BOBROVA, L.A.; [illegible]ONT'YEV, A.S.; ROZENTSVET, L.P.

Regeneration of molecular sieves used for the purification of commercial nitrogen-hydrogen mixtures. Khim. i tekhnol. pl. i masel 9 no.2:18-22 F '64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Salavatskiy neftekhimicheskiy kombinat.

BOBROVA, L.A.; NIRENBERG, M.A.

Adsorption of methane from a hydrazoic mixture using zeolites.
Nefteper. i neftekhim. no.2:32-33 '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Ufimskiy neftyanoy institut, Salavatskiy kombinat.

L 43115-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5005737

eratures from 0 to minus 15C, at which the zeolite volume amounts to 1.25 cm^3/g. The mean adsorption values for a series of experiments are given in Table 1 of the Enclosure. The results indicate that the purification of dehumidified nitrogen-hydrogen mixtures from CO with CaA zeolite at a pressure of 300 atm and temperatures from +8 to -15C might be effective for practical purposes. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Salavatskiy kombinat (Salavat Combine)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: IC, GC

NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

VOLGIN, A.P.; SAVIN, M.F.; BOBROVA, L.F.

Experience of using direct telegraph connections in the Karelian A.S.S.R. Vest. sviazi 21 no.5:19-21 My '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Nachal'nik Petrozavodskoy gorodskoy kontory svyazi (for Volgin). 2. Glavnyy inzh. Petrozavodskoy gorodskoy kontory avyazi (for Savin). 3. Nachal'nik telegrafa Petrozavodskoy gorodskoy kontory svyazi (for Bobrova).
(Karelia—Telegraph)

AMIROVA, S.A.; PECHKOVSKIY, V.V.; PROKHOROVA, V.G.; OSTROVSKAYA, T.V.; BOBROVA, L.G. (Perm')

Oxidation of $FeVCrO_4$ spinel by oxygen. Zhur. fiz. khim. 38 no.12: 2862-2867 D '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Permskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

FLEYSHMAN, F.M.; BOBROVA, L.I. Prinimali uchastiye: NEDOPEKIN, G.K.; GRIGOR'YEV, A.N.; USENKO, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Analysis of the production and economic operations of a railroad division; methodological textbook]Analiz proizvodstvenno-khoziaistvennoi deiatel'nosti otdeleniia dorogi; metodicheskoe posobie. Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1961. 119 p. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.)Ministerstvo putey soobshcheniya. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya (for Fleyshman, Bobrova). 2. TsPEU (for Nedopekin).

(Railroads--Management)

L 18997-63 EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD JG/JD

ACCESSION NR: AT3002457 S/2935/62/000/000/0221/0228

AUTHOR: Synorov, V. F.; D'yakov, V. V.; Bobrova, L. I.

60
51
21

TITLE: Effect of chemical treatment on the surface characteristics of germanium and on the parameters of semiconductor devices [Conference on Surface Properties of Semiconductors, Institute of Electrochemistry, AN SSSR, Moscow, 5-6 June, 1961]

SOURCE: Poverkhnostnyye svoystva poluprovodnikov. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 221-228

TOPIC TAGS: chemical treatment, germanium, semiconductor, surface characteristics, semiconductor device

ABSTRACT: An experimental development is described of a stabilizing, protective, "passive" coating on Ge surface. The sulfidizing bath comprised: (a) low-melt chemically neutral salts; (b) active sulfides whose atoms have reduction properties; (c) a catalyst salt. n-Ge specimens of 2-ohms.cm resistivity were sulfidized for 20-30 min at 430-450C. The 2-4-micron coating was found resistant to HCl and HF, to vacuum heating and to 450C heating in N atmosphere; its moisture absorption was found to be very low. Measured by the photomagnetic method, rate of surface recombination of sulfidized Ge was 44-64 cm/sec. Alloying In through the sulfidized

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L 18997-63

ACCESSION NR: AT3002457

surface at 550C resulted in a few batches of p-n-p Ge transistors whose characteristics were tested (curves presented). Authors' conclusions: (1) Principal possibility has been proved of obtaining a stable compound on the Ge surface by means of sulfidizing; (2) The resulting surface has better mechanical characteristics and is less liable to hydration than the untreated Ge surface; (3) Electrical characteristics of the surface are stable; (4) Ohmic contact is possible by fusing-in tin through the sulfide coating; (5) Possibility has been proved of obtaining p-n junctions by alloying In through the sulfide coating; (6) Parameters of test transistors have been stable to the effects of atmosphere and water vapor at room and higher temperatures. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Tomskiy gosudarstvenny*y universitet im V. V. Kuyby*sheva (Tomsk State University)

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 15May63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 007

Card 2/2

BOBROVA, L.D.

Data on the detection and cure of carriers of dysentery bacilli. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. no.3:89 Mr '54. (MLRA 7:4)

1. Iz Voronezhskoy gorodskoy dezinfektsionnoy stantsii.
(Dysentery)

Action of phosphorylated carbohydrates on heart muscle. T. M. Turpaev, L. N. Bobrova, and B. N. Stepanenko (A. N. Severtsov Inst. Animal Morphol., Moscow). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 109, 1077–80(1956).—Fructose-1,6-diphosphate at 0.2% concn. greatly increases amplitude of contraction of heart muscle (frog) for 1.5–2 hrs. with a 3-phase action; lower concns. are less effective. Glucose-6-phosphate and -1-phosphate and glucose mixed with inorg. phosphate show much weaker contractile effects, and fructose or its mixt. with inorg. phosphate had no effect.
G. M. Kosolapoff

BOBROVA, L.N.

STEPANENKO, B.N.; BOBROVA, L.N.

Method for producing stable forms of the sodium salt of fructose 1, 6-dephosphate (sodium-DFF) [with summary in English]. Biokhimiia 22 no.6:1019-1022 N-D '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR, Moskva.
(FRUCTOSE, related compounds,
1,6-diphosphate, prod. of stable prep. (Rus))

STEPANENKO, B.N.; BOBROVA, L.N.

The "sodium-DPP" preparation (sodium salt of fructose diphosphate) and its practical use and "ZSC" (zymostimulator cordis), the new "yeast" stimulant of cardiac activity. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. biol. no.5:597-609 S-O '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.
(FRUCTOSE PHOSPHATES) (CARDIAC GLYCOSIDES)

AUTHORS: Stepanenko, B. N., Bobrova, L. N. 20-119-3-43/65

TITLE: On ZSC - a New "Yeast" Stimulant of Cardiac Activity (O ZSC - novom "drozhzhevom" stimulyatore serdechnoy deyatel'nosti)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Academy Nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 119, Nr 3, pp. 547-550 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The preparation Sodium DFF increases the amplitude of the cardiac contractions in frogs and maintains for several hours if it was used in the case of a heart with an activity to a great extent reduced (perhaps by perfusion with Ringer's solution 1,5-2 for days). Other phosphorylated hexoses have a much lower and quickly fading effect. A stronger effect of Sodium DFF compared to other sugar phosphates, became intelligible, since fructose diphosphate which is the phosphate which is to the greatest extent dicyclisated and thus best prepared for the dissociation of the carbon chain in the glycolytic process (ref 2). Simultaneously the extremely great difference of efficiency between the sugar monophosphates and the fructose diphosphate admits the assumption that Sodium DFF

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contains perhaps any highly active admixtures. Beside the known ingredients (ref 3) Sodium DFF contained phosphorus glyceric acid and in some series 6-fructose phosphates according to the paper chromatography. The effect of these admixtures in small quantities on the heart is not worth mentioning. Therefore other highly active admixtures are sought in the preparation in question. Sodium DFF solution was treated with activated charcoal in the case of different pH-values, the adsorbed admixtures were eluted under various conditions, the extracts were studied chromatographically and controlled biologically (by action on the heart). After longer work the attempt, to isolate a substance which was highly active (in a concentration of approximatively 1:100000) and homogenous, was successful. The authors denoted it Zymostimulator cordis, in short ZSC, till the exact detection of its structure. After this substance had been obtained in chromatographically pure state its chemical structure could be detected. Then the isolation of ZSC from fructose diphosphate and from the yeast fermentation mixtures is given with the biological

effect. The detection of uracil in ZSC was carried out by means of the investigation of the absorption spectrum of the ZSC solution in ultraviolet light. This spectrum has a selective absorption with a maximum at 260 mμ (figure 1) which is characteristic of adenyl- and uridine compounds. Figure 1 shows that the mentioned maximum vanishes in consequence of a treatment with bromine water (ref 6). This means that the compound in question is a uracil derivative. Furthermore the chemical nature of ZSC was proved by means of hydrolysis up to the liberation of the pyridine base in a 45 % $HClO_2$ for 2 hours. By means of chromatographing a spot with R_f = 0,61 was found in the system of the solvent isopropanol-alcohol- 10 n HCl (21:3:3). Uracil was chromatographed in parallel with the hydrolysate as well as adenine and guanine, the Uracil having R_f = 0,62. Pentose was determined with orcine according to ref 7. It is bound here to the pyrimidine base. Finally a ratio of 1:2 was proved between the not acid-proof phosphorus and the total phosphorus. Thus ZSC can be considered as uridine derivative. It is also possible that the terminal radical of the

phosphoric acid (and perhaps also other components) are bound to a hitherto not found component. Beside the initially mentioned biological activity of ZSC is found that its treatment with charcoal at pH- 3 leads to a considerable weakening of the effect on the heart. The effect of Sodium DFF is, however, based not only upon that of ZSC.

There are 1 figure and 7 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Laboratoriya fiziologicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR (Laboratory of Physiological Chemistry, AS USSR)

PRESENTED: January 4, 1957, by A. I. Oparin, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: January 2, 1957

BOBROVA, L. N. Cand Biol Sci -- (diss) "On the study of the biological action of certain metabolites and coenzymes of the carbohydrate-phosphorus metabolism." Mos, 1959. 16 pp (Acad Sci USSR. Inst of Biochemistry im A. N. Bakh), 175 copies. Bibliography at end of text (12 titles).
(KL, 43-59, 122)

BOBROVA, L.N.; STEPANENKO, B.N.

Effect on the cardiac muscle of phosphotriose, phosphoenolpyruvic acid and ZSC - uridine yeast stimulator of the cardiac function. Biul.eksp.biol.i med. 47 no.8:71-75 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Iz Laboratorii fiziologicheskoy khimii (dir. - prof. B.N. Stepanenko) AN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR S.Ye. Severinym.

(NUCLEOSIDES AND NUCLEOTIDES pharmacol.)
(YEASTS extracts)
(TRIOSES pharmacol.)
(PYRUVATES pharmacol.)
(HEART pharmacol.)

17(3)

AUTHORS: Stepanenko, B. N., Bobrova, L. N. SOV/20-125-3-56/63

TITLE: A Comparative Investigation of the Effect of ZSC, UTPh, UDPh and ATPh Upon the Contraction of the Cardiac Muscle (K sravnitel'nomu izucheniyu deystviya ZSC, UTF, UDF i ATF na sokrashcheniye serdechnoy myshtsy)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 125, Nr 3, pp 662-665 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors succeeded in isolating a substance from a yeast fermentation mixture and a fructose diphosphate preparation which is capable of restoring the function of the tired cardiac muscle in very small concentrations. As long as its structure was not clarified the substance was called zymostimulator cordis (ZSC). Its structural components are: uracil, pentose and phosphoric acid. Half of the latter acid is unstable. Thus, ZSC is to be considered a uridin derivative, possibly near or identical with UDPh (uridin diphosphate). The present paper deals with the comparative study of the effect of ZSC and uridin polyphosphates upon the heart. At an earlier time the opinion was expressed that UTPh (uridin triphosphate) does not exert any direct effect, but favors the re-synthesis of adenosin triphosphate (ATPh) on the action of a ferment of the type

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A Comparative Investigation of the Effect of ZSC, UTPh, UDPh and ATPh Upon the Contraction of the Cardiac Muscle

SOV/20-125-3-56/63

"Nudiki". ATPh then acts upon the biological object. Comparative experiments with ZSC, UTPh, UDPh and ATPh on a "whole" isolated heart served the purpose of "biologic identification" and detection of any possible specificity of the influence exerted by nucleotide polyphosphates. The experiment was made with an isolated heart of the grass frog Rana temporaria, which previously was exhausted by a Ringer's solution at 3-5° for as long as 24-48 hours. As had been hitherto the case (Refs 1, 2) ZSC at a concentration of 10^{-5} led to a strong increase of the cardiac contraction amplitude (Fig 1 A). The same also holds at 10^{-6} (Fig 1 B). The amplitude does not increase abruptly but gradually after the ZSC introduction. UDPh (Figs 1 V and G) acts at exactly the same concentrations and in a similar way. Also UTPh acts in a similar way (Fig 2 V). The characteristic and well-known 3-phase effect (Fig 3 A) appeared in experiments with ATPh (10^{-5} - 10^{-6}). Above results have only a provisional value. At any rate, they give evidence of a great similarity of the ZSC effect to that of uridin polyphosphates, especially of UDPh. At the same time the authors determined a fundamentally

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diverging type of effect of uridin polyphosphates and ATPh, namely, the first three have a 1-phase effect, whereas ATPh at equal concentration shows a 3-phase effect. Such a sharply marked specific effect scarcely allows the effect of uridin coenzymes to be explained by its transformation into adenine coenzymes. There are 3 figures and 14 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Laboratoriya fiziologicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR (Laboratory for Physiological Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: December 23, 1958, by A. I. Oparin, Academician

SUBMITTED: December 23, 1958

17(3) SOV/2o-126-5-58/69

AUTHORS: Bobrova, L. N., Stepanenko, B. N.

TITLE: On a Guanine Derivative of Yeast Origin Stimulating the Work of the Myocardium (O guaninovom proizvodnom drozhzhevogo proiskhozhdeniya, stimuliruyushchem rabotu serdechnoy myshtsy)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 126, Nr 5, pp 1118 - 112o (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors reported in previous papers (Refs 1,2) that they isolated a highly active stimulator of heart activity ZSC (Zymostimulator cordis) from a yeast-fermentation mixture and the fructose-diphosphate preparation (FDPh). By its nature, it is related, or even identical, to the uridine-diphosphate. It was interesting - besides the further investigation of the ZSC - to look for other possible admixtures which are also present in very small quantities but exert a strong biological effect. Recently it has been possible to isolate, from the FDPh-preparation, another substance stimulating the heart activity in a concentration of 1 : 100000; it is a guanine derivative, apparently a guanosine polyphosphate. The further text is divided as

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follows: The method of isolation consists in the adsorption of the admixtures present in the FDPh in coal, etc (Ref 1). After a threefold chromatography, the chromatographically homogeneous guanine derivative was used for investigating the chemical nature and the biological effect. Detection of guanine. The presence of the guanine derivative was proved by a blue fluorescence in the ultraviolet light after the treatment of the chromatogram with HCl vapors. The absorption curve showed minima and maxima which are characteristic of guanine compounds (Refs 3-5). Figure 1 shows that also the optical density at different wave-lengths speaks for the presence of a guanine derivative. The determination of pentose was carried out with orcin according to Massart (Ref 7) before and after bromination. It has been ascertained that a pentose bound to a purine basis is present. Determination of phosphorus. The ratio between the acid-labile and the total phosphorus was 1 : 2.6. The above results lead to the conclusion that the compound, with respect to its effect on the heart, is a substance which contains residues of guanine, pentose and phos-

On a Guanine Derivative of Yeast Origin Stimulating the Work of the Myocardium SOV/20-126-5-58/69

phoric acid. There are polyphosphate (pyrophosphate)residues present. From the above paper, it can be concluded that the active guanidine derivative apparently is a compound of the type of nucleoside polyphosphates, perhaps a guanosine-diphosphate. The effect of the guanidine derivative on the frog-heart isolated according to Straub was tested as in reference 1. Solutions of the guanidine derivative in question were stimulating in a dilution of 1: 100000 (Fig 2). It can be imaged that substances of this type will constitute representatives of a new group of heart stimulators. There are 2 figures, and 7 references, 3 of which are Sovie

ASSOCIATION: Laboratoriya fiziologicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR (Laboratory of Physiological Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: March 17, 1959, by A. I. Oparin, Academician

SUBMITTED: March 16, 1959

Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000205630005-0"

BOBROVA, L. N. (Moskva); STEPANENKO, B. N. (Moskva)

Methods of separating and investigating nucleotides. Usp. biol. khim. 4:134-156 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

(NUCLEOTIDES)

L 21671-66

ACC NR: AP6003551 SOURCE CODE: UR/0109/66/011/001/0021/0024

AUTHOR: Bobrova, L. N.; Zakharov, B. A.; Mendelev, B. A.; Yudanov, B. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Analyzing the operation of a logarithmic pulse accumulator

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 11, no. 1, 1966, 21-24

TOPIC TAGS: pulse accumulation, logarithmic pulse accumulation

ABSTRACT: Fundamental formulas for designing logarithmic pulse accumulators (which are used in nuclear-reactor startup procedures) are developed. It is proven that the voltage across the accumulating capacitor remains practically constant, and its value logarithmically dependent on the pulse-repetition frequency; thus, the accumulator operates as a pulse-repetition frequency meter. Longer pulses cause errors in measuring that frequency (formula supplied). A formula is also given for selecting instrument parameters on the basis of specified requirements of its speed of operation (or the minimum period of nuclear reactor). Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 14 formulas.

SUB CODE: 18, 09 / SUBM DATE: 14Sep64 / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 002

Card 1/1 UDC: 621.317.795.3:539.1

I 36511-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5010544 UR/0239/64/050/007/0855/0860

AUTHOR: Putintseva, T.G.; Bobrova, L. N. 4 B

TITLE: Effects of pure ATP, ADP, UTP, and UDP preparations on the frog heart

SOURCE: Fiziologicheskiy zhurnal SSSR. v. 50, no. 7, 1964, 855-860

TOPIC TAGS: cardiology, phosphate, experiment animal

ABSTRACT: Physiological action of certain nucleosidepolyphosphates (ATP (adenosinetriphosphate), ADP (adenosinediphosphate), UTP (uridine-triphosphate) and UDP (uridinediphosphate)) on various sections of the heart and the possible action of these compounds on the control area of the heart are studied. Hypodynamic hearts were used in the experiment. The substances were applied either on the whole heart of the frog (R. temporaria) isolated according to Straube, or the ventricle and auricle separately. Two cannulas were placed in the isolated frog heart: one, through the bulbus aortae directly into the ventricle of the heart, and the other, through the vena cava inferior into

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L 36511-65

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the auricle; along the atrio-ventricular boundary a soft ligature was tied, which without blocking transmission of impulses from the auricle to the ventricle precluded humoral passage. It was found that chromatographically pure preparations of these nucleoside polyphosphates ATP ($5 \cdot 10^{-7}$ - $5 \cdot 10^{-6}$ gram/ml), UTP ($5 \cdot 10^{-7}$ - $5 \cdot 10^{-6}$ g/ml), and UDP ($3.5 \cdot 10^{-7}$ - $1 \cdot 10^{-6}$ gram/ml) exert a stimulating effect both on the whole isolated frog heart, as well as in the ventricle and auricle separately. The positive inotropic effect of the nucleosidepolyphosphates was caused by the direct action of these compounds on the muscular fibers of the heart. The positive chronotropic effect which develops in addition to the positive inotropic effect in the auricles treated with nucleosidepolyphosphates is due to the action of these compounds on the control section of the heart. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Laboratoriya obshchey i sravnitel'noy fiziologii im. Kh. S. Koshtoyantsa Instituta morfologii zhivotnykh im. A. N. Severtsova AN SSSR (Laboratory of General and Comparative Physiology, Institute of Animal Morphology, AN SSSR); Laboratoriya uglevodov Instituta biokhimii im. A. N. Bakha AN SSSR, Moscow (Laboratory of Carbohydrates, Institute of Biochemistry, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 10Jan63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 014 OTHER: 007 JPRS

Card 2/2

SOV/137-58-9-20333

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 9, p 317 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Bobrova, L.P.

TITLE: Hygienic Advantages of a New Technique for Teeming Steel (Gigiyenicheskiye preimushchestva novogo sposoba razlivki stali)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Materialy po vopr. gigiyeny truda i kliniki prof. bolezney. Gor'kiy, 1957, pp 11-18

ABSTRACT: As the result of a comparison of working conditions (W) for the workmen (M) in the teeming of steel by the old method in the casting pit and by continuous teeming (CT) the following conclusions are drawn: 1. The construction of the installation for CT of steel, in addition to providing a successful solution of the technical and economic problems of the metallurgical industry, brought about a radical improvement in the (W). 2. M employed on the installation during CT work under favorable meteorological conditions (MC) with the exception of the ingot-receiving platform operators. 3. The improvement of MC on the CT installation combines with a considerable alleviation of the exertion of labor, because all of the main work is

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Hygienic Advantages of a New Technique for Teeming Steel

mechanized. 4. In connection with the favorable MC and a lower muscular load the M employed on the installation exhibit less strain on the cardiovascular, the thermoregulatory, and the respiratory systems. 5. W of the ingot-receiving-platform operators and of the casters require further hygienic improvements. 6. To improve the sanitation of the W of the latter, a number of measures has been proposed (erection of a protective screen, equipping the working space of the ingot-receiving-platform operators and of the teeming area with localized-advection ventilation), all of which have been adopted for practical application.

Ye.L.

1. Steel--Production 2. Industrial plants--Human engineering 3. Industrial plants --Ventilation

Card 2/2

BOBROVA, L. P. Cand Med Sci — (diss) "Hygienic Evaluation of a New Continuous Method for Casting Steel," Saratov-Leningrad, 1960, 14 pp, 250 copies (Leningrad State Institute for the Advanced Training of Physicians im S. M. Kirov) (KL, 46/60, 127)

BOBROVA, L.P. (Saratov)

Hygienic characteristics of a new method for casting steel. Gig. truda i prof. zab. 4 no.2:17-20 F '60. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Institut gigiyeny i professional'noy patologii.
(STEEL CASTING)
(FOUNDING--HYGIENIC ASPECTS)

AMIROVA, S.A.; PECHKOVSKIY, V.V.; DEMIDOVA, L.A.; BOBROVA, L.T.

Oxidation of manganese-vanadium spinel in presence of sodium chloride. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; khim. i khim.tekh. 8 no.2:275-278 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Permskiy politekhnicheskiy institut, kafedra tekhnologii neorganicheskikh veshchestv.

ALIMARIN, I.P.; NIKOLAYEVA, Ye.R.; TIKHONOVA, V.I.; BOBROVA, L.V.

Oxidation-reduction properties of bivalent vanadium compounds.
Zhur.neorg.khim. 7 no.2:298-304 F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova, kafedra analiticheskoy khimii.
(Vanadium compounds) (Oxidation-reduction reaction)

IZMAYLOVA, V.N.; PCHELIN, V.A.; BOBROVA, L.Ye.

Solubilization and optical rotation in solutions of egg albumin. Vysokom.soed. 3 no.6:847-851 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V.Lomonosova.
(Benzene) (Solubility) (Albumin)

BOBROVA, M

EPP
.R93063

PISATEL' LATVIYSKOGO NARODA VILIS LATSIS. MOSKVA, IZD-VO ZNANIYE, 1953. 39 P. PORT. (VSESOYUZNOYE OBSHCHESTVO PO RASPROSTRANENIYU POLITICHESKIKH I NAUCHNYKH ZNANIY. 1953, SERIYA 2, NO. 7)

BOBROVA, M. B., et al

"Bromination and introduction of the iodozy group into new diene hydrocarbons with con jugated systems of bouble bonds", VII. ZhOKh 19, pp 1063-1077, 1949.

NOTE: See card for YEASFOV, V. I. for abstract.

KUDRYASHOVA, N. I.; KHROMOV-BORISOV, N. V.; BOBROVA, M. N.; MIKHAYLOVA, T. A.

Interaction of 1,3,5-N,N-pentaalkyl-4-aminopyrazoles with alkylating agents. Zhur. ob. khim. 33 no.1:173-179 '63. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR, Leningrad.

(Pyrazole) (Alkylation)

BOBROVA, M. I.

60/49T15

USSR/Chemistry - Analysis
Chemistry - Organic Compounds - Reduction Potentials Jan 49

"Table of Potentials of the Reduction of Organic Substances With a Mercury Drop Electrode," P. I. Sokolov, M. I. Bobrova, 11 pp

"Zavod Lab" No 1

Conducted experiments to determine the nature of substances which can be reduced. Determined potentials by semiwave method. Potentials in this case depend on concentration of reduced substance, sensitivity of galvanometer, period and size of

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USSR/Chemistry - Analysis (Contd) Jan 49

droplets. Tabulates results of various experiments giving reduction potentials and semiwave potentials of various organic compounds.

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CA

4

Polarographic study of some organic acids. M. I. Hobrova and P. N. Sokolov. *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* (J. Gen. Chem.) 21, 1774–9(1951).—The following values were found for several org. acids. HCO_2H has one wave with half-wave potential −1.38 v. at 1.98×10^{-3} mole/l., with linear dependence of diffusion current and concn. BzOH has one wave with half-wave potential −1.30 v., const. from 3.5×10^{-3} to 1.5×10^{-2} mole/l. interval, and diffusion current is proportional to $0.52 \times$ concn., with proportionality const. 3.51; the coeff. α is 0.46; diffusion coeff. is 0.723×10^{-5} sq. cm. sec.$^{-1}$. Salicylic acid has one wave with half-wave potential −1.29 v. in the interval 2×10^{-3} to 1.3×10^{-2} mole/l., and diffusion current is proportional to $0.5 \times$ concn., proportionality const. being 4.75. Glycolic acid gives a wave with half-wave potential 1.32 v. independent of concn; diffusion current is proportional to $0.275 \times$ concn., with proportionality const. 0.09. Lactic acid gives a wave with half-wave potential −1.37 v. independent of concn. with diffusion current proportional to $0.448 \times$ concn., and proportionality const. of 0.241. $(CO_2H)_2$ gives one wave with half-wave potential −1.31 v., stable to concn. change; current-concn. proportionality is 10.1×0.4. Malonic acid gives one wave with half-wave potential −1.34 v.; current-concn. proportionality given by factor 0.48×4.96. Phthalic acid gives 2 waves, half-wave potentials −1.0 v. and −1.29 v. G. M. Kosolapoff

CA

4

Polarographic study of some ketones. M. I. Bobrova and P. N. Sokulov. *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* (J. Gen. Chem.) 21, 1779–83(1951).—The following values were obtained by polarography of several ketones in 0.01 *N* HCl, 0.01 *N* KCl, and 80% (vol.) BtOH medium (pH 3.3 by quinhydrone electrode). Ph_2CO (graphically) gives a half-wave potential at pH 7 of −1.28 v. and −1.07 v. at pH 3.3; at the latter condition the reduction is 2-step, the 1st step giving a half-wave potential −1.08 v. (checking the above value), the 2nd giving −1.65 v. *p*-MeC_6H_4Bz gives half-wave potentials 0.79 and 1.41 v.; $ClCH_2COEt$ gives a half-wave potential −1.21 v., while AcCHClMe gives −1.30 v. The reduction of AcOBu and Pr_2CO did not proceed at all. The values of v. for the above ketones are: for *p*-MeC_6H_4Bz 0.2, for $ClCH_2COEt$ and AcCHClMe 0.23. G. M. K.

BOBROVA, M. I.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 9
May 10, 1954
Electrochemistry

(12) Chem.

Oxidation-reduction reactions. I. Polarographic study of 1-chloro-2-butanone, 3-chloro-2-butanone, propionylcarbinol, and methylacetylcarbinol. M. I. Bobrova and N. S. Likhomirova. *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 22, 2151-9(1952) (Engl. translation). II. Polarographic study of benzoin, benzil, diacetyl, and ethylglyoxal. *Ibid.* 2161-6.—See *C.A.* 47, 5818*e*.
H. L. H.

9-2-54 gjb

1. BOBROVA, M. I.; TIKHOMIROVA, N. S.

2. USSR (600)

4. Polarograph and Polarography

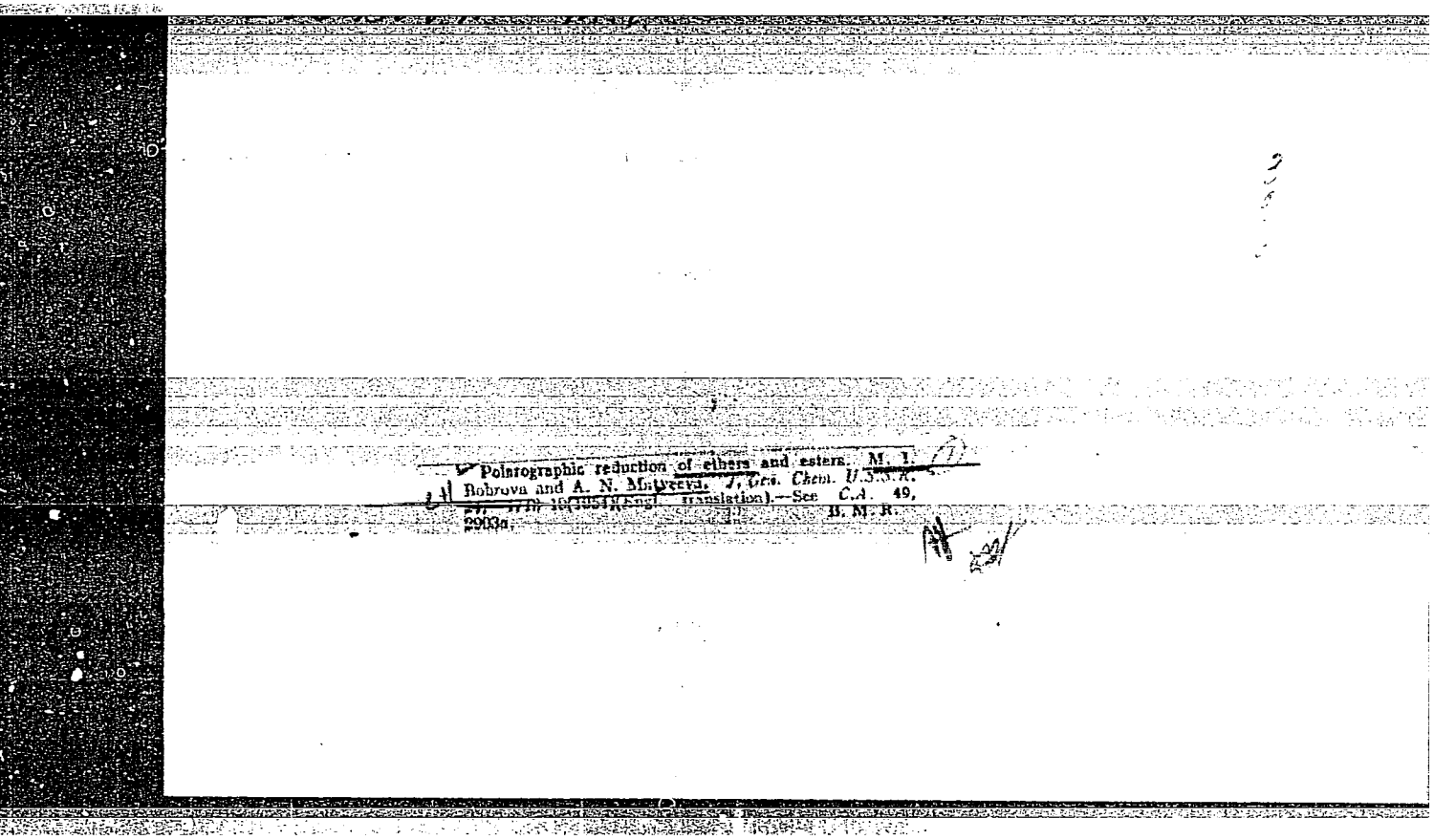
7. Oxidation-reduction transformations. Part 2. Polarographic investigation of benzoin, benzyl, diacetyl, and ethylglyoxal. Zhur. ob. khim. 22, No. 12, 1952.

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

CA

Electrochemistry - 7

Importance of the magnitude of free energy for the determination of the direction of hydrogenation of mixtures of organic compounds. M. I. Bobrova (V. M. Molotov Inst. Eng. Econ., Leningrad). *Zhur. Fiz. Khim.* 26, 822–33 (1952).—When a mixt. of 2 quinones (*A* and *B*) is cathodically reduced, the amt. of the hydroquinones (*AH*$_2$ and *BH*$_2$) must be such that the potentials *E* of *A*/*AH*$_2$ and of *B*/*BH*$_2$ are equal at any time. Thus, *E* of 99.999% toluquinone (I) + 0.001% toluhydroquinone (II) (0.768 v.) is equal to *E* of 99% benzoquinone (III) + 1% hydroquinone (IV); therefore I and III should be reduced simultaneously. *E* of 99.995% duroquinone (V) + 0.005% durohydroquinone (VI) (0.695 v.) is equal to *E* of 0.05% III + 99.95% IV; thus III should be reduced almost completely before V. I should be partly reduced before reduction of V starts. These conclusions were confirmed by reduction on a Pt cathode of solns. of 0.02 millimol. quinone mixt. in 20 cc. 95% EtOH + 10 cc. dil. HCl. Also when quinone mixts. were potentiometrically titrated with $TiCl_3$ or hydrogenated in the presence of Pt black, I and III reacted simultaneously, I and V partly simultaneously, and III was reduced before V. Polarographic detn. of *E* agreed with data calcd. from the reduction curves. J. J. Bikerman



Polarographic reduction of ethers and esters. M. I. Robrova and A. N. Mal'tseva. *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* [illegible] translation).—See C.A. 49, 2903a.

3403. **Polarographic control of the content of stabiliser and methyl methacrylate in the monomer.** M. I. Bobrova, A. N. Matveeva, A. T. Aleksandrov, [illegible] and L. A. Sokolova (Leningrad [illegible] Inst.). *Zavod. Lab.*, 1956, 22 (6), 658–659.—The sample of methyl methacrylate monomer containing quinol is dissolved in an aq. ethanol soln. of tetraethylammonium chloride or tetramethylammonium iodide and the wave at −1·8 to −2 V is measured to give the methyl methacrylate content (0·01 to 0·035 M); a phosphate buffer of pH 7 is added and the wave due to quinol (0·005 to 0·035 M) at $E_{\frac{1}{2}}$ = −0·045 to 0·055 V is measured.

G. S. Smith

BOBROVA, M.I.; MATVEYEVA, A.N.

Polarographic study of the kinetics of polymerization processes. Zhur.ob.khim. 26 no.7:1857-1860 Jl '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Leningradskiy inzhenerno-ekonomicheskiy institut.
(Polarography) (Polymers and polymerization)

Polarographic determination of 2,2'-azodiisobutyronitrile, aliphatic, and aromatic nitriles. M. I. Bobrova and A. N. Matveeva (Eng.-Econ. Inst., Leningrad). *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* 27, 1137-42(1957).—Polarographic reduction of 2,2'-azodiisobutyronitrile is readily accomplished in aq. alc. solns. of Bu_4NI, Et_4NCl, or Me_4NI. The diffusion current is proportional to the concn. of the nitrile and $E_{1/2}$ lies at −1.32 to −1.35 v. The reduction probably takes place in the azo group. Aliphatic [illegible] double [illegible] reduced polarographically [illegible] and CH_2[illegible] duced in 50% EtOH [illegible] $E_{1/2}$ was [illegible] aq. Bu_4NI with $E_{1/2}$ of [illegible] was reduced similarly with [illegible] pending on [illegible] EtOH with [illegible] the $E_{1/2}$ was −1.92 to −2.04 v. The reduction [illegible] gave linear relation of diffusion current [illegible]

4

UE3d

AUTHORS: Bobrova, M. I., Matveyeva-Kudasheva, A. N. SOV/79-28-11-5/55

TITLE: Polarographic Determination of Nitriles (Polyarograficheskoye opredeleniye nitrilov)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1958, Vol 28, Nr 11, pp 2929-2932 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The present paper is a continuation of the one begun by the authors on the polarography of nitriles (Ref 1). The nitriles of cinnamic acid, and α-phenyl cinnamic acid, the dinitrile of fumaric acid and the 2,2'-azobiisobutyro nitrile, and their mixtures were investigated. The latter compound was a factory product with an added stabilizer which, after three repeated recrystallizations from heated and purified methyl alcohol, yielded a product that melted at 101°. The nitrile of cinnamic acid obtained according to the method described in publications (Ref 2) had its boiling point at 254-256°. The nitrile of α-phenyl cinnamic acid was synthesized according to the method published in the collective volume (Ref 3) (melting point 86-88°). The dinitrile of fumaric acid melted at 96°. Thus, the conditions for the reduction of cinnamic nitrile, the nitrile

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of α-phenyl cinnamic acid, the dinitrile of fumaric acid, and the azo-dinitrile of isobutyric acid on mercury drops were found. The basic polarographic characteristic features of these compounds were determined. The direct proportionality between the quantity of limited diffusion currents and the concentration of the mentioned nitriles were found. The conditions of the quantitative determination of the mixtures of the nitrile of α-phenyl cinnamic acid, of the dinitrile of fumaric acid, and of the 2,2'-azo-isobutyro nitrile were found as well. The experimental part, the figures and tables give further information on the polarographic results. There are 5 figures, 1 table, and 6 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy inzhenerno-ekonomicheskiy institut (Leningrad Institute of Economics and Engineering)

SUBMITTED: October 24, 1957

AUTHORS: Bobrova, M. I., Matveyeva-Kudasheva, A. N. SOV/79-28-12-31/41

TITLE: Polarography of the Thermal Decomposition of 2,2'-Azobisisobutyro Nitrile in Vinyl Butyl and Methyl Methacrylic Ether Medium (Polyarografiya termicheskogo razlozheniya 2,2'-azobisizobutironitrila v vinilbutilovom i metilmetakrilovom efirakh)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1958, Vol 28, Nr 12, pp 3297-3302 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A large number of papers published deal with the decomposition of aliphatic azo compounds which are initiators of the radical polymerization (Refs 1-7); in these papers colcrimetric methods were employed and the rate of decomposition was classified also according to the quantity of the separated nitrogen. The authors were interested in employing the polarographic method also to the decomposition process of the azo compounds, especially 2,2'-azobisisobutyro nitrile (ABN). Besides the direct determination of the decomposing azo compound in each stage of polymerization the authors intended to determine at the same time the nitriles as products of the deactivation of the radicals of the azo compound, as well as the monomer in which the decomposition of the initiator takes place. The polarographic data obtained in this way can also characterize the state of the medium to be investigated (in oxidized or reduced

Card 1/2

Polarography of the Thermal Decomposition of 2,2'-Azobisisobutyro Nitrile in Vinyl Butyl and Methyl Methacrylic Ether Medium

state) according to the course of the polymerization process. The decomposition of the nitrile (ABN) was carried out in two media which differed considerably with respect to the inclination to form chains of the polymer. These two media were: vinyl butyl and methyl methacrylic ether. The former is in a lower degree subjected to the radical polymerization with the initiator mentioned. In contrast with it methacrylic ether is polymerized most completely under the same conditions. Thus, the polarographic method of investigating the process of radical polymerization was made possible and the conditions for this method in the case of 2,2'-azobisisobutyro nitrile in its thermal decomposition in the above mentioned two ethers were found; this led to the determination of the velocity constant of its thermal decomposition. There are 6 figures, 1 table, and 11 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy inzhenerno-ekonomicheskiy institut (Leningrad Engineering and Economics Institute)

SUBMITTED: November 12, 1957

BOBROVA, M.I., kand.khimicheskikh nauk, dotsent; KUDASHEVA, A.N., assistent

Device for working with a high-speed rotating-disc anode. Trudy LIEI no.36:104-108 '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Electrodes) (Organic compounds)

BOBROVA, M.N.

Qualitative investigation of some Transbaikalian plants with regard to their flavonoid content. Trudy Len. khim.-farm. inst. 12:157-163 '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Kafedra farmakognozii i botaniki Leningradskogo khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo instituta.
(TRANSBAIKALIA--BOTANY, MEDICAL)
(FLAVONOIDS)

KHROMOV-BORISOV, N.V.; KUDRYASHOVA, N.I.; BOBROVA, M.N.

Synthesis of diethylglycine esters of methylbenzoylcarbinol and phenylacetylcarbinol. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.10:3207-3211 O '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR.
(Glycine) (Esters)

SAPOZHNIKOV, A.B.; BOBROVA, M.N.

On magnetic shielding. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav; fiz. no.1:3-7 '63.
(MIRA 16:5)

1. Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut pri Tomskom gosudarstvennom universitete imeni V.V.Kuybysheva.
(Magnetic induction)

BOBROVA, M.V.

Changes in the adaption process of the cerebrospinal arch under the influence of exteroceptive and interoceptive pain stimulation Trudy Vses. ob-va fiziol., biokhim. i farm. 4:17-20 '58.
(MIRA 14:2)

1. Kafedra fiziologii Izhevskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. kafedroy prof. Yu.P. Fedotov [deceased]).
(REFLEXES) (PAIN)

BOBROVA, M.V.

Effect of interoceptive and exteroceptive pain stimuli on spinal cord reflexes in dogs with special reference to the type of higher nervous activity. Fiziol.zhur. 45 no.4:423-431 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. From the department of physiology, Medical Institute, Izhevsk.
(PAIN, exper.
eff.of interceptive & exteroceptive pain stimuli on spinal reflexes in dogs, relation to higher nerv. activity (Rus))
(CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, physiol.
higher nerv. activity, relation to spinal reflex responses to interoceptive & exteroceptive pain stimuli in dogs (Rus))
(SPINAL CORD, physiol.
reflex reactions to interoceptive & exteroceptive pain stimuli in do relation to higher nerv. activity (Rus))

BOBROVA, M.V.

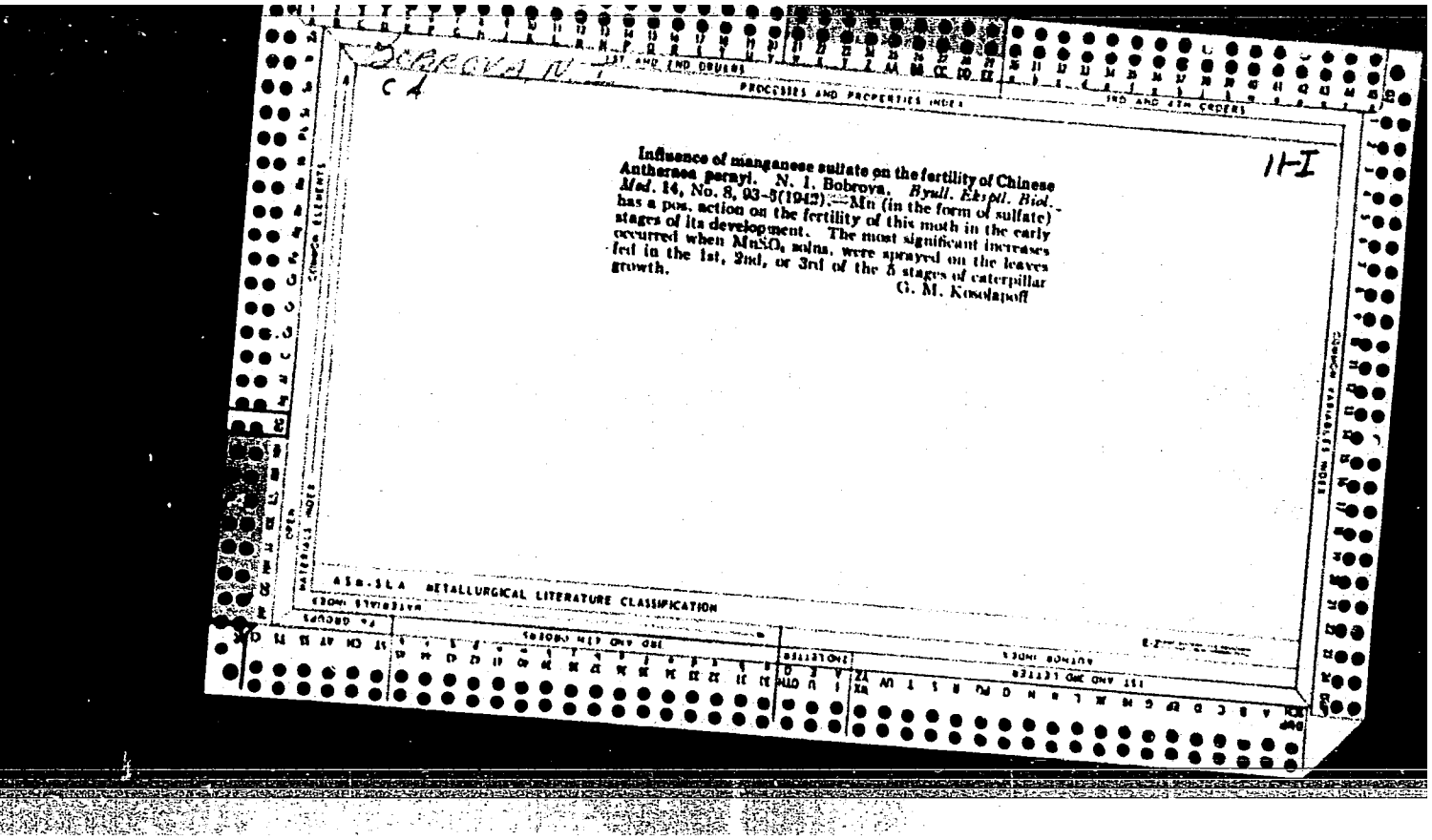
Relation of the degree of reflex chronaxy to typological characteristics of the dog. Zhur. vys. nerv. deiat 10 no. 4:575-579 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 14:2)

1. The Izhevsk Medical Institute.
(REFLEXES) (TEMPERAMENT) (CHRONAXIA)

BOBROVA, M.V.

Dynamics of the course of the rhythmic knee reflex as related to the typological features of the nervous system in dogs. Zhur. vys. nerv.deiat. 11 no.3:495-499 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Chair of Normal Physiology, Medical Institute, Aktyubinsk.
(NERVOUS SYSTEM) (REFLEXES)



Influence of manganese sulfate on the fertility of Chinese Anthereas pernyi. N. I. Bobrova. *Byull. Eksptl. Biol. Med.* 14, No. 8, 93–5(1942).—Mn (in the form of sulfate) has a pos. action on the fertility of this moth in the early stages of its development. The most significant increases occurred when $MnSO_4$ solns. were sprayed on the leaves fed in the 1st, 2nd, or 3rd of the 5 stages of caterpillar growth.

G. M. Kosolapoff

L 3666-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j) RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5017841 UR/0286/65/000/011/0078/0078
678.763.043

AUTHOR: Terent'yev, A. P.; Yermolayev, A. V.; Rukhadze, Ye. G.; Ipozemtseva, A. V.; Bobrova, N. I.; Malaya, Z. I.; Lobova, A. N.

TITLE: Vulcanization process for fluorocarbon elastomers. Class 39, No. 171567

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 11, 1965, 78

TOPIC TAGS: fluorocarbon elastomer, vulcanization, vulcanizing agent

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for vulcanizing agents for fluorocarbon elastomers. To improve the physical and mechanical properties of the vulcanizates and to simplify the vulcanization process, the vulcanizing agents used are cobalt N, N'-ethylenebis(salicylidenimine) and/or titanium salicylidinimine. [SM]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 21Apr62 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000 ATD PRESS: 4047

Card 1/1

BOBROVA, N.V.,

A case of complete torsion of the gallbladder. Khirurgiia, Moskva no.5:71-72 My '55. (MLRA 8:9)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (zav.Prof. A.I. Serzhanin) Voronezhskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(GALL BLADDER,dis..
torsion, diag. & surg.)

BORROVA, N. V.

BORROVA, N. V. -- "Ulcerous Gastroduodenal Hemorrhage and Its Treatment." Voronezh State Medical Inst. Voronezh, 1956. (Dissertations for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences).

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 9, 1956

BOBROVA, N.V., assistent (Voronezh, ul. K. Marksa, d. 71, kv. 2)

Diagnosis of neurofibroma of the pelvic region. Vest.khir. 81 no.12:88-90 D '58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. A.I. Serzhanin) Voronezhskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(PELVIS, neoplasms
neurofibroma (Rus))
(NEUROFIBROMA, case reports
pelvis (Rus))

BOBROVA, N.V.

Hemorrhaging tuberculous peptic ulcer. Nov.khir.arkh. no.3: 111-112 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Kafedra fakul'tetskoy khirurgii Voronezhskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(PEPTIC ULCER) (STOMACH--TUBERCULOSIS)

BOBROVA, N.V.

Combination of hemorrhage and perforation in peptic ulcer of the stomach and duodenum. Khirurgiia 36 no.2:8-11 F '60. (MIRA 13:12)

(PEPTIC ULCER)

BOBROVA, N. V., kand. med. nauk

Perforating appendicitis in diaphragmatic hernia. Pediatriia no.11: 69-70 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz kliniki fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (zav. kafedroy - prof. A. I. Serzhanin) Voronezhskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(APPENDICITIS--CASES, CLINICAL REPORTS, STATISTICS)
(DIAPHRAGM--HERNIA)

BOBROVA, N.V., kand.med.nauk

Functional capacity of the kidney after resection and unilateral nephrectomy; experimental study. Urologiia 27 no.4:14-17 Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. A.I. Serzhanin) i kafedry normal'noy fiziologii (zav. - prof. A.P. Zhukov) Voronezhskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(KIDNEYS—SURGERY)

BOEROVA, N.V., kand. med. nauk

Functional capabilities of a solitary kidney following resection of a pole and then the other pole; experimental studies. Urologiia no.4:11-13 '63. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav.- prof. A.I. Serzhanin) i kafedry normal'noy fiziologii (zav.- prof. I.D. Boyeko) Voronezhskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

SERZHANIN, A.I.; BOBROVA, N.V.; GORKER, I.B.

Gastric and duodenal perforating ulcers. Trudy Vor. med. inst. 52:129-133 '63. (MIRA 18:3)

BOBROVA, N.V.; IZMAYLOV, V.S.

Comparative evaluation of immediate and late results of treating gastric and duodenal perforating ulcers by the method of suturing and resection. Trudy Vor. med. inst. 52:135-137 '63.

Problems of anesthesia in stomach operations. Ibid.:155-156
(MIRA 18:3)

BOBROVA, N.V.

Changes in the functional capacity of the liver, kidneys and pancreas in patients with ulcerous gastroduodenal bleeding. Trudy Vor. med. inst. 52:139-141 '63. (MIRA 18:3)

BOBROVA, O.L.

Certain properties of physical thermoregulation and vascular reactions in hypertension. Klin.med., Moskva 29 no.1:37-43 Jan 51. (CLML 20:5)

1. Of the Faculty Therapeutic Clinic, First Leningrad Medical Institute imeni Academician I.P.Pavlov, Leningrad.

NESMEYANOVA, P.A.; BOBROVA, P.A. [editors]; TERENT'IEV, A.P. [reviewer].

"Synthetic organic compounds." Vol. 2. A.N.Nesmeianova, P.A.Bobrova. Reviewed by A.P.Terent'ev. Sov.kniga no.8:13-15 Ag '53. (MLRA 6:8)
(Chemistry, Organic) (Nesmeianova, A.N.) (Bobrova, P.A.)

ZAVALISHIN, D.A. (Leningrad); BOBROVA, R.F. (Leningrad); PARFENOV, E.Ye. (Leningrad)

Regulation of the angular velocity of large asynchronous electric motors in a cascade network with transistor converters. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. tekh. nauk. Energ. i avtom. no.3:51-64 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

(Electric motors, Induction)

BOBROVA, R.S.

29330 Chastota anomaliy subo-chelyustnoy sistemy u shkol'nikov mladchego i spednego vozrasta g. Molotova. Trudy Molotovask. gos. stomatol. in-ta, vyp. 8, 1949, S. 101-06. Bibliogr: 9 nazv.

SO: Letopsi' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 39, Moskov, 1949

BOBROV, A.K.; BOBROVA, S.A.

Volume and age of the Cambrian Meteger series of the Berezovo and Angara-Lena trough. Nauch.soob. IAFAN SSSR no.7:79-85 '62. (MIRA 16:3)
(Siberia--Geology, Stratigraphic)

ACC NR: AP7000996 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0439/65/044/010/1571/157

AUTHOR: Polyakova, P. Ye.; Bobrova, S. I.

ORG: Biological Institute, Siberian Branch, Academy of Sciences, SSSR, Novosibirsk (Biologicheskiy institut Sibirskogo otdeleniya Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Fauna and ecology of blood-sucking mosquitoes (Dipyera, Culicinae) in the southern part of Tomsk oblast

SOURCE: Zoologicheskiy zhurnal, v. 44, no. 10, 1965, 1571-1573

TOPIC TAGS: animal parasite, mosquito, disease vector, entomology, biologic ecology/Tomsk oblast

ABSTRACT: Twenty-three species of mosquitoes were identified in the southern part of Tomsk oblast (Western Siberia) in May-September, 1962. (See Table 1). Collections were made in

Card 1/3 UDC: 595.771 Culicinae: 591.9+591.5(571.16

ACC NR: AP7000996

Table 1. Species composition of mosquitoes in southern Tomsk oblast (1962)

Species	Number caught			
	Larval	♂♂	♀♀	Total
1. Anopheles maculipennis Mg.	8	3	2	13
2. Culiseta alaskaensis Ludl.	—	—	2	2
3. C. ochroptera Peus.	4	—	—	4
4. Aedes caspius dorsalis Mg.	—	—	—	—
5. Ae. punctor Kirby	70	13	5366	5449
6. Ae. communis Deg.	92	12	6460	6564
7. Ae. diantaeus H. D. K.	60	18	1059	1137
8. Ae. intrudens Dyar	6	4	154	164
9. Ae. hexodontus Dyar	12	—	8	20
10. Ae. pullatus Coq.	—	—	5	5
11. Ae. cataphylla Dyar	—	—	51	51
12. Ae. excrucians Walk.	11	26	46	83
13. Ae. cantans Mg.	17	0	232	249
14. Ae. riparius D. K.	—	1	—	—1
15. Ae. flavescens Müll.	—	4	—	4
16. Ae. beklemishevi Den.	123	—	—	122
17. Ae. cinereus Mg.	11	2	71	84
18. Ae. rossicus D. G. M.	—	—	—	—
19. Ae. vexans Mg.	—	—	14	14
20. Culex modestus Fic	17	—	—	17
21. C. apicalis Adams.	30	—	—	30
22. C. pipiens L.	2	—	—	2
23. Mansonia richiardii Fic.	—	—	63	63
Total	462	83	13533	14078

Card 2/3

ACC NR: AP7000996

pine forests along the Ob' River. Maximum numbers of mosquitoes were recorded from late May to mid-July. Peak populations varied with the species, however. *Aedes communis* was most numerous in early June and *Aedes punctor* in late June: *Aedes communis* mosquitoes made up 48.0% of the population, and *Aedes punctor* 40.0%. Mosquitoes were most active in the morning and evening hours. It was established that the most favorable temperatures for mosquito activity are between 80°C and 25°C. [JS]

Orig. art: has: 1 table and 2 figures
[WA-50; CBE No. 14]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 005

Card 3/3

BOBROVA, S.I.

Blackfly fauna of the Altai. Izv. SO AN SSSR no.4 Ser. biol.-med.nauk no.1:145-147 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Biologicheskiy institut Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

POLYAKOVA, P.Ye.; BOBROVA, S.I.

Fauna and ecology of blood-sucking mosquitoes (Diptera, Culicinae) in southern Tomsk Province. Zool.zhur. 44 no.10:1571-1573 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Biologicheskiy institut Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

ACC NR: AP7002547 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/023/0027/0027

INVENTOR: Ayzentson, Ye.G.; Bobrova, S.N.; Spivak, L.V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method of heat treatment of steel. Class 18, No. 189005

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 23, 1966, 27

TOPIC TAGS: ~~steel~~ METAL, heat treatment, ~~steel normalization~~, steel ultrasonic treatment, ~~steel refrigeration~~ ANNEALING, COOLING, REFRIGERATION, STEEL STRUCTURE

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a method of heat treatment of steel which consists in annealing followed by air cooling and refrigeration. To ensure their dimensional stability, the steel parts are subjected to ultrasonic treatment prior to refrigeration. [ND]

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 18Jan65 / ATD PRESS: 5113

Card 1/1 UDC: 621.785.92:621.9.048.6:621.789

MILOSERDOVA, A.I.; YUNAKOVSKAYA, G.D.; BOBROVA, S.P.

Treatment of primary pulmonary tuberculosis in children. Zdravo-okhranenie 2 no.1:20-24 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Iz kafedry detskikh bolezney (zav. - dotsent A.I. Miloserdova) lechebnogo fakul'teta Kishinevskogo meditsinskogo instituta i Respublikanskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach - N.T. Gordeyeva).
(TUBERCULOSIS)

BOBROVA, T.I.

G.I.Rossolimo as a clinicist. Zhur.nevr.i psikh. 53 no.9:686-687 S '53. (MLRA 6:9)

1. Klinika nervnykh bolezney I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta. (Rossolimo, Grigorii Ivanovich, 1860-1928) (Physicians)

BOBROVA, T. I.

Bobrova, T. I.

"A History of the Clinic of Nervous Diseases at the First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Inst." First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Inst. Moscow, 1955 (Dissertation for the degree of Candidate in Medical Science)

SO: Knizhnaya letopis' No. 27, 2 July 1955

BOBROVA, T.I.; TSAREVA, T.I.; SYCHEVA, N.N.

Cholesteatomas of the cauda equina of the spinal cord after tuberculous meningitis in children treated by intralumbar streptomycin. Zhur.nevr.i psikh. 60 no.7:802-805 '60.
(MIRA 14:1)

1. Detskoye otdeleniye (zav. - prof. K.P. Berkos) Moskovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tuberkuleza (dir. V.F. Chernyshev).

(NERVES, SPINAL—TUMORS) (MENINGES—TUBERCULOSIS)
(STREPTOMYCIN)

KOK, Ye.P.; BOBROVA, T.I.

Facial agnosia as one of the manifestations of the peculiarities of visual perception in lesions of the subdominant hemisphere. Zhur.nevr. i psikh. 66 no.1:30-35 '66.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut neyrokhirurgii im. Burdenko AMN SSSR, Moskva. Submitted August 14, 1964.

ACCESSION NR: AP4044917 S/0226/64/000/004/0101/0103

AUTHOR: Bobrova, T. N.; Zolotarev, I. S.; Plotnikova, V. V.; Girshgorn, B. B.

TITLE: Method for making crucibles from sintered alloy TsM-332 and their use for chemical analysis

SOURCE: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 4, 1964, 101-103

TOPIC TAGS: crucible, sintered alloy crucible, inorganic analysis, alumina, aluminum magnesium alloy, sintered aluminum alloy, hot pressure casting, cast alloy / alloy TsM-332

ABSTRACT: The porcelain crucibles recommended for sintering boron carbides, borides and double borides may be used only 2-3 times. The authors recommend replacement of these crucibles by those made of TsM-332 alloy (99.35% Al_2O_3, 0.6% MgO, 0.05% Fe_2O_3), which are practically indestructible. The paper describes the method of hot pressure casting, and the results of chemical stability tests. First, the alumina was calcined at 1450C for 2 hours, after which it was pulverized. The iron content in the alumina was thus reduced to 0.05%. The dross for crucible casting consisted of 100 parts TsM-332, 14 parts technical paraffin, 10 parts wax with a density of 0.96-0.97 g/cc and a melting point of 61-64C, and 0.8 parts oleic acid. The dross was prepared at 90C and poured into the casting de-

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ARKHANGEL'SKIY, D.N.; MUSATOVA, G.N.; SERAYA, L.D.; BOBROVA, T.V.; POPOVA, L.A.; KONKIN, A.A.

Saponification of cellulose xanthates in a homogenecus medium. Khim. volok. no.5:27-29 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Kiyevskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta iskusstvennogo volokna (for all except Konkin).
2. Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut (for Konkin).

L 3442-66 EWT(m)/ETC/EPF(n)-2/EWG(m)/EWP(j)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/JG/GS/RM

ACCESSION NR: AT5023106 UR/0000/65/000/000/0315/0319

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B+1

AUTHOR: Kunenkova, Ye. N.; Bobrova, T. Kh.

TITLE: Colorimetric determination of tungsten, molybdenum and rhenium in metallic niobium

SOURCE: Problemy bol'shoy metallurgii i fizicheskoy khimii novykh splavov (Problems of large-scale metallurgy and physical chemistry of new alloys); k 100-letiyu so dnya rozhdeniya akademika M. A. Pavlova. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 315-319

TOPIC TAGS: niobium base alloy, tungsten, molybdenum, rhenium, colorimetric analysis, thiocyanate

ABSTRACT: The authors present the results of an experimental colorimetric determination of W, Mo, and Re in the presence of Nb (in the form of binary alloys with Nb) based on combining of these metals with potassium (or ammonium) thiocyanate to form yellow-colored compounds which then can be colorimetrically determined, on prior complexing of Nb with ammonium oxalate. It is shown that, in agreement with the findings of Alimarin and Podval'naya (ZhAKh, 1, 1, 30, 1946),

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the oxalate complex of Nb indeed does not form a yellow-colored compound with the thiocyanate. At the same time, however -- and this is the principal finding -- it does not interfere with the formation of yellow-colored thiocyanate complexes of W, Mo, and Re. Thus, even 20 mg of Nb in the colorimetrically determined volume of the binary alloy, in the presence of 10 cc of 4% solution of ammonium thiocyanate did not interfere with the colorimetric determination of Mo, W, and Re. Further, colorimetric determination of W and Mo in ternary Nb-W-Mo alloys is also feasible. When assaying Mo in Nb, the colorimetrically determined volume must contain not more than 1 mg W; in this case even as little as 0.01 mg Mo may be determined. If, however, the Nb alloy contains 0.03-0.05 mg Mo, the presence of as much as 1.5 mg W does not interfere with the colorimetric determination of Mo. When assaying W in Nb in the presence of Mo, the colorimetrically determined volume should not contain more than 5 mg Mo. In this case, solutions with a greenish-yellow color, characteristic of tungsten, are obtained. When assaying Re in Nb in the presence of W, even 30 mg of W in the colorimetrically determined volume will not interfere with the determination. On the other hand, the colorimetric determination of W in Nb in the presence of Re is not feasible, since even as little as 0.1 mg Re will produce a more intensive coloring than 0.2 mg W.

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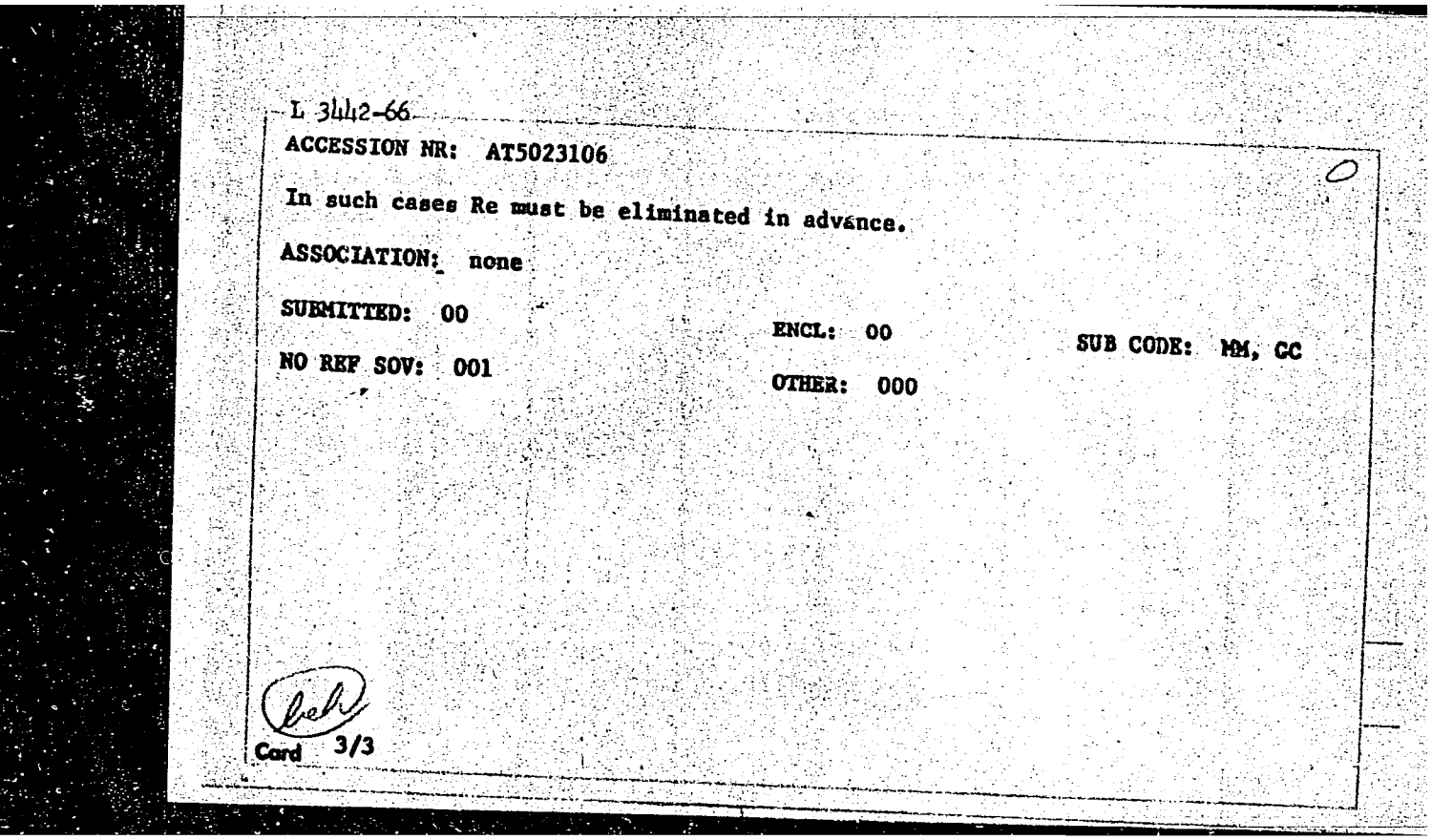

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ACCESSION NR: AT5023106

In such cases Re must be eliminated in advance.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM, GC

NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

FRUMIN, Isidor Il'ich; LEYNACHUK, Yevgeniy Ivanovich; YUZVENKO, Yuriy Arsen'yevich; NERODENKO, Mikhail Minovich; BOBROVA, T.L., red.; KOZLOVSKAYA, M.D., tekhn. red.; PERSON, M.N., tekhn. red.

[Principles of the technology of mechanized hard facing] Osnovy tekhnologii mekhanizirovannoi naplavki. Moskva, Vses.uchebno-pedagog.izd-vo Proftekhizdat, 1961. 303 p. (MIRA 15:1)
(Hard facing)

YEFREMOV, Sergey Ivanovich; LEN'KOV, S.S., nauchnyy red.; BOBROVA, T.L., red.; DORODNOVA, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Plastic dies]Shtampy iz plastmass. Moskva, Proftekhizdat, 1962. 59 p. (MIRA 15:10)
(Dies(Metalworking)) (Plastics)

FRENKEL', Semen Shmul'yevich; RODZEVICH, S.S., nauchnyy red.; BOBROVA, T.L., red.; TOKER, A.M., tekhn. red.

[Manual for young milling machine operators] Spravochnik molodogo frezerovshchika. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Proftekhizdat, 1962. 459 p. (MIRA 15:12)
(Milling machines) (Metal cutting)

SYSOYEV, Vladimir Ivanovich; LIVSHITS, Sh.Ya., nauchnyy red.; BOBROVA, T.L., red.; PERSON, M.N., tekhn. red.

[Handbook for a young drilling machine operator]Spravochnik molodogo sverlovshchika. Moskva, Proftekhizdat, 1962. 270 p. (MIRA 16:2)

(Drilling and boring)

OBSHADKO, Boris Iosifovich; PASTUKHOV, V.M., nauchnyy red.; BOBROVA, T.L., red.; GORYUNOVA, L.K., red.; NESMYSLOVA, L.M., tekhn. red.

[Methodology of teaching machining on lathes] Metodika prepodavaniia tokarnogo dela. Izd.3., perer. i dop. Moskva, Proftekhizdat, 1963. 281 p. (MIRA 16:4)
(Turning)

KOROTIN, Ivan Mikhaylovich; SGIBNEV, Gennadiy Fedorovich; GORCHAKOV, A.V., nauchn. red.; BOBROVA, T.L., red.; NESMYSLOVA, L.M., tekhn. red.

[Specialist in the heat treatment of metals] Termist. Moskva, Proftekhizdat, 1963. 279 p. (MIRA 16:11)
(Metals--Heat treatment)