA, N.N.; SUCHKOV, Yu.G.; ORLOVA, G.M.; GERASYUK, L.G.  
MOMOT, A.G.

Reaction of passive hemagglutination and reaction of antibody  
neutralization in some infections. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i  
immun. 33 no.10:40-45 0'62 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Iz Rostovskogo-na-Donu nauchno-issledovatel'skogo protivochumnogo instituta.



LEVI, M.I.; SUCHKOV, Yu.G.; ORLOVA, G.M.; GERASYUK, L.G.; SHKOVA, A.N.;  
PEYSAKHIS, L.A.; STOGOVA, A.N.; LOPATINA, N.P.; SUKHARNIKOVA, N.A.;  
PAK, C.Y.; MUMINOV, K.M.; DONSKAYA, T.N.; HASSONOV, L.C.; WEINELAT,  
V.I.; MURTAZANOVA, E.S.; SHELMAN, A.I.; LAVRENTEV, A.F.; BASOVA,  
N.N.; KULOV, G.I.; GOLKOVSKY, G.M.; SALAMANOV, N.I.; ZALYGINA, N.I.

Significance of serological methods in the epizootological study  
of plague in wild rodents. J. hyg. epidem. (Praha) 8 no.4:422-427  
'64.

1. Institute of Scientific Research, Rostov on the Don and Central  
Asian Institute of Scientific Research, U.S.S.R.

BASOVA, N.N.; GERASYUK, L.G.; TINKER, I.S. [deceased]

Serological indices of the immunogenicity of live plague vaccine  
under experimental conditions. Zhur.mikrobiol., epid. i immun.  
42 no.4:33-37 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu nauchno-issledovatel'skiy protivochumnyy  
institut.

L 58312-65 EWT(1)/EWA(j)/EWA(b)-2 JK  
ACCESSION NR: AP5013796

UR/0016/65/000/005/0107/0114  
615.373.3 : 616.452-085.371]-092.259

AUTHOR: Basova, N. N.; Gerasyuk, L. G.

20  
19  
B

TITLE: The protective properties of the sera of experimental animals immunized against plague <sub>o</sub>

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 5, 1965, 107-114

TOPIC TAGS: plague, immune serum, pasteurilla pestis, immunization

ABSTRACT: The sera of 4 species of animals (horses, rabbits, white rats, guinea pigs) immunized against plague were investigated in the mouse protection test. A distinct relationship was noted between the protective properties of the sera and the titer of antibodies to fraction I of Past. pestis in the passive hemagglutination reaction. The sera of animals immunized only with fraction I and possessing high titers of the corresponding antibodies protected mice from plague. The sera of 10- to 18-day-old white mice and rats born to females immunized with fraction I protected adult mice from hundreds of lethal doses of Past. pestis. The largest quantity of antibodies to fraction I, fraction II or to both, was extracted from

Card 1/2

L 58312-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5013796

immune sera by means of erythrocytes sensitized with individual fractions. In the mouse protection test, the activity of immune serum against fraction I considerably decreased following antibody extraction whereas extraction of the antibodies to fraction II had no appreciable effect on the protective properties of the serum. The degree of protection afforded by serum varied with the closeness of the donor's species to the recipient's species and with the extent to which the titer of the antibodies to fraction I approximated the maximum values characteristic of the particular species of animal. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy protivochumnyy institut (Rostov-na-Donu State Antiplague Institute)

SUBMITTED: 07May64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

L 58868-65 EWA(b)-2/EWA(j)/EWT(1) JK  
ACCESSION NR: AP5011275

UR/0016/65/000/004/0033/0037

AUTHOR: Basova, N. N.; Gerasyuk, L. G.; Tinker, I. S. (Deceased) <sup>24</sup> 23

TITLE: Serological indices of immunogenicity of live plague vaccine under experimental conditions <sup>6</sup>

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 4, 1965, 33-37

TOPIC TAGS: rat, mouse, guinea pig, pasteurilla, pestis, live vaccine, serologic test, immunization, hemagglutination

ABSTRACT: In a series of experiments white rats, white mice, and guinea pigs were immunized with live plague vaccine to establish a relation between serological indices and resistance to subsequent infection with a virulent plague culture. Serological indices were determined by the following reactions: agglutination, precipitin, inhibition of complement fixation, and passive hemagglutination. Animals were injected subcutaneously with a virulent plague culture (No. 1300 strain, 100-10,000 Dlm) on the 35th-50th days to determine vaccine immunogenicity. Findings show that immunization with single

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L 58868-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5013275

doses of live plague vaccine produce antibodies against fraction 1 of the plague bacillus in all experimental animals. Time of antibody appearance, antibody titer levels, and length of antibody circulation periods in the serum depend on animal species, vaccine dose, and number of vaccinations. The passive hemagglutination reaction proved to be the most sensitive, specific, and simple method of determining fraction 1 antibodies. A distinct correlation was found between the presence of fraction 1 antibodies, protective properties of the serum, and immunity of animals against virulent plague culture infection. Serological indices may be used to evaluate the immunogenicity of live plague vaccine. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Rostovskiy-na-Donu nauchno-issledovatel'skiy protivochumnyy institut (Rostov-on-Don Scientific-Research Antiplague Institute)

SUBMITTED: 01Feb64

ENGL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NR REF SOV: 008

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2 *Ljp*

SUCHKOV, Yu.O.; LEVI, M.I.; SIFNITSKI, A.V.; BASOVA, N.N.; DURIKHIN, K.V.;  
GERASYUK, I.G.

Primary reaction in white mice to the introduction of  
precipitated antigen. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 42  
no.10:36-39 G 1965. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu nauchno-issledovatel'skiy protivochumnyy  
institut. Submitted May 21, 1964.

L 09514-66 ENT/11/I CD/3K

ACC NR: AP6014445

SOURCE CODE: UR/0016/65/000/010/0024/0030

AUTHOR: Basova, N. N.; Gerasyuk, L. G. 10 BORG: Rostov-on-Don Antiplague Institute (Rostovskiy-na-Dony protivochumnyy institut)

TITLE: Study of the immunoinhibitory effect of fraction I of Past. pestis on guinea pigs

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 10, 1965, 24-30

TOPIC TAGS: bacteria, bacterial disease, human ailment, immunology, experiment animal, antibody, vaccine

ABSTRACT: One of the main immunogens of Past. pestis - <sup>6,78,35</sup> fraction I - in a dose of 200 micrograms or more induced a lack of immunological reactivity in guinea pigs. It was reflected by prolonged retention of the antigen in the body, absence in serum of antibodies in concentrations convenient for the passive hemagglutination reaction and anaphylactic test, and hypersensitivity to minimum doses of a virulent culture of the P. pestis. Marked individual differences were noted in the guinea pigs with respect to both the excess fraction I and the capacity to produce specific antibodies. This phenomenon, like the other manifestations of immunity, was specific. Administration of large doses of fraction I combined with live plague vaccine depressed the process of immunological reconstruction in the guinea pigs. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 07May64 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 003  
Card 1/1 vmb UDC: 576.851.45-097.25:616.981.452-097.3



LEVI, M.I.; SUCHKOV, Yu.G.; ORLOVA, G.M.; GERASYUK, I.G.; SHKODA, A.M.;  
PEYSAKHIS, L.A.; STOGOVA, A.N.; LOPATINA, N.F.; SUKHARNIKOVA, N.A.;  
PAK, G.Yu.; MUMINOV, K.M.; DONSKAYA, T.N.; NASSONOV, L.S.; VEYNBLAT,  
V.I.; MURTAZANOVA, E.Sh.; SHTEL'MAN, A.I.; LAVRENT'YEV, A.F.;  
BASOVA, N.N.; GOLKOVSKIY, G.M.; KULOV, G.I.; SALAMOV, N.I.;  
ZALYGINA, N.I.

Results of the testing of the reactions of passive hemagglutination  
and neutralization of antibodies in the epizootologic examination of  
wild rodents for plague. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 40 no.12:  
118-119 D '63. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Iz Rostovskogo i Sredne Aziatskogo protivochumnykh institutov,  
Chimkentskoy, Taldy-Kurganskoy, Aralomorskoy, Turkmenskoy, Astrakhanskoy  
i Frunzenskoy protivochumnykh stantsiy.

AUTHOR: Basova, N. N.; Filimonova, Yu. A.; Kanchukh, A. A. SOURCE CODE: UR/0016/66/000/007/0103/0107

ORG: Rostov-on-Don Antiplague Institute (Rostovskiy-na-Donu protivochumnyy institut)

TITLE: Antimicrobial and antitoxic immunity in experimental plague

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii, i immunobiologii, no. 7, 1966, 103-107

TOPIC TAGS: immunity, antitoxin immunity, plague toxin, bacterial toxin, toxin resistance, toxoid immunization, Pasturella pestis, plague microbe, toxin

ABSTRACT: Bioassay and serological methods were employed in a comparative study of immunity and toxin resistance in groups of mice receiving single immunizations with P. pestis "toxoid" fraction I, and a mixture of both antigens. Twenty gamma of fraction I were given and 100 gamma of toxoid containing 1% fraction I were administered. The antigen mixture took effect within 24 hr, while the fraction I group did not show immunity until 8 to 26 days after injection. After 26 days the level of resistance to infection in both groups was about the same. Toxin resistance was highest in the group inoculated with toxoid

Card 1/2

UDC: 615.778.8-03:614.449.57

Card 2/2

PAVLYUCHENKO, M.M.; LITVINENKO, E.Ye.; BASOVA, N.P.

Effect of the pH of the medium on the adsorption of octodecylamine acetate on potassium and sodium chlorides and sulfates. Dokl. AN BSSR 9 no.8:520-522 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN BSSR.

~~BASOVA, N.V.~~; MATYUSHOVA, Yu.I., nachal'nik otdeleniya; ARKHANGEL'SKIY, P.F.,  
PROFESSOR, konsul'tant; RABKIN, Ye.B.

Critical remarks on the examination of color sense with the aid of E.B.  
Rabkin's tables. Vest.oft. 32 no.5:47 S-0 '53. (MLRA 6:10)

1. Tashlentskaya dorozhnaya ob"edinennaya bol'nitsa (for Basova, Matyshova  
and Arkhangel'skiy). (Color sense) (Rabkin, E.B.)

ACC NR: AP6024445

SOURCE CODE: UR/0016/66/000/007/0103/0107

AUTHOR: Basova, N. N.; Filimonova, Yu. A.; Kanchukh, A. A.

ORG: Rostov-on-Don Antiplague Institute (Rostovskiy-na-Donu protivochumnyy institut)

TITLE: Antimicrobial and antitoxic immunity in experimental plague

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii, i immunobiologii, no. 7, 1966, 103-107

TOPIC TAGS: immunity, antitoxin immunity, plague toxin, bacterial toxin, toxin resistance, toxoid immunization, Pasturella pestis, plague microbe, toxin

ABSTRACT: Bioassay and serological methods were employed in a comparative study of immunity and toxin resistance in groups of mice receiving single immunizations with *P. pestis* "toxoid" fraction I, and a mixture of both antigens. Twenty gamma of fraction I were given and 100 gamma of toxoid containing 1% fraction I were administered. The antigen mixture took effect within 24 hr, while the fraction I group did not show immunity until 8 to 26 days after injection. After 26 days the level of resistance to infection in both groups was about the same. Toxin resistance was highest in the group inoculated with toxoid

Card 1/2

UDC: 615.778.8-03:614.449.57

ACC NR: AP6024445

alone. None of the mixtures protected against toxin earlier  
than 24 hr. after vaccination. [WA-50; CBE No. 12]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 04Jan65/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 007/

Card 2/2

BASOVA, N.V.; DEVIYATOV, A.M.; SOLNTSEV, G.S.; SKVORTSOV, P.I.

Calculation of the parameters of a low-pressure plasma in  
neon. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 3: Fiz., astron. 18 no.2:37-42  
Mr-Apr '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Kafedra elektroniki Moskovskogo universiteta.  
(Plasma(Ionized gases))

*Basova, O. I.*

AID P - 2641

Subject : USSR/Medicine  
Card 1/1 Pub. 37 - 18/22  
Author : Basova, O. I., Sanitary Inspector of Schools, Krasno-  
gvardeyskiy District, Moscow  
Title : Republic Conference on Problems of School Hygiene  
Periodical : Gig. i san., 8, 55-57, Ag 1955  
Abstract : An account of the problems discussed at the Conference  
in Moscow, Feb. 15-18, 1955.  
Institution : See "Author",  
Submitted : No date



RASOVA, S. I., KALINICHKOVA, N. S., KLEBER, I. S., KLEISER, I. M.,  
YEVDOKIMOVA, YA. I., ZAKHAR'INA, A. A., KCHENNIYA, B. A., LEVINS, I. V.,  
MISHCHENKO, V. B., POPOVA, O. P., SELIGEY, M. N., TROVSKAYA, E. M., ANISYENKO,  
G. N., SORYASHENKO, I. K., NUSBAUM, D.G., STEPANOVA, Z. F.

"Hygienic characteristics of the day regimen of Moscow school  
children."

report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemiologists  
and Infectionists, 1959.

GEL'MAN, B.L., kand.med.nauk, MIKHAYLOVSKIY, G.P., podpolkovnik med.sluzhby  
kand.med.nauk., BASOVA, R.M.,

Comparative description of methods for studying gastric secretion.  
Voen-med.zhur. no.8:32-36 Ag '56 (MIRA 12:1)  
(STOMACH--SECRETIONS)

5(3)

80V/156-59-1-29/54

AUTHORS:

Flid, R. M., Basova, R. V., Chirikova, A. V.

TITLE:

The Kinetics of the Catalytic Synthesis of Vinyl Acetate in the Presence of Zinc Aluminate (Kinetika kataliticheskogo sinteza vinilatsetata v prisutstvii alyuminata tsinka)

PERIODICAL:

Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1959, Nr 1, pp 117-119 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Previous works of the authors (Refs 1 and 2) suggested the possibility of a selective synthesis of vinyl acetate. Different from industrial production a surplus of acetylene was not used but the ratio  $C_2H_2 : CH_3COOH$  was equal to or less than 1, whereby the capacity of the contact mechanism is much increased and the separation of vinyl acetate is facilitated. The kinetics was investigated in the temperature interval 230-270°. In the first test run the acetylene partial pressure was varied and the acetic acid partial pressure maintained constant. In the second test run  $p_{C_2H_2} = \text{const.}$  and

$p_{CH_3COOH}$  variable. The tabulated data show that the reaction

Card 1/2

depends neither on the partial pressure of acetylene nor on

SOV/156-59-1-29/54

The Kinetics of the Catalytic Synthesis of Vinyl Acetate in the Presence of Zinc Aluminate

that of acetic acid. Therefore the reaction rate can be described by a second order kinetic equation:  $U = K \cdot P_{C_2H_2} \cdot P_{CH_3COOH}$

From the tabulated experimental data obtained at different temperatures (230°, 250°, 270°)  $E = 22,000 \pm 600$  cal was calculated as activation energy. There are 3 tables and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra tehnologiji osnovnogo organicheskogo sinteza Moskovskogo instituta tonkoy khimicheskoy tehnologiji im. M. V. Lomonosova (Chair of Technology of Basic Organic Synthesis of the Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: July 4, 1958

Card 2/2

30673

S/153/60/003/02/26/034  
B011/B0065.1190  
5.3200AUTHORS: Flid, R. M., Chirkova, A. V., Raskina, G. V., Basova, R. V.TITLE: Investigation in the Field of the Catalytic Synthesis of  
Vinyl Acetate in the Vapor PhasePERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i  
khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1960, Vol. 3, No. 2, pp. 343-351 X

TEXT: The authors investigated the thermodynamics of the catalytic reaction of acetylene and acetic acid and found that two parallel reactions take place, i.e. monomeric acetic acid reacts with acetylene to give vinyl acetate, while dimeric acetic acid and acetylene form ethylidene diacetate. The direction of the reaction is determined by the relative amounts of monomer and dimer contained in the acetic acid. ZnO on Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> was used as catalyst. It is shown in Table 8 that the activity of the catalyst is all the greater, the lower the roasting temperature of the latter was. Catalysts roasted at 400° have the highest activity. The authors proved that catalytic synthesis of vinyl acetate in the vapor phase using molar ratios of C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>: CH<sub>3</sub>COOH = 1:1 and 1:2 is possible. Zinc acetate on

Card 1/3

Investigation in the Field of the Catalytic  
Synthesis of Vinyl Acetate in the Vapor Phase

30672  
S/153/60/003/02/26/034  
B011/B006

activated carbon was used as catalyst (Tables 1 and 4). Optimum conditions for the process are 270-275°C, a total rate of flow of 250-300 l/l cat · h. The degree of conversion attained under these conditions amounts to 30% of the acetic acid (Table 6), 60% of the acetylene (Table 5) at a selectivity of 96-98%. The efficiency of one liter of the catalyst per time unit is 6 to 7 times as great as that hitherto attained. The process can also be carried out in a pseudo-liquid state over a ZnO/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> catalyst. Respective experiments were made using

a column designed by the NIOPIK (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organicheskikh poluproduktov i krasiteley (im. K. Voroshilova), Scientific Research Institute of Organic Semifinished Materials and Dyes (imeni

K. Voroshilov)). A method for preparing this catalyst is suggested. The authors studied the kinetics of vinyl acetate synthesis over ZnO/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> at 230°C and 270°C. The kinetics of this reaction is expressed by an equation of second order, i.e.  $w = kP_{C_2H_2} \cdot P_{CH_3COOH}$ . The activation energy

is  $E = 22,000 \pm 600$  cal/mole. This paper was read at the Vsesoyuznaya

Card 2/3

Investigation in the Field of the Catalytic  
Synthesis of Vinyl Acetate in the Vapor Phase

11/78  
S/153/60/003/02/26/034  
B011/B006

Konferentsiya "Puti sinteza iskhodnykh produktov dlya polucheniya vysokopolimerov" (All-Union Conference "Ways of Synthesizing Initial Materials for the Preparation of High Polymer Substances"), held at Yaroslavl', from September 29 to October 2, 1958. There are 8 tables and 6 references, 5 of which are Soviet. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology imeni M. V. Lomonosov). Kuskovskiy khimicheskiy zavod (Kuskovskiy Chemical Plant)

Card 3/3

FLID, R.M.; CHIRIKOVA, A.V.; RASKINA, G.V.; BASOVA, R.V.

Vapor-phase catalytic synthesis of vinyl acetate. *Izv.vys.*  
*ucheb.zav.; khim.i khim.tekh.* 3 no.2:343-351 '60.

(MIRA 14r6)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni  
M. V. Lomonosova i Kuskovskiy khimicheskiy zavod.  
(Vinyl acetate)



34986

S/190/62/004/003/006/023

B110/B144

11. 2210  
5. 3830

AUTHORS: Basova, R. V., Gantmakher, A. R.

TITLE: Polymerization of unsaturated compounds in the presence of K metal and organopotassium compounds in hydrocarbon media

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 4, no. 3, 1962, 361-365

TEXT: The authors studied the separate and joint polymerization of styrene (I), isoprene (II), butadiene (III), and  $\alpha$ -methyl styrene (IV) in the presence of K metal and organopotassium compounds in hydrocarbons. In separate polymerization, chain transfer was studied in the presence of hydrocarbons with different proton donor properties. According to P. P. Shorygin (Issledovaniya v oblasti metalloorganicheskikh soyedineniy natriya (Studies in the field of organometallic Na compounds), M. 1910) the reaction  $\sim R'K + RH \rightarrow \sim R'H + RK$  (1) takes place, with  $R'$  = the polymer carbanion, and  $RH$  = hydrocarbon. Whether transfer, degenerate transfer, on chain rupture take place depends on the acidity of  $RH$  and stability of  $R$ . With the exception of IV, 100% conversion was reached. Polymerization

Card (1/3)

Polymerization of unsaturated ...

S/190/62/004/003/006/023  
B110/B144

of I in toluene and benzene yielded polystyrenes having molecular weights of 135,000, and 350,000. It was polymerized in benzene, cumene, isobutylene, and toluene, metallization of which increases in the given order. The copolymerization of I, II, and III (ratio 1 : 1) in hydrocarbons, with a conversion of < 30% at 0°C, was initiated by benzyl potassium. Refractometric and infrared spectroscopic studies revealed decreasing activity in the monomer sequence I>III>II. Since the K-R bond is more polar than the Na-R and Li-R bonds, the polymerization with organopotassium compounds is similar to anion polymerization, even in a hydrocarbon medium. In the presence of K metal there are much more anion than radical reactions, since the I-II copolymer obtained with benzyl potassium contains more I than that obtained with K metal. The polymerization of III in benzene, initiated by K metal, yielded colored, highly viscous polybutadiene. When using cumene, the solutions remained intensively colored, and the molecular weight was constant. The drop in molecular weight was smaller on transition from benzene into toluene (362,000 → 41,700) since polybutadiene carbanion is likely to be more stable than polyisoprene carbanion. Benzyl potassium initiates the polymerization of the more active butadiene with formation of high-molecular potassium polybutadiene. Degenerate transfer, metallization of the CH<sub>3</sub> group of IV, and formation

Card 2/3

Polymerization of unsaturated ...

S/190/62/004/003/006/023  
B110/B144

of a stable carbanion took place even in the presence of toluene. The capability of toluene of active chain transfer in the polymerization of II and III is due to the lower stability of polyisoprene and polybutadiene carbanions toward benzyl carbanions. The polymerization of nonpolar monomers in hydrocarbons, initiated by Na and Li metals, is no anion polymerization and causes no chain transfer. There are 2 tables. The most important reference to English-language publications reads as follows: A. A. Morton, M. L. Brown, J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 69, 160, 1947.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Physico-chemical Institute imeni L. Ya. Karpov)

SUBMITTED: February 18, 1961

Card 3/3

L 16985-63

Pr-4 RM/NW/JD

EPR/EWP(j)/EPF(c)/EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD  
S/020/63/149/005/009/018

Ps-4/Pc-4/

AUTHOR:

Basova, R. V., Arest-Yakubovich, A. A., Solovykh, D. A.,  
Desyatova, N. V., Gantmakher, A. R., and Medvedev, S. S.

79

TITLE:

Polymerization of butadiene in the presence of alkali metals  
and their compounds in different media

27

PERIODICAL:

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 149, no. 5, 1963, 1067-1070

TEXT: Literature on the polymerization of dienes, initiated by alkali metals and their compounds, notes that the proportion of structures characteristic of the anion type of polymerization, contrary to expectations, decreases with increasing polarity of the Me-R bond (Me -- alkali metal) in hydrocarbon media. The authors of this work, devoted to investigation of the effect of polymerization conditions on the structure of butadiene, pay special attention to this problem. The investigation was performed under vacuum conditions, with prior thorough cleaning of monomers and solvents. The results obtained show that the increase in the proportion of 1,2-structures of polybutadiene and 3,4-structures of polyisoprene, observed upon transition from potassium to sodium compounds in a hydrocarbon medium is due to the presence of impurities solvating the opposite-charged ions. There are 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Physico-chemical Institute imeni L. Ya. Karpov)

Card

SUBMITTED: January 10, 1963

L 56067-65 EWT(m)/EPP(c)/SWP(j)/T Pc-4/Pr-4 RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5018555

UR/0020/64/158/004/0876/0879

30

AUTHOR: Basova, R. V.; Gantmakher, A. R.; Medvedev, S. S. (Academician)

29

B

TITLE: ~~Influence of the nature of the active sites on processes of anionic and anionic-coordination polymerization~~

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 158, no. 4, 1964, 876-879

TOPIC TAGS: polymerization, organopotassium compound, monomer

Abstract: The influence of the nature of the monomer and the medium on the structure and properties of the active sites in polymerization initiated by organopotassium compounds was studied. The kinetics of the polymerization of alpha-methylstyrene, styrene, isoprene, and butadiene was investigated, both in hydrocarbon medium (benzene, toluene, cumene) and in the presence of additions of tetrahydrofuran (0.5 to 50%) at various temperatures (-50° to +30°), by a dilatometric method, and the molecular weights of the corresponding polymers were determined. Organopotassium compounds synthesized in hydrocarbon medium (1,2) or in tetrahydrofuran medium (3,4) were used in initiators: 1) benzylpotassium; 2) low-molecular dipotassiumpoly-alpha-methylstyrene; 3) potassium naphthalene; 4) dipotassium tetramer of alpha-methylstyrene. The activity of the monomers increased in the sequence: alpha-methylstyrene < isoprene <

Card 1/2

L 56067-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5018555

< butadiene < styrene. The rate of the initiation of polymerization of various monomers in hydrocarbon medium at 0° in the presence of benzylpotassium increased with increasing activity of the monomers in the sequence isoprene < butadiene < styrene; in the case of dipotassium poly-alpha-methylstyrene, a compound with a less stable carbanion, even the polymerization of isoprene took place without an induction period. In the polymerization of alpha-methylstyrene with organopotassium compounds in a mixture of cumene or toluene with tetrahydrofuran (~ 50%), even at 50°, the molecular weight of poly-alpha-methylstyrene was lower than expected, indicating the presence of a reaction of chain transfer through the monomer. Orig. art. has 1 graph and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Physicochemical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 25 May 64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC, GC

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 001

JPRS

*OK*  
Card 2/2

BLINOV, N.I., prof. (Leningrad, Nevskiy prosp. d.27, kv.69); BASOVA, V.G.

Roentgenological indications for Noble's enteroplexy. Vestn.  
khir. Grekov. 90 no.4:99-104 Ap'63 (MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz 3-y khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. N.I. Blinov)  
i kafedry rentgenologii (zav. - prof. Sh.I. Abramov) Lenin-  
gradskogo ordena Lenina instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey  
imeni S.M. Kirova.

L 21802-66 EWT(m)/T

ACC NR: AP6012191

SOURCE CODE: UR/0386/66/003/008/0336/0340

AUTHOR: Azinov, M. A.; Basova, Ye. N.; Gulvamov, U. G.; Igamberdiyev, K. R.; Kolesnik, V. G.; Pantuyev, V. S.; Sil'vestrov, L. V.; Khachatryan, M. N.

46  
38  
B

ORG: Joint Institute of Nuclear Research (Ob'yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy); Institute of Nuclear Physics, AN UzSSR, Tashkent (Institut yadernoy fiziki AN UzSSR)

19.7.1965

TITLE: Differential cross section of charge exchange of 4.8-Gev/c  $\pi^-$  mesons with protons

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki. Pis'ma v redaktsiyu. Prilozheniye, v. 3, no. 8, 1966, 336-340

TOPIC TAGS: pion, charge exchange, differential cross section, spark chamber, Gamma radiation, meson, proton

ABSTRACT: The authors present preliminary results of the measurement of the differential cross section of the reaction  $\pi^- + p \rightarrow n + \pi^0$  by a method described earlier (Preprint OIYaI, R-2436, Dubna, 1965), of detecting high-energy  $\pi^0$  mesons with the aid of a spark chamber and a total-absorption Cerenkov counter. Unlike other methods, this method makes it possible to measure with good accuracy both the angle and the energy characteristics of  $\gamma$  quanta from  $\pi^0$  meson decays. The

2

Card 1/2



L 21802-66

ACC NR: AP6012191

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setup was irradiated in a beam of 4.8-Gev/c  $\pi^-$  mesons from the OIYaI proton synchrotron. The measurements were made by a difference method using polyethylene and carbon targets. From the energy and angular distributions of the cases when two  $\gamma$  quanta were registered in the chamber the authors calculated the differential and total cross section of the reaction, with corrections evaluated for the following effects: (a) probability of conversion of two  $\gamma$  quanta in the lead converter, (b) probability of conversion of at least one of the  $\gamma$  quanta in the target or in the scintillation-counter material, (c) muon contamination of the beam, and (d) attenuation of the beam in the target. The averaged forward charge-exchange cross section was found to be  $0.49 \pm 0.1$  mb/(Gev/c)<sup>2</sup>, or  $0.33 \pm 0.07$  mb/sr in units of solid angle (c.m.s.) (compared with 0.28 mb/sr from calculation based on the dispersion relations and the known data on the total cross sections of the  $\pi^+p$  and  $\pi^-p$  interactions. The total cross section of the reaction, calculated with account of the experimental geometry and published data on the differential charge-exchange cross section at large 4-momentum transfer is equal to  $0.11 \pm 0.02$  mb. The authors thank V. G. Grishin and M. I. Podgoretskiy for useful discussions, S. V. Mukhin, S. V. Rikhvitskiy, and I. N. Semenyushkin for the opportunity to use the pion channel, and I. V. Chuvilo, M. D. Shafranov, and I. M. Gramenitskiy for collaboration. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/

SUBM DATE: 8Mar66/

ORIG REF: 002/

OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2 P.B

SHUBINA, S.B.; SHAYEVICH, A.B.; PROSTAKOV, M.Ye.; BASOVA, Ye.P.

Simplified method for determining tin content of canned  
food by means of spectrum analysis. Kons.i ov.prom. 14  
no.12:30-31 D '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernykh  
metallov.  
(Food, Canned--Analysis) (Tin--Spectra)

S/032/60/026/012/009/036  
B020/B056

**AUTHORS:** Shubina, S. B., Shayevich, A. B., and Basova, Ye. P.  
**TITLE:** Spectroscopic Analysis of Ferro Alloys and Chromium for Non-ferrous Metal Impurities  
**PERIODICAL:** Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1960, Vol. 26, No. 12, pp. 1364-1366

**TEXT:** In the present paper the spectroscopic methods of determining lead, tin, antimony, bismuth, arsenic, zinc, and cadmium in ferrochromium, chromium, ferroniobium, ferrovanadium, and ferromolybdenum are described. Determination of these impurities in the relatively high-melting substances with multiband spectra may be carried out by means of fractional distillation in the arc by means of an evaporator or by a previous chemical preparation. If the impurity content is not too low, the fractional distillation from the channel of the "cup-shaped" electrode (Ref. 1) in the a.c. arc is most convenient. The test sample was a powder to which sulfur, soda, and graphite were added to increase spectral sensitivity. The results obtained by analysis on the basis of the "absolute" blackenings of the

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Spectroscopic Analysis of Ferro Alloys and  
Chromium for Non-ferrous Metal Impurities

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B020/B056

bands were sufficiently reproducible. The standards were prepared synthetically from the pulverulent sample with the lowest impurity content, the samples with solutions of known impurity content were wetted and dried. As the decomposition temperature and the sublimation temperature of the oxides of impurity elements and the evaporation temperature of the metal impurities is near the heating temperature of the sample in the electrode channel, the conditions of entry into the arc are the same for an element determined from samples and standards in the case of quantitative evaporation. As an example, the evaporation curves of lead from a standard sample ferroniobium and from synthetically prepared standards are mentioned (Fig.). The initial standard solutions are specially prepared for each impurity, because all of them together cannot be kept in solution. Each solution contained 0.1% of the impurity. The weighed portion of 80 mg of the average sample, granulated to .150 to 200 mesh, is introduced into a channel of a carbon electrode having a diameter of 6 mm. As a second electrode, a carbon rod with a diameter of 6 mm was used, which was ground to the shape of a truncated cone. For excitation of the spectrum, a ДГ-2 (DG-2) generator with 15-16a was used. For the determination of tin and arsenic in ferrochromium and chromium and of arsenic

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Chromium for Non-ferrous Metal Impurities

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in ferroniobium, elementary sulfur in a quantity of 1/10 of the volume of the analyzed substance is added to the samples. For suppressing the spectrum of the basic material in the analysis of ferrovanadium and increasing the sensitivity in the determination of tin in these alloys, graphite in a quantity of 0.25 - 0.50 of the volume of the analyzed substance is introduced into the sample. The ИСП-28 (ISP-28) spectrograph having a slit width of 0.010 mm was used. The analytical bands are given in Table 1. The analysis is carried out according to the three-standard-technique. The reproducibility of the determinations is characterized by the mean square error of the determination of three samples, and amounts to 6 - 12%. The limits within which the certain impurities may be detected are given in Table 2. In one working layer, 10-15 samples may be analyzed for all impurities by means of the method described. There are 1 figure, 2 tables, and 5 references: 4 Soviet and 1 US.

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Spectroscopic Analysis of Ferro Alloys and  
Chromium for Non-ferrous Metal Impurities

S/032/60/026/012/009/036  
B020/B056

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernykh  
metallov  
(Ural Scientific Research Institute for Ferrous Metals)

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S/137/62/000/004/194/201  
A154/A101

AUTHORS: Shubina, S. B., Shayevich, A. B., Basova, Ye. P.

TITLE: Quantitative spectrographic analysis of ferrochrome, chromium, ferroniobium, ferrovandium and ferromolybdenum for the content of small admixtures of non-ferrous metals

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 4, 1962, 6, abstract 4K31 ("Nekotor. vopr. emission. i molekulyarn. spektroskopii", Krasnoyarsk, 1960, 82-90)

TEXT: An 80 mg test batch is introduced into the channel of a carbon electrode 6 mm in diameter; a 6 mm conical carbon rod is used as a second electrode. Test sample is heated and a spectrum is excited by a ДГ-2 (DG-2) generator (I = 15 - 16 amp). When Sn and As admixtures are being determined in Fe-Cr and Cr, or when As is determined in Fe-Nb, test samples are supplemented with S, in an amount of 0.1% of the volume of the analyzed substance. The analysis is carried-out with the aid of ИСП-28 (ISP-28) spectrograph whose slit has a width of 0.010 mm. Test samples are analyzed by the three-standards method. The reproducibility of the determinations is characterized by a mean

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Quantitative spectrographic analysis ...

S/137/62/000/004/194/201  
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square error equal to 6 - 12% of the relative ones. One laboratory assistant can analyze, for all admixtures, 10 - 15 test samples per shift.

L. Vorob'yeva

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2



*BASOVA, YE. P.*  
*Shestko, Yu. A.*

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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/6181

Ural'skoye soveshchaniye po spektroskopii. 3d, Sverdlovsk, 1960. Materialy (Materials of the Third Ural Conference on Spectroscopy) Sverdlovsk, Metallurgizdat, 1962. 197 p. Errata slip inserted. 3000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agencies: Institut fiziki metallov Akademii nauk SSSR. Komissiya po spektroskopii; and Ural'skiy dom tekhniki VSNTO.

Eds. (Title page): G. P. Skornyakov, A. B. Shayevich, and S. G. Bogomolov; Ed.: Gennadiy Pavlovich Skornyakov; Ed. of Publishing House: M. L. Kryzhova; Tech. Ed.: N. T. Mal'kova.

**PURPOSE:** The book, a collection of articles, is intended for staff members of spectral analysis laboratories in industry and scientific research organizations, as well as for students of related disciplines and for technologists utilizing analytical results.

**COVERAGE:** The collection presents theoretical and practical problems of the application of atomic and molecular spectral analysis in controlling the chemical composition of various materials in ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, geology, chemical industry, and medicine. The authors express their thanks to G. V. Chentsova for help in preparing the materials for the press. References follow the individual articles.

Materials of the Third Ural Conference (Cont.)	SOV/6181
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BASOVA, Ye.P.; ZHOROVA, N.I.; SHAYEVICH, A.B.; SHUBINA, S.B.

Spectrographic determination of nonferrous metal impurities  
in raw materials used in the manufacture of ferroalloys and  
heat-resistant alloys. Zav. lab. 28 no.9:1075-1076 '62.  
(MIRA 16:6)

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(Alloys) (Nonferrous metals—Spectra)

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Special transparent colorless plastics. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.no.2:  
15-16 '59. (MIRA 12:3)

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Content of lactic acid in the blood in hypertension. Kaz.  
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meditsinskogo instituta (zav. - prof. K.A.Mayanskaya).  
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BASOVICH, G. [Basovych, H.]

Making cement-sand hip tiles. Sil', bud. 7 no.4:19 Ap '57.  
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(Tiles, Roofing)

DUDKA, M.; BASOVICH, G. [Basovych, H.], inzh.

Constructing collective farm buildings without using wooden elements. Sil'.bud. 7 no.7:14-15 J1 '57. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Mikhaylovskoy meshkolkhoznoy stroitel'noy organisatsii (for Dudka).  
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RASOVICH, G. [Basovych, H.], inzh.

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BASOVICH, G. [Basovych, H.]

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(MIRA 13:3)

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Efficient methods of drying clay tiles and bricks, Sel', stroi.  
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Corrugated roofing sheets made on the SKVL-2 machine tool. Sil'.  
bud. 11 no.4:21 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:6)

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Efficient methods for heating clay pits for winter mining.  
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Axial fans quicken the drying of brick raw materials. Sil'.bud.  
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Production of clay pipes by the horizontal method. Sil'.bud. 13  
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Mas. ind. SSSR no.2, 1952

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N/5  
727.7  
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(FINANCIAL STRUCTURE OF ENTERPRISES OF THE MEAT INDUSTRY) MOSKVA, PISHCHEPROMIZDAT,  
1956.

113 P. TABLES (EKONOMIKA I ORGANIZATSIYA PISHCHEVOY PROMYSHLENNOSTI)