

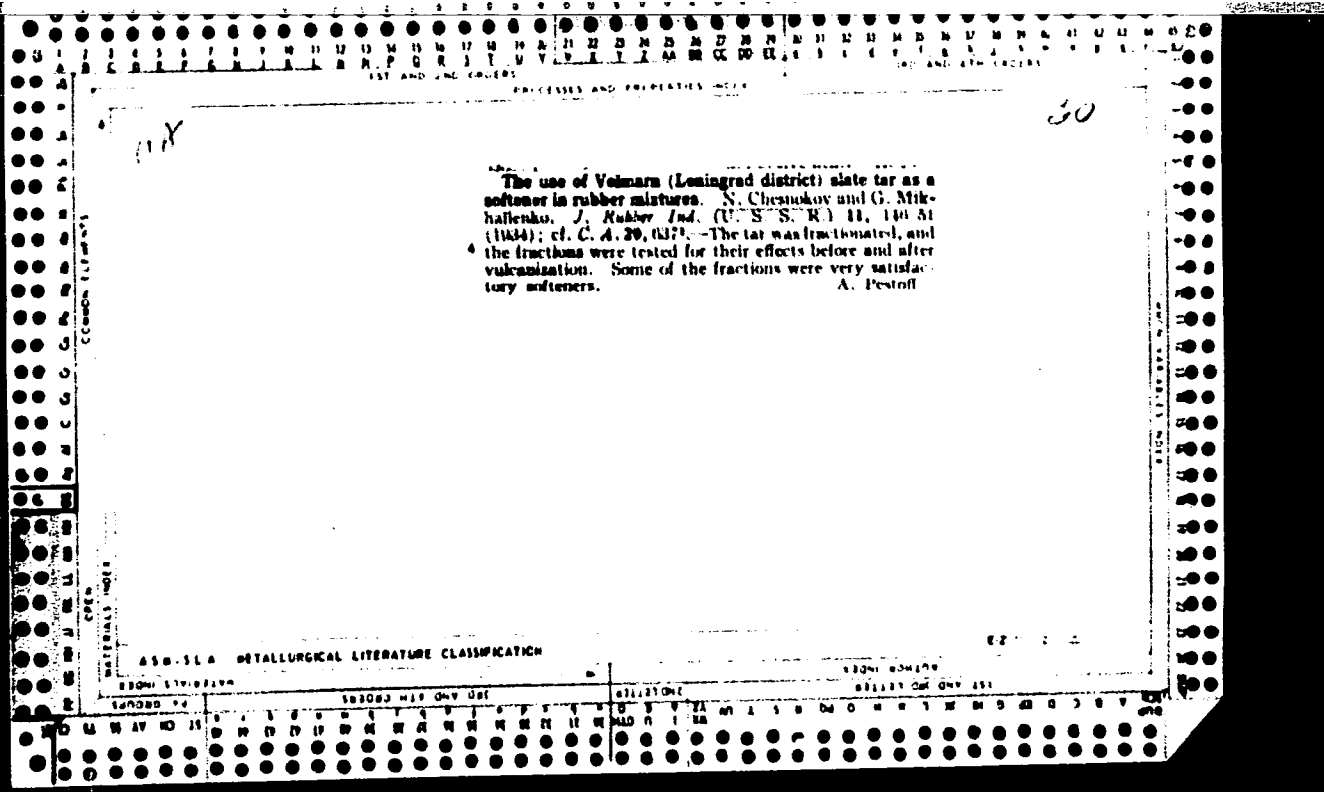
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

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ca

Raw materials for the rubber industry in the Leningrad district. N. Chernikov. *J. Rubber Ind.* (U. S. S. R.) 11, 123-26(1968). The phys. properties of different carbo and minerals found in the Leningrad district, as possible substitutes for chalk and kaolin used in the rubber industry, were detd. The materials tested (compos. are given) were: (1) Gasha (lake chalk); (2) anhydrite ($CaSO_4$); (3) clays of different chem. compos. (given); (4) nephelite tailings (compos. given). The materials tested were incorporated in the theoretical mixt. of rubber (compos. given) in proportions of 0.0, 10.2, 30.4 parts per 100 parts of rubber by wt. The rubber was vulcanized and tested (detailed results are given). Conclusions: Gasha equals chalk as a filler (it requires antioxidants); anhydrite possesses all the properties of chalk and can be used as a filler; some of the clays are not suitable, while others ("amphib"?) approach chalk and kaolin; nephelite tailings are not satisfactory. A. Pestov

A13-11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



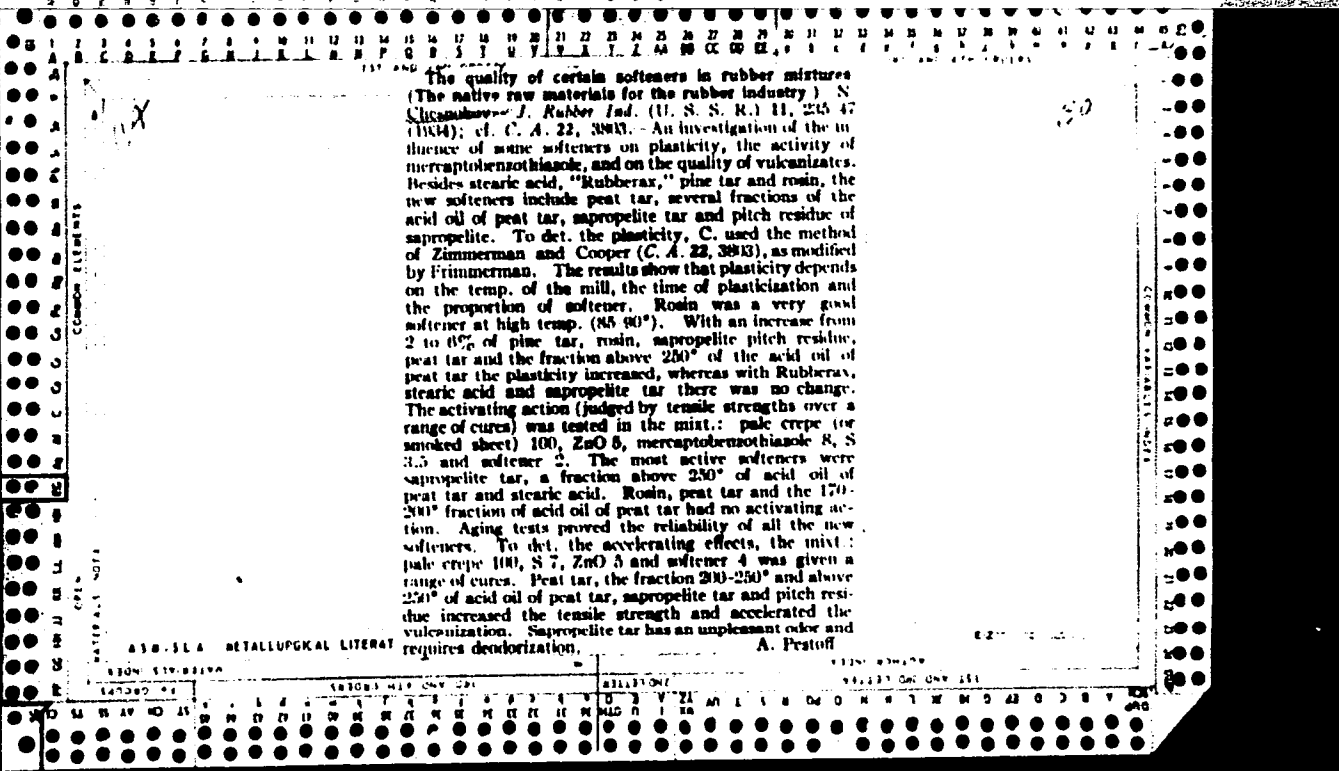
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

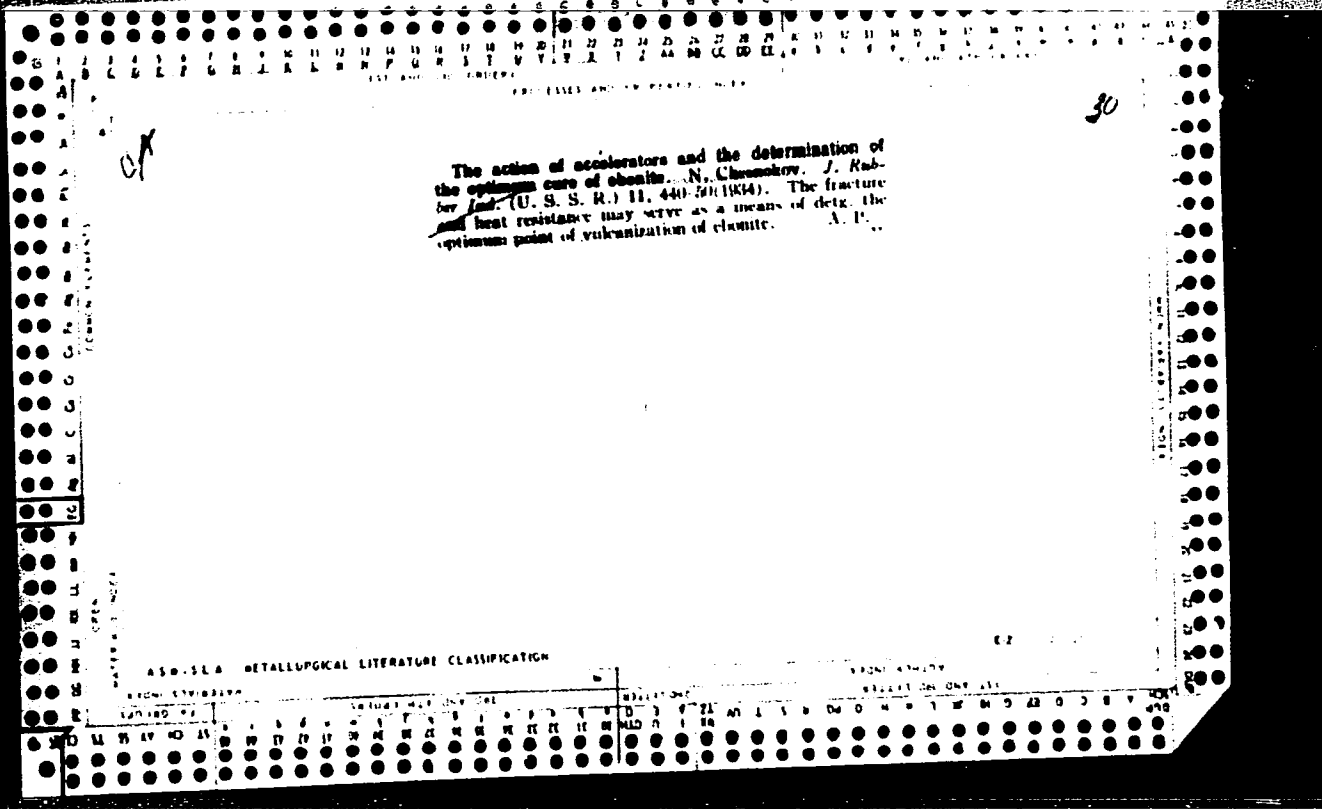
30

Commercial rubber with fine pores and cells, made with coal saturated with carbon dioxide. N. Chesnokov. *J. Rubber Ind.* (U. S. S. R.) 11, 211-7, (1934) — Description of a method of prepn. of sponge rubber and porous hard rubber by the use of C black satd. with CO₂. C black was made from the husks of sunflower seed, activated at 800-900° and satd. with CO₂ at room temp. (after 5 hrs. it contained 8.2% CO₂). During vulcanization, the C black gave up its CO₂, forming discontinuous pores in the rubber. The sponge rubber had a d. of 0.480-0.533, was waterproof, soundproof and heatproof. A. Pestoff

ASB-SLS METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

E2





137 AND 138 CODERS PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX 137 AND 138 CODERS

CA

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CLASSIFICATION

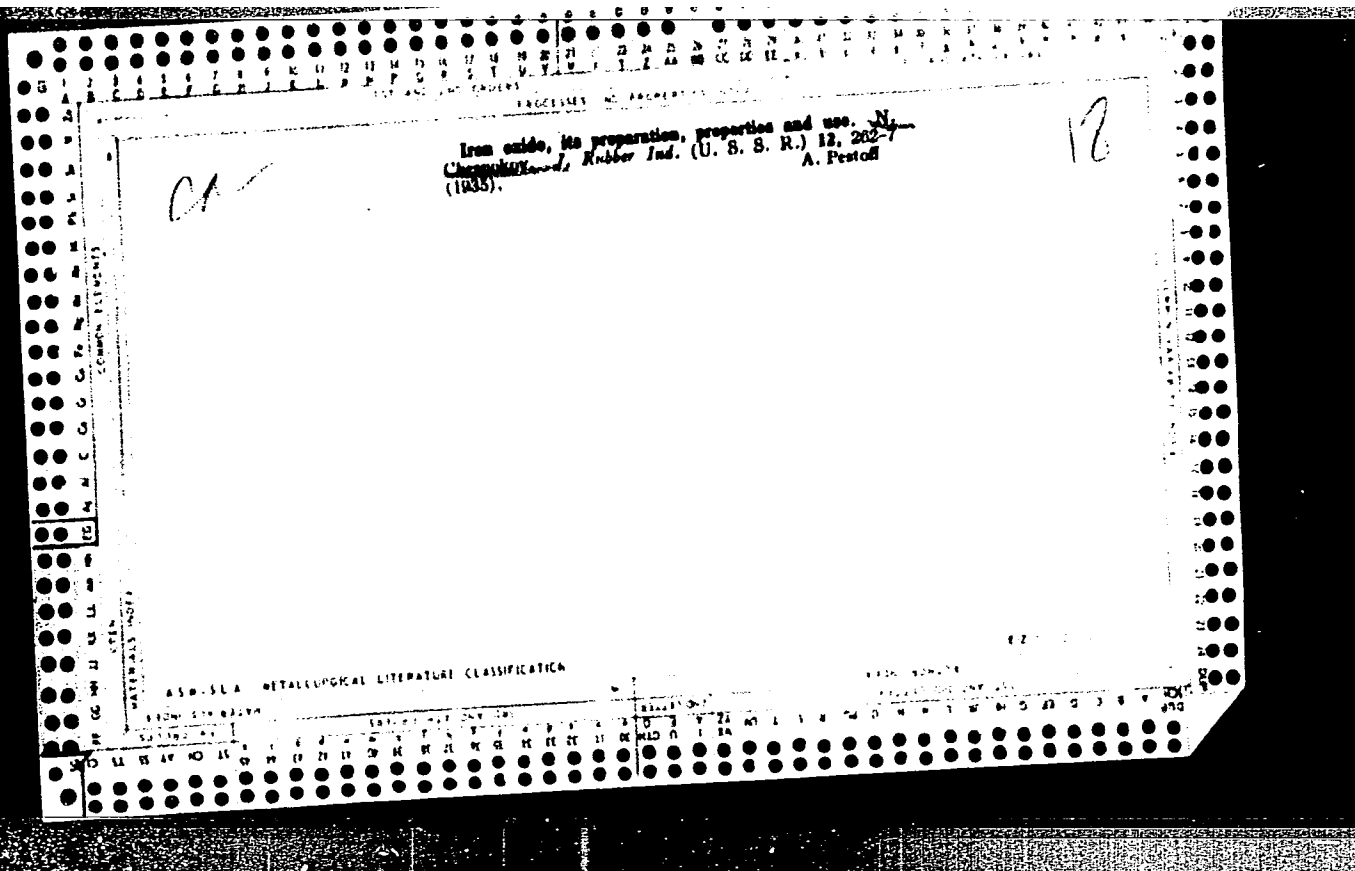
CLASSIFICATION

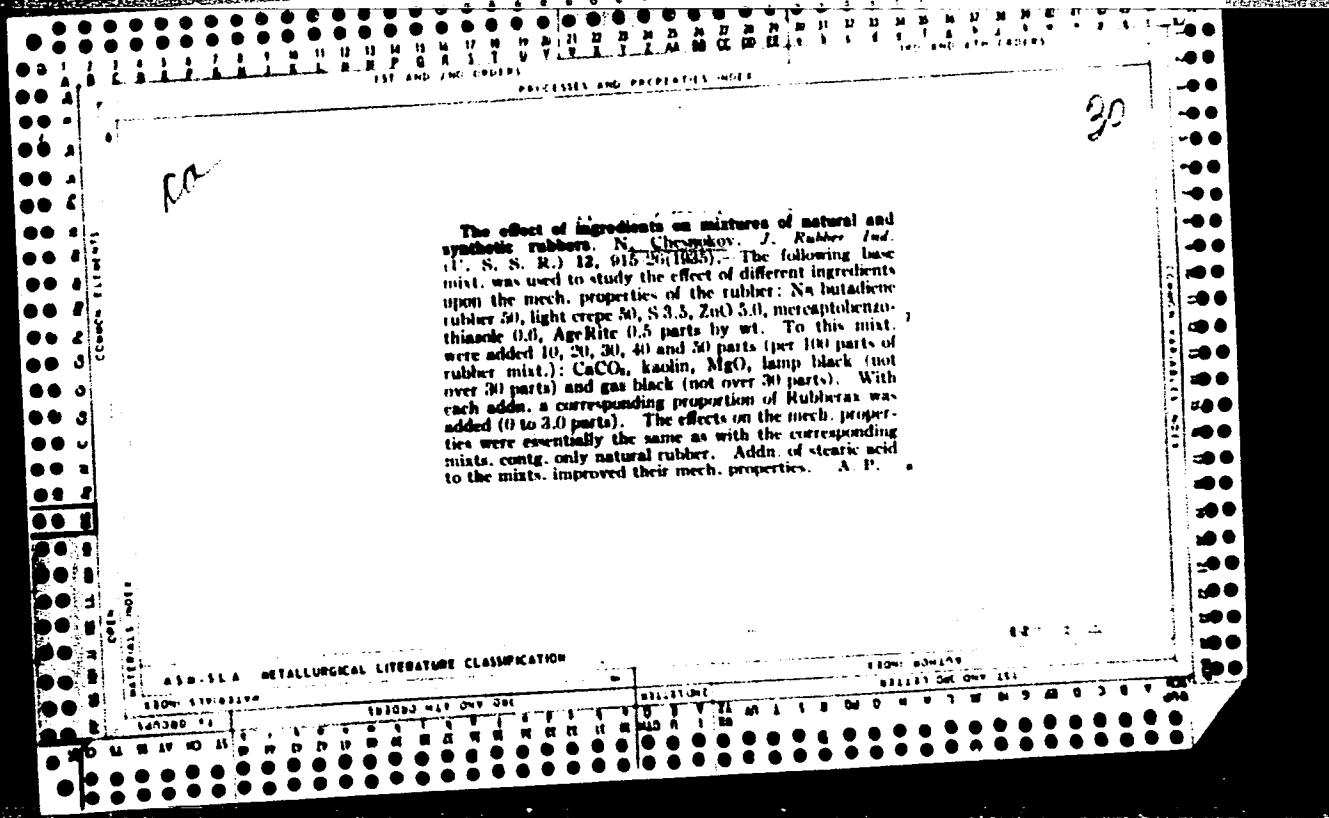
The plasticization of rubber and rubber mixtures with tau-saguz and with light crepe, and the mechanical properties of the vulcanized rubber. N. Chesnokov. *Sovetskii Kaucuk* 1935, No. 2, 34-41. The mixts. tested contained: rubber (tau-saguz (I) or light crepe (II)) 100, mercaptobenzothiazole 0.8, stearic acid 2.0, ZnO 5.0, CaCO₃ 50 or lamp black 35, S 3.5. The rubber mixts. were milled for different times and cured 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 min. at 150° temp. corresponding to 2.5 kg. per sq. cm. The plasticity of I was higher than that of II, and it did not change with the time of plasticization, whereas that of II increased. I can be used in rubber mixts. without plasticization. The plasticities of rubber mixts. with CaCO₃ and lamp black were higher than the plasticity of pure rubber; lamp-black mixts. increased the plasticity to a smaller degree than did CaCO₃. I and II in mixts. with CaCO₃ gave the same plasticities after calendaring. The tensile strengths of rubber mixts. with II were higher than with I (180 kg. per sq. cm. and 151 in mixts. with lamp black). The residual elongations of rubber mixts. with I were higher than with II (28 and 22%). The reverse relationship between the plasticity of rubber mixts. and tensile strength was observed; a decrease in the plasticity of lamp-black mixts. compared with CaCO₃, corresponded to the same percentage increase in tensile strength.

A. Pestoff

AS 50 11 1 A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

62 11 11





1ST. AND 2ND. CROSS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

30

CA

The use of synthetic rubber in the Sevkael' plant.
N. Chernikov. J. Rubber Ind. (U. S. S. R.) 1956, 452.
A. Pestoff
A description.

COMMON ELEMENTS

MATERIALS INDEX

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ALPHABETIC INDEX

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CA

Dielectric properties of rubber mixtures prepared from synthetic rubber. N. Chasnov. *J. Rubber Ind.* (U. S. S. R.) 1980, No. 7, 792-6; No. 8-9, 921-4. -- A study was made of the dielec. properties of vulcanizates prepared from synthetic rubber (with smoked sheet), and the influence of heating the vulcanizates at 70° for 0 hrs. and 24 hrs., the time of vulcanization, the proportion of S (3.5 and 5 parts), the type of accelerator (mercaptobenzothiazole (I) and diphenylguanidine (II)), the method of manuf. of the synthetic rubber, type of synthetic rubber (the degree of polymerization and absence of pseudobutylene, etc.), and washing of the synthetic rubber with water to remove Na and its salts. Thermal treatment, washing of the synthetic rubber, and substitution of I by II (with thermal treatment) gave vulcanizates with high dielec. gradient V up to 37.4 kv. per mm. (V for smoked sheets up to 35.5 kv. per mm.). Increase in the time of vulcanization, increase in the proportion of S and preliminary thermal treatment of raw synthetic rubber had no effect on V. Longer thermal treatments gave higher V. The water absorption of synthetic rubber was higher (increase in wt. 3.2% after 24 hrs.) than that of smoked sheet (increase 1.00%). Aging was best in vulcanizates contg. the highest proportions of synthetic rubber (synthetic rubber washed and heated). A. Pestoff.

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ASB-SLA

MASTER LIST

CLASSIFICATION

CLASSIFICATION

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

1ST AND 2ND LETTERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CHEBNOKOV, N. A. 30

Ch

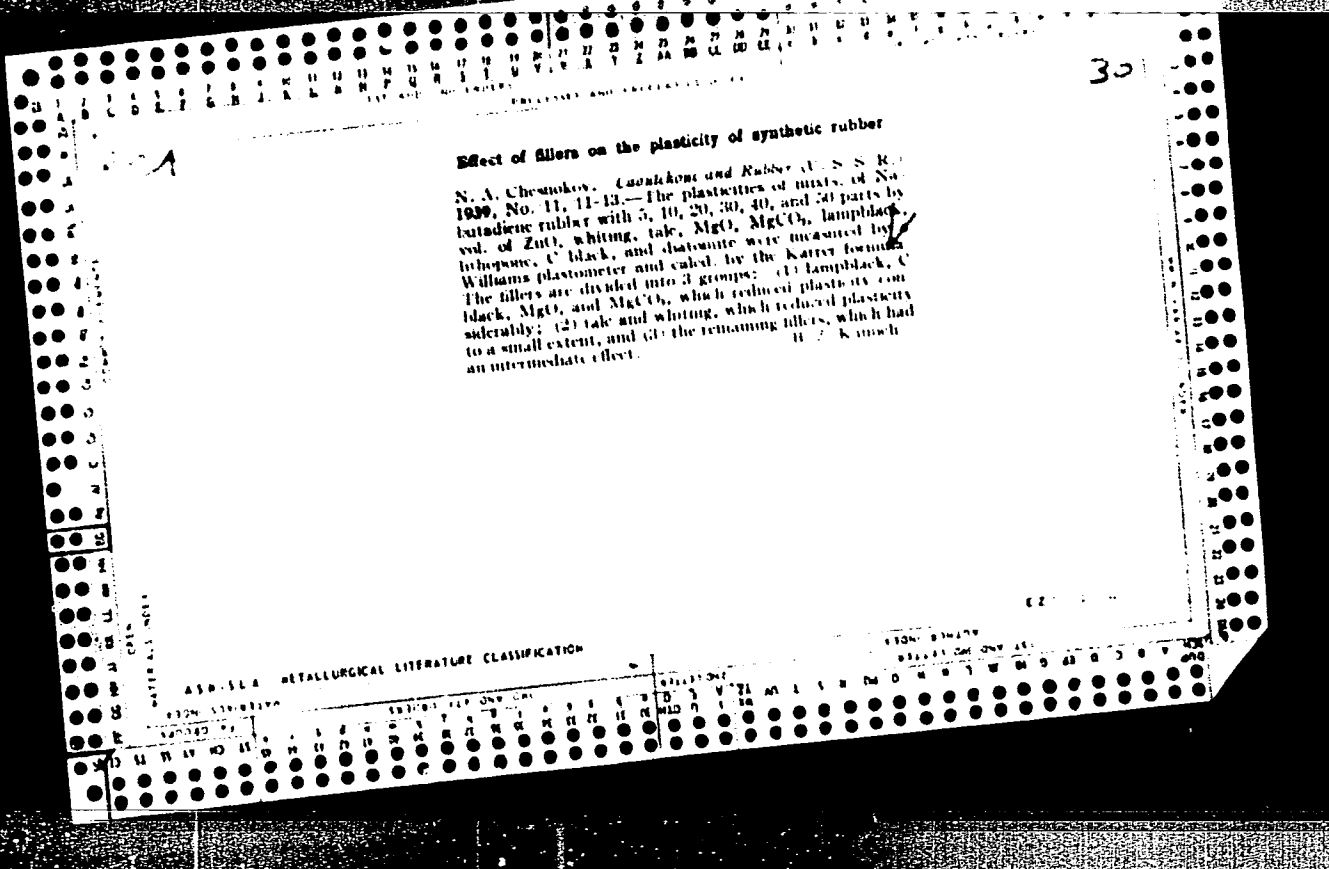
Insulation for cables. P. P. Nikotin, P. N. Gorshkov, O. M. Nodel'man and N. A. Chebnokov. Russ. 51,640, Aug. 31, 1937. A compn. of synthetic rubber, fillers and diphenyl phosphate or diethyl phosphate is specified.

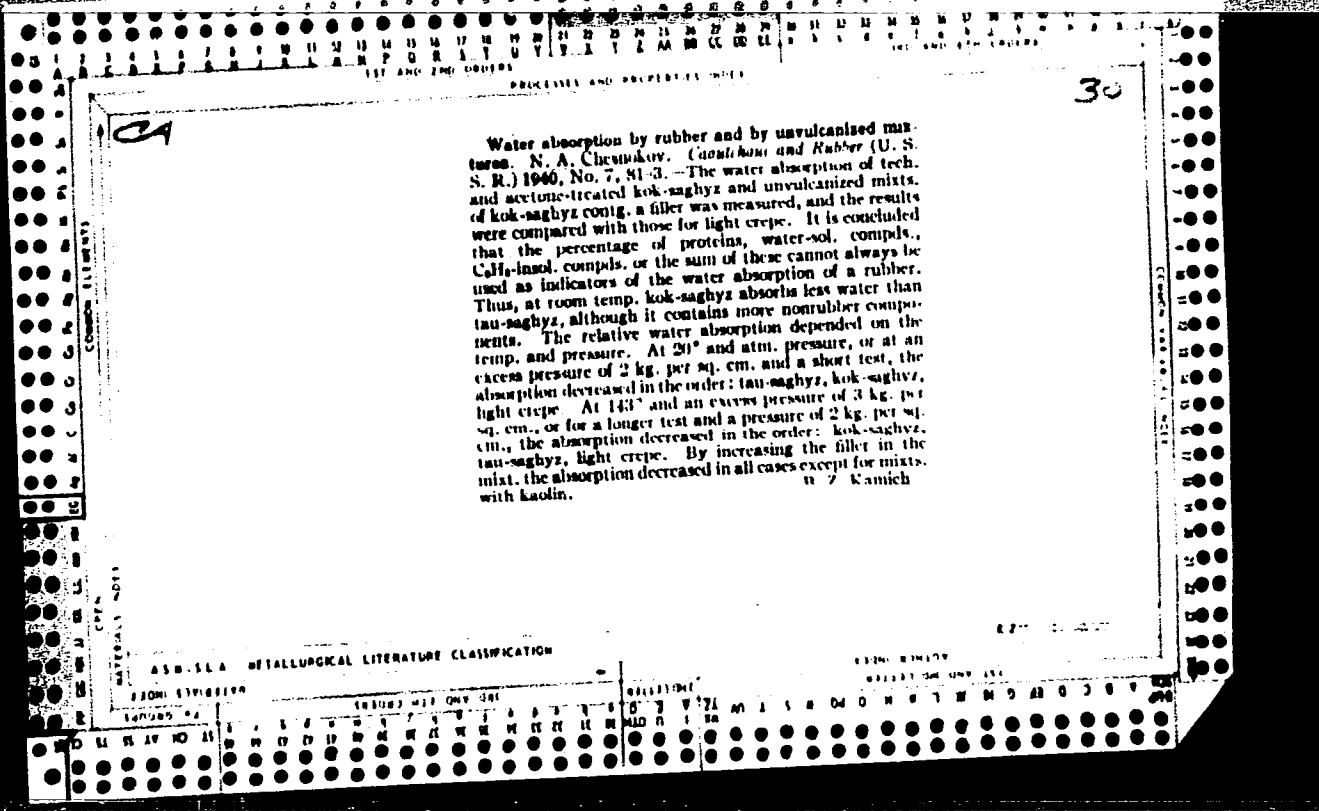
ASD-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND LETTERS

1ST AND 2ND LETTERS

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100





CHESNOKOV, N.D.; ZVEREV, V.A.; Prinsipali uchastiye: BOGDANOVA, N.G.; BELIKOV,
P.I.; FOMINSKIY, M.K.; BAZHENOV, M.M.

Making roll cast iron in an acid open-hearth furnace. Lit. proizv.
no.2:4-7 F '63. (MIRA 16:3)

(Cast iron--Metallurgy)

SOBKO, V.A., gornyy insh.; SMIRNOV, V.N., gornyy insh.; CHESMOKOV, M.I.,
gornyy insh.

Using systems with large-scale caving for ores and enclosing
rocks subject to spontaneous combustion. Gor.zhur. no.7:
31-36 J1 '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Mining engineering--Safety measures)
(Combustion, Spontaneous)

CHESNOKOV, N.I.

Protect Ural beavers. Priroda 49 no.11:59-60 N '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zhirotnogo
syr'ya i pushniny, Khanty-Mansiyskiy opornyy punkt.
(Khanty-Mansi National Area--Beavers)

DESYATNIKOV, D.T.; ~~CHESNOKOV, N.I.~~; POPOV, A.A.; NIKOLAYEV, V.D.;
BYKHOVSKIY, A.V.; SHAPIRO, P.I.; SIPYAGINA, Z.A., red. izd-
va; MINSKER, L.I., tekhn. red.

[Lowering the dust content of mine air] Snizhenie zapylen-
nosti rudnichnoi atmosfery. Moskva, Gosgortekhnizdat, 1962.
175 p. (MIRA 15:11)

(Mine dusts)

CHESNOKOV, N.I.; GLUMOVA, Ye.A.; GILYAZOV, G.G.

New system for KhL-2M chromatograph operation. Mash. i neft.
obor. no.8:30-31 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Tatarskiy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.

L 5922-66 EWT(m) DN
ACC NR: AP5022634

UR/0089/65/019/002/0161/0168
621.039.58:622.349.5

AUTHOR: Bvkhovskiy, A. V.; Chesnokov, N. I.; Shalayev, I. L.

39
B

TITLE: Radiation safe-guarding of personnel engaged in uranium ore mining

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 19, no. 2, 1965, 161-168

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear safety, radiation dosimetry

ABSTRACT: The protection of mining workers against the effects of ionizing radiation and the causes of injury are reviewed and evaluated. The experiences and dosimetric investigations showed that the greatest damage had been caused by the actions of the air-borne radon and its short-living daughter products. The remedial measures for air-borne contaminations subdivided into three groups are briefly summarized. The first group includes the general requirements for reducing the radioactive dust discharged from drilling and excavation operations. The second group of measures covers the general and local ventilation of uranium mines ensuring the removal of radon and other contaminants. In the third group, the special measures preventing the formation of

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dust and the transfer of radon through the air and water are enumerated. Then, the authors reviewed the investigations which had been conducted in the uranium mines in regard to the sources of radon radiations. The main continuous radon emanation comes from the open ore surfaces with some additional amount coming from rock fissures through air suction and interstitial water. The calculation of radon emanation is based on two factors S' and E. The emanation surface factor S' is expressed as a product of the open rock surface area by the percentage of radium content. Its unit is defined as one square meter by one percent of uranium. The letter E denotes an experimental factor expressed in curie/sec. sq m.%. Its maximum value varies from 10^{-8} for sedimentary rock to 10^{-9} units for hydrothermal rock. The amount of ventilation air Q (cu m) needed for the removal of a radon emanation quantity D (curie/sec) is expressed by the formula $Q=10^7 \times D$. The problems of ventilation of local areas were considered, and the installation of filters and the protection of walls were recommended. As examples, two graphs are presented showing the concentrations of radon in the mines equipped with either a normal or a radon preventing ventilation system. The efficiency of dust prevention measures is also illustrated showing

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ACC NR: AP5022634

a dust rate of 1-1.5 mg/cu m which is lower than the prescribed rate of 2 mg/cu m. The protection of respiratory organs by means of protective masks and respirators of various types is briefly reviewed. The protection against gamma radiation of uranium and thorium ores is summarized. A formula for the calculation of the upper limit of gamma radiation rate P_y is given as $P_y = 16.4 C_u + 8.9 C_{th} + 0.035 C_k$ mrad/hr where C_u , C_{th} and C_k are the percent contents of uranium, thorium and potassium in mine rocks. The dosimetric control and monitoring methods are discussed. They are subdivided into three groups of which the first determines the total concentration of short-living daughter emanation products, the second covers separate RaA, RaB, and RaC concentrations while the third one deals with the evaluation of "latent" energy released as a result of decay of daughter products. A general review of dosimeters, detectors and other equipment is presented in general form on the basis of numerous preceding publications. The accuracy of measurement of gamma dose rates from a thick rock layer is summarized in a table for different types of control instruments. The relative dose contribution from the primary and the scattered gamma radiations of uranium and thorium rocks are characterized in two sets of dose-

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L 5072-66

ACC NR: AP5022634

energy curves. The article presents only a general review of safe-guard conditions in the uranium mining industry without making any conclusions.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 20Nov64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP, GO

NO REF SOV: 019

OTHER: 003

Card

4/4 *hed*

Chesnokov, Nikolay Nikolayevich

PETUKHOV, Aleksandr Vikent'yevich; CHESNOKOV, Nikolay Nikolayevich;
POSTERNYAK, Ye.F., red.insh.; FROGER, D.P., tekhn.red.

[Use of laminated plastics for the repair of metal cutting equipment; practice of the V.I.Lenin Machinery Plant in Leningrad]
Primenenie drevesno-sloistykh plastikov pri remonte metallo-rezhushchikh stankov; opyt mashinostroitel'nogo zavoda imeni V.I.Lenina v Leningrade. Leningrad, 1956. 17 p. (Leningradskii dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoi propagandy. Informatsionno-tekhnicheskii listok, no.16. Modernizatsiia i remont oborudovaniia) (MIRA 10:12)
(Milling machines--Maintenance and repair)
(Laminated plastics)

CHESNOKOV, N.N.

PEFUKHOV, A.V.; CHESNOKOV, N.N.

Using laminated wood plastics in repairing equipment. Stan. i instr.
29 no.2:30-33 P '58. (MIRA 1143)

(Laminated plastics)

CHESNOKOV, N.N.

Using plastics in reconditioning guiding of machine parts tools.
Mashinostroitel' no.7:20 JI '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Machine tools--Maintenance and repair)
(Plastics)

CHESNOKOV, N.P.; GONCHAROV, I.K.

Vertical core prints. Lit. proizv. no.2:41 F '63. (MIRA 16:3)
(Coremaking)

CHESNOKOV, N. S.

CHESNOKOV, N. S., and MIKHAILOVA, V. N. "Withering of Potatoes," Sad i Ogorod,
no. 4/5, 1946, pp. 38-43. 87 Sal

SO: SIRA - SI 90 - 53, 15 Dec. 1953.

CHESNOKOV, N. S.

CHESNOKOV, N. S. "Differences in the Nature of Potato Tuber Sprouts," Agrobiologia, no. 4, 1948, pp. 86-90. 20 Ag822.

SO: SIRA - SI 90 - 53, 15 Dec. 1953.

CHESNOKOV, N. S.

25728 CHESNOKOV, N. S. Uvyadaniye posevov Kartofelya i Mery Obr'by s
Nim. Sad i Ogorod, 1948, No. 7, s. 72-74.

SO: Letopis Zhurnal Statey, No. 30, Moscow, 1948.

CHESNOKOV, N.S.

MIKHAILOVA, V. N. and CHESNOKOV, N. S. " Wilting of Potatoes in the Sourt (U.S. S. R)
and Measures for Its Control" Selektaiia i Semenovodstvo, vol. 12, no. 5, 1951, pp. 19-26
61.9 S-5

SO: Sira Si-90-53 15 Dec. 1953

CHESNOKOV, N. S.

"Accelerated Propagation of Seed Potatoes in the South," Sad i og., No.5, 1952

RUBINOV, F.G., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk; CHESNOKOV, N.S., kand. sel'skokhoz.
nauk

Control of vegetable rot during storage. Zashch. rast. ot vred.
i bol. 9 no.7:31-33 '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Donskoy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.

(Chesnokov, N. I.)

~~CHESNOKOV, N. I.~~

Light industry of the R.S.F.S.R. in new conditions of work. Leg.
prom. 17 no.10:1-3 0 '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Zamestitel' predsedatelya Gosplana RSFSR.
(Russia--Manufactures)

CHESNOKOV, N.Ye.

Outlook for the development of light industry in 1959-1965.
Leg.prom. 18 no.12:1-8 D '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Nachal'nik otдела legkoy promyshlennosti, chlen Gosplana
SSSR.

(Economic policy)

CHEBNOKOV, N.Ye.

Expansion of textile and knitwear industries in 1959-1965.
Tekst.prom. 19 no.1:1-9 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Nachal'nik otdela legkoy promyshlennosti Gosplana SSSR.
(Textile industry) (Knit goods industry)

KLIMOV, Yu.M.; CHIKIN, V.V.; ANISIMOV, N.I.; BARSKOV, I.M.; VINOGRADOV, Yu.V.; GAVRILOV, A.N.; GAUKHMAN, L.A.; GOLOV, A.P.; GOL'DMAN, L.S.; GREGORNIKOV, G.I.; YEFIMOV, A.N.; ZALUTSKIY, M.S.; ZAYTSEVA, A.V.; OIYRYSH, A.I.; KANDARITSKIY, V.S.; KAPRANOV, I.A.; KOVALEV, N.I.; KOVALEVSKIY, K.A.; KOLOSOV, A.F.; KRIVOV, A.S.; KRYLOV, R.M.; LEVITAS, A.G.; MALYGIN, M.A.; MORALEVICH, Yu.A.; MOTILEV, A.S.; NESTEROV, M.V.; NIKOL'SKIY, A.V.; ORLOV, G.M.; ORLOV, Ya.L.; PARENSKIY, V.M.; POLYAKOV, A.S.; HUBIN, V.I.; SVANIDZE, K.N.; STRIGIN, I.A.; TAKOYEV, K.F.; TRUBNIKOV, S.V.; CHERNYSHEVA, L.N.; CHESNOKOV, E.Ye.; SHAMBERG, V.M.; STRUMILIN, S.G., akademik, red.; ANTOSENKOVA, L., red.; MIKAELYAN, E., red.; MUKHIN, Yu., tekhn.red.

[Dictionary of the seven-year plan from A to Z] Slovar' semiletki ot A do IA. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo polit.lit-ry, 1960. 397 p.
(MIRA 13:7)

(Russia--Economic policy)

CHESNOKOV, N.Ye.

Let's welcome the 22d Congress of the CPSU with suitable
achievements. Shvein. prom. no.3:1-3 Je-Jl [i.e. My-Je]
'61. (MIRA 16:11)

CHESNOKOV, N.Ye.

Pay more attention to synthetic fibors. Tekst.prom. 21 no.11:
1-6 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Nachal'nik otдела legkoy promyshlennosti Gosplana SSSR.
(Textile fibers, Synthetic)

С. И. Суворов

СУВОРОВ, С. И.

for efficiency of the use of manufacturing of ...
... (GPR 14:10)

CHESNOKOV, N.Ye.

Speed up the improvement rate of the quality of clothing.
Shvein.prom. no.5:1-3 S-0 '62. (MIRA 15:10)
(Clothing industry—Quality control)

CHEBNOKOV, N.Ye.

The textile industry in 1963. Tekst.prom. 22 no.12:1-3 D '62.
(MIRA 16:1)

(Textile industry)

SOV/58-59-5-11886

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal Fizika, 1959, Nr 5, p 281 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Chesnokov, O.F.

TITLE: Spectral Method of Analyzing Geological Samples

PERIODICAL: Dokl. 7-y Nauchn. konferentsii, posvyashch. 40-letiyu Velikoy
Oktyabr'sk. revolyutsii, Nr 2. Tomsk. Tomskiy un-t, 1957, pp 122-123

ABSTRACT: The author discusses the advantages of the method of spilling powdered samples into the arc plasma when analyzing gold-bearing and hydrochemical samples.

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Chesnokov O.F.

132-58-6-5/13

AUTHORS: Karayeva, Z.G. and Chesnokov, O. F.

TITLE: Experience in the Use of Spectro-Metallometric Surveying in Prospecting for Deposits of Pegmatites Containing Rare Metals in Covered Regions (Opyt primeneniya spektrometallometricheskoy s"yemki pri poiskakh mestorozhdeniy redkometal'nykh pegmatitov v zakrytykh rayonakh)

PERIODICAL: Razvedka i Okhrana Nedr, 1958, Nr 6, pp 32-36 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Prospecting operations to locate mineral deposits in wood regions are very often difficult. The best way to prospect such regions is to use the metallometric survey together with Schlich (Shlikh) assaying and electric prospecting. All these operations were conducted in the same section of the region: metallometric and schlicht samples were taken from the same prospecting hole and an electro-prospecting survey was conducted on the same profiles. The results of all operations were fixed on the map. The deposit contained various rare minerals and, as most of them has a very low migrational capability, beryllium and lithium were chosen as element-indicators. The spectral analysis showed that the contents of lithium varied from 0.002 to 0.005% and the contents of

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132-58-6-5/13

Experience in the Use of Spectro-Metallometric Surveying in Prospecting for Deposits of Pegmatites Containing Rare Metals in Covered Regions

beryllium - 0,001 to 0,002%. Detailed metallometric sampling and schlicht assaying was done and marked on the map, which showed the complete concordance of all three findings. The authors describe the spectral analysis of the metallometric samples, in which the visual method of determination of lithium was found to be the best for quantitative analysis. There is 1 map and 6 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: VIMS and Sibgeofiztrest

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2 1. Geology 2. Surveying-Operation 3. Geophysical prospecting

5(4)

AUTHORS: Chesnokov, O. F., Kopeykin, Yu. A. SOV/32-24-12-26/45

TITLE: An Improvement in the Method of Sample Dispersion in Spectral Analysis (Uovershenstvovaniye metoda prosypki prob v spektral'nom analize)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol 24, Nr 12, pp 1487 - 1489 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In order to improve the method mentioned in the title (Refs 1-4) an electromagnetic vibrator was used which transforms the spread-out, pulverized sample to dust and blows it into the electric arc (Fig 1). The combustion of equal amounts of sample and a uniform addition of the sample to the vibrator are carried out by a special apparatus, so that with a time of exposure of 30 seconds the duration of the addition of equal amounts of sample varies only by ± 1 second. The addition of the sample by the vibrator produces air currents, thus hindering an agglomeration of the sample, which can take place by the ordinary method involving air blowing. Two series of standards prepared with a silicon-calcium

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An Improvement in the Method of Sample Dispersion in
Spectral Analysis

SOV/32-24-12-26/45

and containing molybdenum, tin, lead, tungsten, and nickel in the concentrations of 0.003, 0.01, 0.03 and 0.1% were analyzed by the normal method and by the method described here. The calibration curves for the same spectral lines lie considerably closer to one another in the method described here. To determine the effect of buffers the data of T. N. Zhigalovskaya (Ref 5) were used, and it was found that the introduction of buffers does not increase the sensitivity of the analysis (Fig 3). There are 3 figures and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Kompleksnaya geofizicheskaya ekspeditsiya Sibgeofiztresta
(Combined Geophysical Expedition Sibgeofiztrest)

Card 2/2

CHESNOKOV, O.F.

Spectral method of determining lithium and beryllium in
prospecting for their deposits. Zhur.anal.khim. 15 no.3:
362-363 My-Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Siberian Geophysical Trust, Krasnoyarsk.
(Lithium--Analysis) (Beryllium--Analysis)

0107/60, 012/013/036
000/B056

AUTHORS: Chesnokov, O. F. and Sukhnevich, V. S.
TITLE: Spectroscopic Method for Determining Selenium in Pulverulent Samples
PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1960. Vol. 26, No. 12, p. 1372

TEXT: The method described in the present paper for determining 0.001 to 5% Se is based upon the blowing in of air. As an excitation source for the spectrum, an a.c. power generator ДГ-1 (DG-1) or ДГ-2 (DG-2) was used. To increase the capacity an additional capacity of from 100-150 microfarads is introduced. The rheostats for regulating the current of the arc were completely switched off. The discharge gap of the activator had a breadth of 1.1 mm, the distance between the electrodes was 6 mm, the current of the arc was 30 to 35 a, the voltage 220 v, and the sample was subject to combustion for 2 minutes. The spectrograph ИСП-28 (ISP-28) with two connecting lenses and a slit width of 0.03 mm was used. The weighed portion was 1.6 g. In the table the analytical lines of the selenium spectrum, their sensitivity, and the concentration range are given. The spectrograms with

Card 1/2

Spectroscopic Method for Determining Selenium in Pulverulent Samples S/032/60/026/012/013/036
B020/B056

the most sensitive analytical lines of selenium mentioned are shown in Figs. 1 and 2. As inner standard, the background near the band is used. The mean error of the spectroscopic method is 10%. The method permits carrying out about 130 determinations by two workers during one working shift. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Kompleksnaya tematiceskaya ekspeditsiya
Krasnoyarskogo geologicheskogo upravleniya
(Multipurpose Thematic Expedition of the Krasnoyarsk
Geological Administration)

Card 2/2

CHESNOKOV, O.F.; SUKHNEVICH, V.S.

Spectral method for determining the selenium content of geological samples. Razved. i okh. neft. 27 no.4:41-42 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Kompleksnaya tematicheskaya ekspeditsiya.
(Selenium)

L 07510-67 EWT(1) SCTR DD

ACC NR: AP6019553

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0416/66/000/001/0052/0053

AUTHOR: Cheanokov, P. (Engineer; Colonel)

12

ORG: none

13

TITLE: How to prepare food in mess-tins

SOURCE: Tyl i snabzh sov vooruzh sil, no. 1, 1966, 52-53

TOPIC TAGS: food, food preparation, military personnel

ABSTRACT: Under war conditions soldiers cannot always obtain hot food from the field kitchen, therefore they should know how to prepare the food for themselves in their mess-tins. This is not difficult but does require certain skills. This article describes the weight of concentrated food products which the soldiers should know, how the troops can distinguish swell of canned goods, and states that each soldier should firmly remember that when preparing a hot meal the daily rations of food should be divided into three portions. The article also describes how to prepare a hot meal from dry rations, the contents of meat and vegetable canned goods, and the calory content of the food. The rational use of concentrated field rations and dry rations in combination with meat and vegetable canned goods permits preparing a hot meal three times a day under any conditions of troop action, and therefore it is expedient that all soldiers master the skills of preparing food from concentrates and canned goods

Card 1/2

L 07510-67

ACC NR: AP6019553

and methods of restoring biscuits to make them edible.

SUB CODE: ⁰⁶ 05.15/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2/n l.

LARIONOV, K.A., prof.; KADACHIGOV, V.M., prof.; KUZHEL'EV, N.S., dotsent;
LOPUKHOV, L.S., dotsent; TIKHONOV, I.A., prof.; TSAPKIN, N.V.,
dotsent; CHESNOKOV, P.A., dotsent. V redaktirovanií prinimal
uchastiye BOYKOV, S.I., AZAROV, E.K., red.; LEVONEVSKAYA, L.G.,
tekh.red.

[Political economy; textbook for students of economic theory]
Politicheskaya ekonomiya; posobie v pomoshch' izuchaiushchim
voprosy ekonomicheskoi teorii. Leningrad, Lenizdat, 1960.
362 p.

(Economics)

(MIRA 13:7)

LARIONOV, K.A., prof.; KADACHIGOV, V.M., prof.; KUZHELEV, N.S.,
dots.; LOPUKHOV, L.S., dots.; TIKHONOV, I.A., prof.;
TSAPKIN, N.V., prof.; CHESNOKOV, P.A., dots.;
KASHUTIN, P.A., dots., red.; MITINA, M., red.;
KOROLEVA, A., mlad. red.; MOSKVINA, R., tekhn. red.

[Economics] Politicheskaya ekonomia; uchebnoe posobie.
Moskva, Sotsekgiz, 1963. 430 p. (MIRA 16:9)
(Economics)

CHESNOKOV, P.G.

22551 Chesnokov, P. G. Arealy vrednoi deyatel'nosti shvedskoi mukhi (*oscinella fritl.*) i ustoychivost' k nei sortovogo sostava yarovykh pshents sssr. Sbornik trudov pushkinsk. laboratorii vsesoyuz. in-ta rasteniyevodstva. L., 1949 s. 195-222 Bibliogr: s 220-22

SO: LETOPIS' No. 30, 1949

CHESNOKOV, P.

"Profitable Secondary Field - Bee Culture," Kolkh. proizv., 12, No.8, 1952

CHESNOKOV, Pavel Grigor'yevich

[Protection of corn from pests and diseases] Zashchita kukuruzy ot
vreditel' i boleznei. Leningrad. 1956. 47 p. (MLRA 10:5)
(Corn (Maize))--Diseases and pests)

CHEMNOKOV, Pavel Grigor'yevich; TSYGANKOV, S.K., redaktor; POPRYADUKHIN,
K.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Resistance of grain crops to insects] Ustoichivost' zernovykh
kul'tur k nasekomym. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo "Sovetskaya nauka," 1956.
306 p. (MIRA 10:1)
(Grain--Disease and pest resistance)

CHESNOKOV, P. G.

USSR/Plant Diseases. General Problems

2-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 8, 1958, 34919

Author : ~~Chesnokov P. G.~~

Inst : All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences
imeni Lenin

Title : On the Work of the All-Union Institute of Plant
Cultivation in Regard to the Immunity of Farm
Plants Against Diseases and Pests. (O rabotakh
Bsesoyuznovo instituta rastenivodstva po immu-
nitetetu sel'skokhozyaystvennykh rasteniy k
boleznyam i vreditelyam.)

Orig Pub : Byul. Vses. in-ta rastenievodstva, VASKhNIL,
1956, No 2, 18-20

Abstract : No abstract

Card 1/1

CHESNOKOV, Pavel Grigor'yevich

[Degenerative diseases of potatoes in the U.S.S.R. and their control] Bolezni vyrozhdeniia kartofelia v SSSR i bor'ba s nimi. Leningrad, Izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, zhurnalov i plakatov, 1961. 319 p. (MIRA 15:8)
(Potatoes--Diseases and pests)

YAKUBTSINICH, M.K.; CHESNOKOV P.G.; FEDOTOVA, T.I.

Georgii Evgen'evich Spangenberg-Spagorov; 1889 - .Zashch. rast.
ot vred. i bol. 9 no.10:59 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

CHESNOKOV, P. I.

Dissertation: "The Oak Forests of the Moscow Region and Ways of Restoring Them." Cand Agr Sci, Inst of Forestry, Acad Sci USSR, 25 Jun 54. (Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow, 16 Jun 54)

SO: SUM 318, 23 Dec 1954

CHESNOKOV, P.I., inzh.-podpolkovnik, kand.voyen.nauk

Daily field rations. Voen.-med.zhur. no.12:39-40 D '58.

(MIRA 12:12)

(FOOD,
military daily field rations (Rus))
(ARMED FORCES PERSONNEL
daily field food rations (Rus))

PAVLOV, D.S., podpolkovnik med.sluzhby; CHESNOKOV, P.I., kand.voyennykh
nauk, inzh.-podpolkovnik

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(VITAMINS)

CHESNOKOV, P.N.

Nonautoclaved air-entrained concrete made with ashes from the
Central Ural State Regional Electric Power Plant. Trudy Ural.
pelitskh. inst. no.118:60-69 '62. (MIRA 16:6)

(Ural Mountain region--Ash(Technology))
(Air-entrained concrete)

YAKUBTSINER, M.M.; FEDOTOVA, T.I.; CHESNOV, P.P.

In memory of Georgii Evgen'evich Spangenberg-Spagerny on the 100th anniversary of his birth. Bot. zhur. 50 no.4:583-589 Apr '66.

(1966) (181)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut zashchity rasteniy i Vsesoyuznyy institut rasteniyevodstva, Leningrad.

SHUKHMAN, F.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; ~~CHESNOKOV, P.S., inzh.~~

Increasing the capacity of the dryer section of the paper machine.
Bum. prom. 33 no.4:4-6 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Mariyskiy tsellyulozno-bumashnyy kombinat.
(Papermaking machinery)

BOGOLYUBSKIY, N.; BORISOV, S.; GRIGOR'YEV, N.; GUSAROV, M.; GUSEV, L.;
ZHAROV, S.; ZHETVIN, N.; ZALOGIN, S.; ZOLOTOV, G.; INOZEMTSEV, H.;
KLEMENT'YEVA, A.; KOMAROV, A.; KOSMACHEV, V.; LAPTEV, V.; LOMONOSOV, V.;
MIKHAYLOV, A.; NOVIKOV, I.; PERTSEV, M.; PROKOPOVICH, P.; ROMANOV, I.;
RUBLINSKAYA, R.; SVIRIDOV, G.; SOTNIKOV, G.; SUBBOTIN, A.; TURTANOV, I.;
CHESNOKOV, S.; CHICHEIN, K.; CHIKHANOV, I.

Grigori Markelovich Il'in; an obituary. Metallurg 3 no.10:36 0 '58.
(MIRA 11:10)

(Il'in, Grigori Markelovich, 1894-1958)

CHESNOKOV, S.; KHARININ, R.

Dust removal from grain intake equipment when unloading railroad cars. Muk.-elev. prom. 27 no.6:9-10 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

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(Grain elevators--Equipment and supplies)
(Dust--Removal)

CHESNOKOV, S.; KHARININ, R.

Experiments in increasing the efficiency of the conveying equipment of an elevator. *Mak.-elev. prom.* 29 no.11:24-25 N '63. (MIRA 17:2)

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Visiting our Czechoslovak friends. Sov. kras. krest 3, No. 2, 1953.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. Uncl.

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Roentgenographic test of live- and stillbirth. Vest. rent. 1 rad. no. 2:62-
64 Mr-Ap '53. (MIRA 6:6)

1. Rentgenovskoye otdeleniye Klinicheskoy ordena Lenina bol'nitsy imeni S.P. Botkina (for Marmorshteyn, Zemtsov). 2. Klinicheskaya ordena Lenina bol'nitsa imeni S.P. Botkina (for Chesnokov). (Diagnosis, Radioscopic) (Stillbirth) (Obstetrics--Apparatus and instruments)

CHEKHOV, S.A., inzh.

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CHESNOKOV, S.A., insh.

Execution of reinforced concrete operations in the construction of
tunnels in the Aswan Dam. Transp. stroi. 15 no.5:17-20 My '65.

(MIRA 18:7)

GRISHKO, N.A.; SHEREMETEV, A.V.; ROZOVSKAYA, M.I., *otv. red.*;
CHESNOKOVA, T.V., red.; ROMANOVA, S.F., *tekhn. red.*

[VUS-12-2 auxiliary repeater stations] *Vspomogatel'nye*
usilitel'nye stantsii VUS-12-2. Moskva, Sviaz'izdat,
1962. 62 p. (MIRA 16:4)

(Telephone)

BUSHUYEVA, T. M.; DENYKO, E. V.; ZAVADSKAYA, I. G.; RAKHIMOV, G.; SEMIKHATOVA, O. A.;
CHESNOKOV, V. A.

"The effect of heating of the leaf on the physiological activity of its cells
and subcellular structures."

report submitted for 10th Intl Botanical Cong, Edinburgh, 3-12 Aug 64.

AS USSR & Leningrad State Univ.

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

11D

ca

The transfer of the products of photosynthesis. V. A. CHIKHOMOV AND E. N. BAZURINA. *Bull. acad. sci. union rep. soviet. sci.*, Classe sci. phys. math. 1930, 499-511.—Sachs' method of measuring the energy of photosynthesis by detg. the increase in dry wt. of a given leaf is criticised. C. and B. combine Sachs' method with the direct detn. of photosynthesis in a current of air. The increase in dry wt. was detd. by using not less than 50 half-leaves with an av. area of 300 sq. cm. Photosynthesis was detd. (cf. preceding abstr.) in the daylight hrs., exposures lasting 3-4 hrs. The assimilated CO₂ was calcd. to sugar, and the increase in dry wt. of the remaining half of the leaf so estd. The difference gave the value for the transference. Expts. with *Solanum tuberosum* continued over 30 hrs., the change in dry wt. being detd. over 4 hrs. and the figures for photosynthesis were likewise calcd. for this period. The increase in dry wt. continued up till 4-6 p. m. when transference began to exceed photosynthesis. The max. assimilation is in the 2 hrs. just before noon, and transference does not appear till the evening hrs. after which it continues all night. The photosynthetic curve has 1 max. With the pea, similar expts. show that assimilation occurs only in the morning, and the ratio between the increase in dry wt. and the intensity of assimilation is less than with the potato. In the pea the photosynthetic max. corresponds to the point of max. transference. Toward evening the amt. of transference decreases, but a small transference continues throughout the night. In the morning it again increases. The cause for the different daily courses of assimilation and transference in the potato and the pea is uncertain. They may be assocd. with the difference in compn. of the leaf carbohydrates, those of the pea being predominantly sol., and those of the potato insol.

LEWIS W. BUTZ

ASS-116 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

cn

15

The influence of aerial fertiliser on plants. E. N. BASURINA AND Y. A. CYRENKOVA. *Dokl. akad. nauk SSSR*, 1958, 133-34. Aerial fertiliser directly increases the daily productiveness of the photosynthesis but no proportionality can be noticed between the amount of CO₂ on the one hand, and the energy of the photosynthesis, on the other. The action of the aerial fertiliser upon the daily productiveness of the photosynthesis may vary considerably. E. g. with the onion the percentage of increase of productiveness is proportional to the intensity of the work done by the plant under normal conditions, while with beans, the increase of the CO₂ content in the air only compensates the lack of assimilators and its action is in inverse proportion to the work done by the plant under normal conditions. L. JACOVLJEV

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM STRIBELN

FROM STRIBELN

FROM STRIBELN

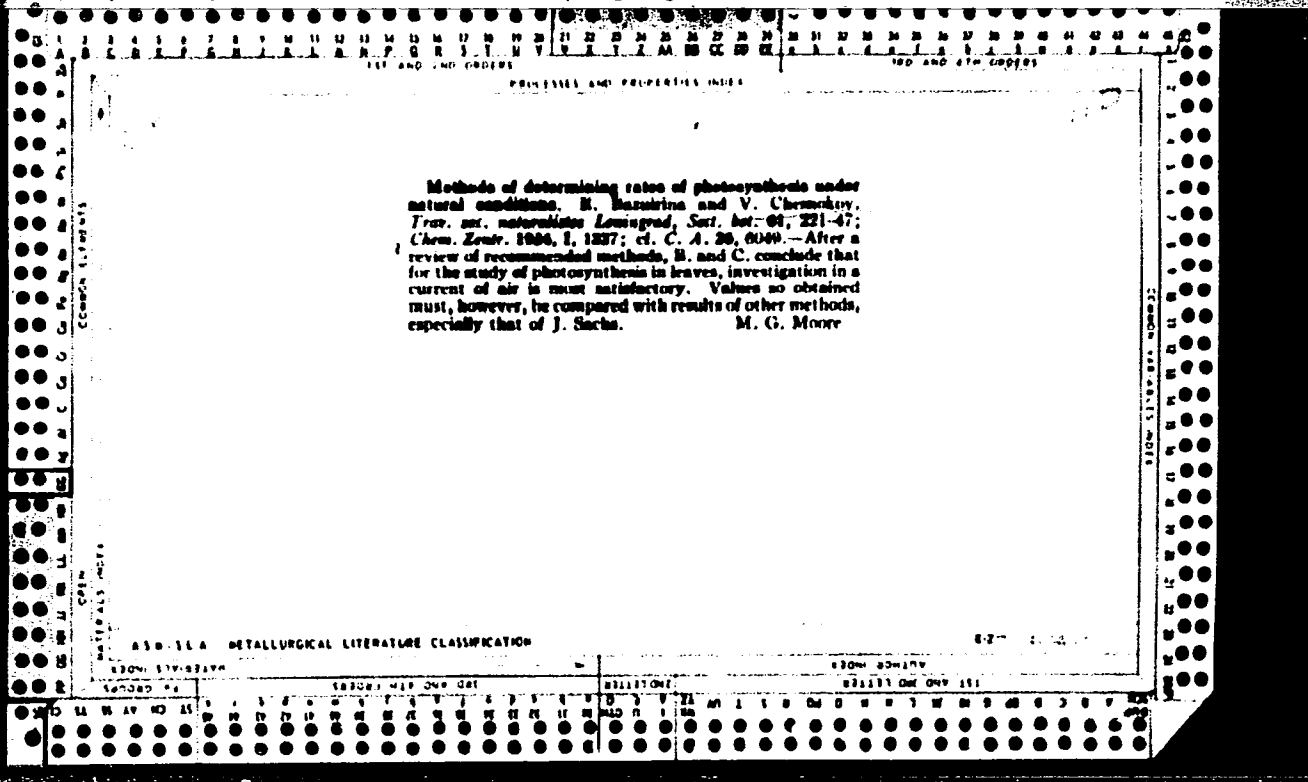
FROM STRIBELN

ca

112

Limiting factors in photosynthesis. V. A. CHERNOMOLOV AND E. N. BARURINA
Comp. rend. acad. sci. U. R. S. S. R. No. 8, 1934 (1954). Ch. and II analyze the theory of Blackman (*Ann. Botany* 10, 38 (1903) and *Proc. Roy. Soc. (London)* B70, 402 (1905)) on the influence of direct and indirect factors on photosynthesis as it is based on the Liebig law of minima. They question the character of the optimum curve as expounded by Blackman. An increase in the temp. of the medium which surrounds the leaf, according to Blackman, causes a series of changes in photosynthesis. Two groups of changes are noted, one corresponds to an increase in photochem. activity following the van't Hoff reaction. The other one has to do with some processes in the plasma. Both influences take place simultaneously and the curve is a result of that. They point out that the temp. of the leaf itself and not the external temp. of the medium is responsible for the thermal increase in reactivity. In general they consider that all the factors in photosynthesis are nothing more than indirect factors. From the expts of Warburg and Negelein (cf. *C. A.* 10, 3929-31) it is apparent that the coeff. of utilization of light is very high even with a small light intensity, which shows that light influences other processes which in turn change the velocity of photochem. reaction. As an increase in the temp. of the leaf takes place, there is an increase in transpiration, dehydration of the plasma, a change in the penetration of CO₂ in the plasma, etc. The only rational way of investigating external factors is to det. the direct limiting factors. Such factors may be found in the internal system of the plant. They criticize the work of Lundegårdh on the effect of CO₂ concn. and intensity of light on photosynthesis. They do not consider the CO₂ or light as the limiting factors. It is the velocity of the penetration of CO₂ in the plasma that is responsible for the changes observed. They explain Lundegårdh's expts. as follows: Under the influence of light an increase in the penetration of CO₂ in the protoplasm takes place. This causes the chloroplasts to take up more moles of CO₂ and photosynthesis is speeded up. The same takes place with an increase in the concn. of CO₂. Thus the min. is the CO₂ entrance in the plastids. They prove their point with the results described by Warburg. They conclude that Lundegårdh's new theory does not overthrow the fundamentals of Blackman, if the latter's theories are analyzed in the light of the authors' contention that it is the internal influences which are responsible for the behaviors noted. J. S. Jovva

ASAC 55A METEOROLOGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



111 AND 110 ORDERS PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX 110 AND 4TH ORDERS

110

The carbon dioxide factor in photosynthesis. V. Chernokov and E. Bannina. *Trav. soc. naturalistes Leningrad*, Ser. bot. 61, 328-70; *Chem. Zvest.* 1966, 1, 1337; *J. C. A.* 25, 2457. —The increase in intensity of photosynthesis following addn. of CO₂ reported by others is attributed to expl. error. M. G. Moore

450-554 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

110-110-110-110

110-110-110-110

110-110-110-110

110-110-110-110

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

10

The course of the liberation of large quantities of carbon dioxide in the light by the leaves of green plants. V. Cherenkov, O. Georbarbina and I. Verzhinsky. *Trudy Akad. Nauk SSSR, Ser. Khim. Nauk*, 1954, 1, 1257. --The daily respiration curve for the leaves of *Prunella* trees and other plants was investigated. The 0.5-2.0 mg. CO₂ per sq. dm. per hr. reported in the literature is to be regarded as the lower limit; the respiration intensity varies from 1.0 to 21.1 mg. CO₂ per sq. dm. per hr. M. G. Moore

ASB 514 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50

CHESNOV, V.

The growth of purple sulfur bacteria on organic acids.
V. CHESNOV AND D. SAPOZHNIKOV: vol. I no.2 p. 157 ,1936

(LAB. OF PLANT PHYSIOLOGY PETERGOFSK BIOLOGICAL INST. L.G.U.)

CHESNOKOV, V., kand. tekhn. nauk

Five years of vain doubts. Izobr. i rats. no. 6:13-15 Je '60.

(Gearing—Technological innovations)

(MIRA 14:?)

CHESNOKOV, V.A.

Influence of nitrogen nutrition on the biochemical activity of *Aspergillus niger*. V. A. Chesnokov. *Trudy Leningrad. Obshchestva Estestvoispytatelei* 69, No. 3, *Oldid. Botan.* 90-113(1949).—The mycelium was grown on Rolan nutrient media contg. twice the normal amt. of N ($2 \times N$) and then in a sugar + NH_4Cl (100-570 mg. N/culture) fermentation soln. ($2 \times N$); and, also on the regular Rolan nutrient medium. In these studies the relations between citric acid (I), CO_2 production, and protein synthesis were studied quantitatively. Activity was greatly influenced by changing the ratio of N to other nutrients of the media. The mycelium obtained on $2 \times N$ Rolan medium formed more I, with nearly the same CO_2 production, thus increasing significantly the I/ CO_2 ratio (normal N: 3248 mg. CO_2 and 6034 mg. I; $1/CO_2$ 1.55; $2 \times N$: 3767 mg. CO_2 and 5700 mg. I; $1/CO_2$ 2.06). Similar results were obtained by supplying a high concn. of NH_4Cl in the sugar soln. under the normal N mycelium. From the sugar + NH_4Cl soln. N utilization took place mostly during the first 8 hrs., and the high concn. of NH_4Cl did not affect appreciably the rate of N utilization. However, where the mycelium was again transferred onto the normal N-nutrient media it utilized N more efficiently. When $2 \times N$ mycelium was transferred onto 10% sugar soln., I formation was as high as 10 g./sq. dm. mycelium (total area 126 sq. cm.) (max. I/ CO_2 3.9). However, when $2 \times N$ mycelium was transferred again onto the regular normal N medium, the activity was reversed (the I dropped from 6917 to 2946 mg.; the CO_2 increased from 2074 to 3413 mg.). By transplanting the same mycelium again onto the sugar soln. the CO_2 production was continuously increased (4140), while I formation returned practically to the original level (5983 mg.). The addition of 5 mg. % NaF to the sugar soln. completely inhibited I production; protein synthesis was decreased at the same time by only 15-30%. The results indicate that there is a relation between the formation of I and other intercellular substances; that the N utilization from the media usually is accompanied by a decrease in the I formation; and further that the specific reactions for I produced do not take any part in the synthesis of the N compds. of the fungus. E. W.

CHESNOKOV, V.A.

USSR

Utilization of organic acids by the mold *Aspergillus niger*.
 V. A. Chesnokov. *Trudy Leningrad. Obshchestva Estestvo-*
ispytatelei 70, No. 3, 91-103(1960).—The addn. of org.
 acids, i.e., tartaric, glycolic, lactic, succinic, and citric, to
A. niger culture medium resulted in increased output of CO₂
 and the higher the concn., the larger the output. The re-
 serve material takes part in metabolism only when the acid
 concn. is 0.5% or less. At higher concns. the acid acts as a
 protective shield for the reserve supplying the necessary
 energy. However, not all of the acid is oxidized to CO₂.
 Part of it is utilized in some other manner. The metabolism
 of the acid can be summarized by the ratio A/B , where A
 represents the amt. in mg. of CO₂ eliminated in 1 hr. and B
 the amt. of the CO₂ equiv. of the amt. of acid which disap-
 peared during that hour. When A/B is less than 1, part of
 the acid has been converted into other compds. In the
 case of dicarboxylic acids (tartaric acid) with $A/B = 0.5$ the
 reaction can be expressed by: $COOH.CH(OH).CHOH.$
 $COOH + \frac{1}{2} O_2 \rightarrow CH_2OH.CH(OH) + H_2O + 2CO_2$

CH

1/2

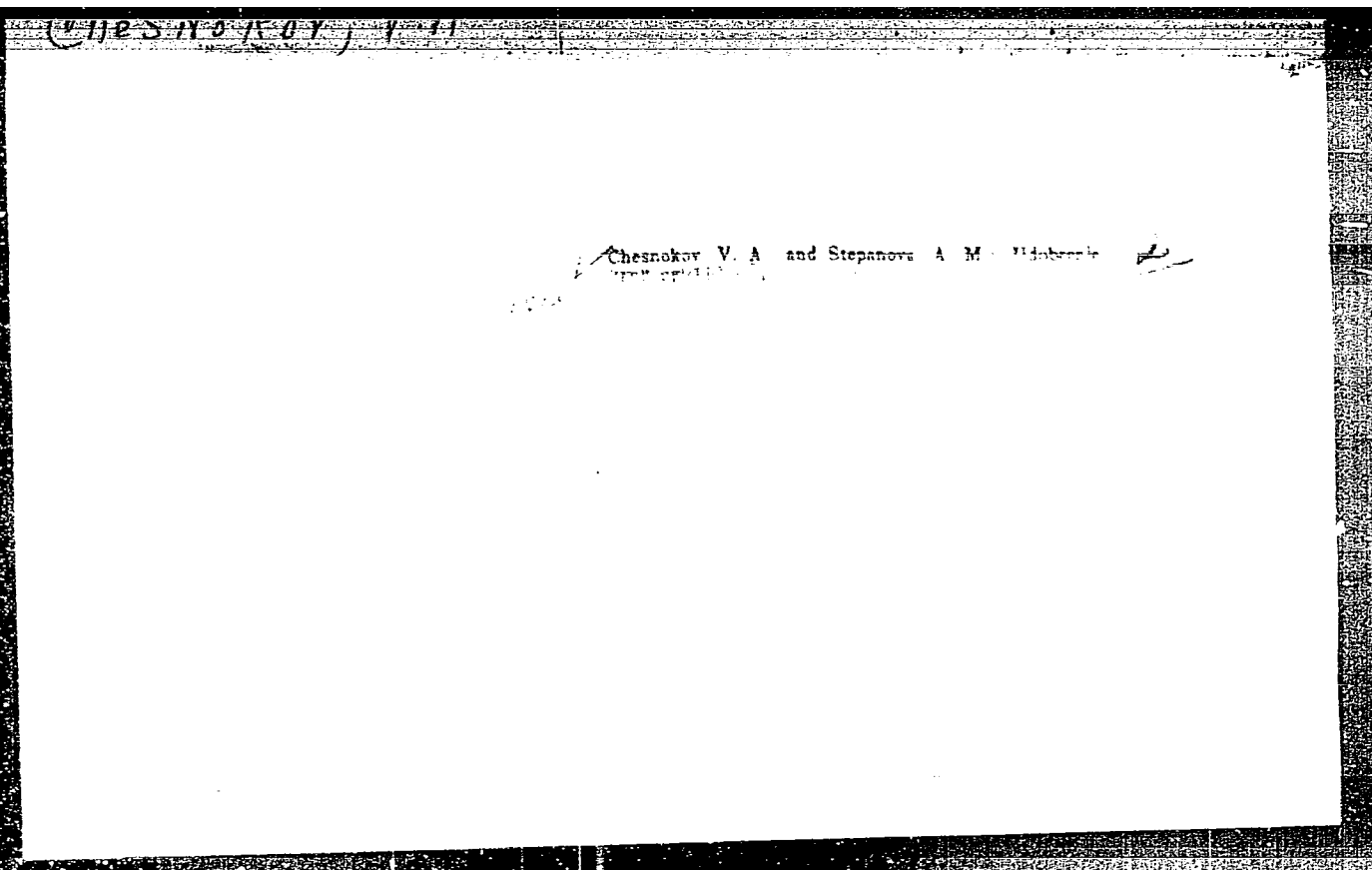
F.A. Chas. Kov

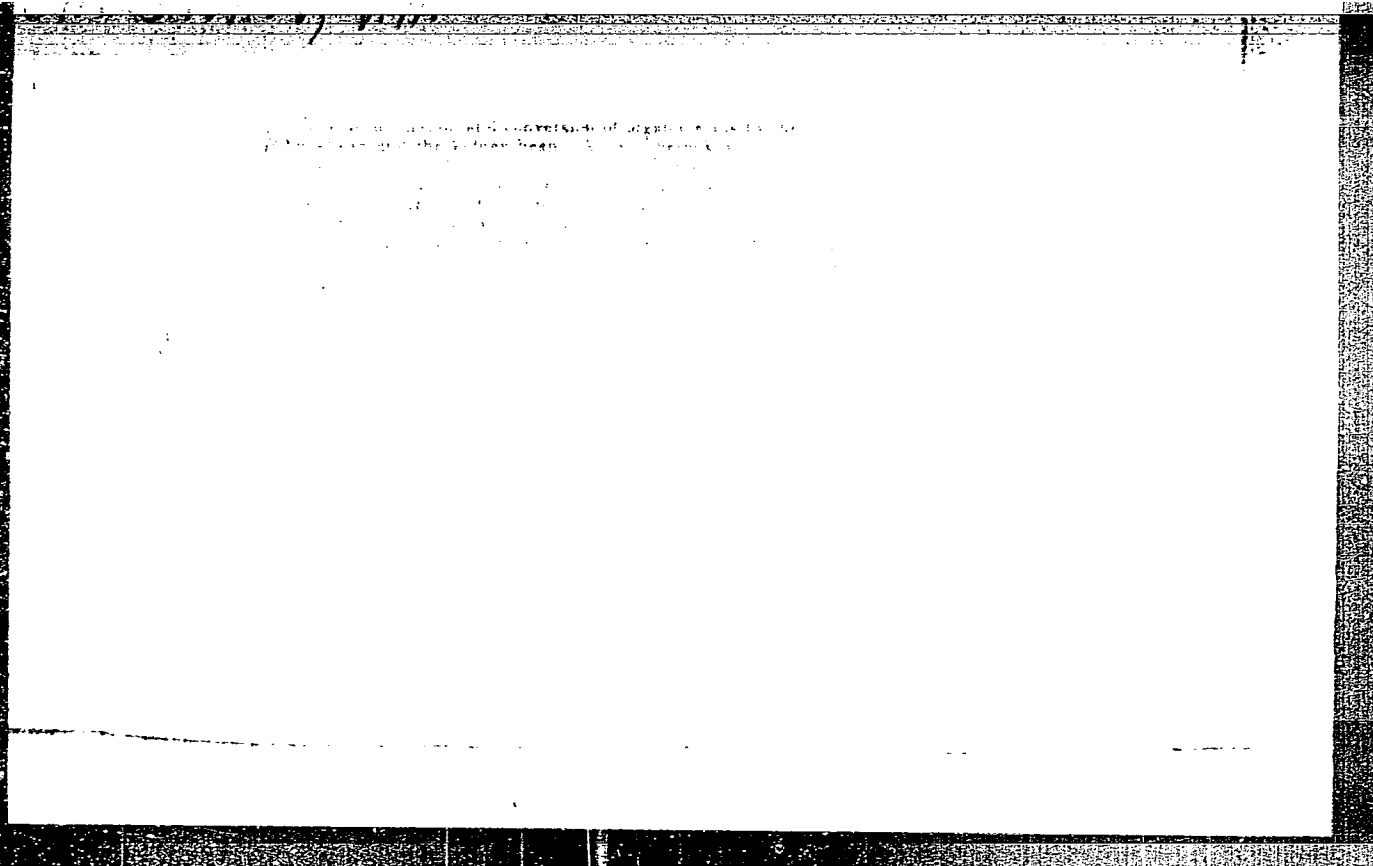
Throughout the expt. A/B was never less than 0.67. Low ratios indicating utilization of the acids for synthetic processes were noticed in young mycelia. Utilization of tartaric and succinic acids resulted in a ratio of 0.5. The same ratio was obtained when the mycelia was transferred to a sugarless medium contg. org. acid only. The metabolism of org. acids utilized by full-grown (4 days old) mycelia yields an A/B of 1 or more. Despite the high ratio the activity of the utilization is less than in the case of younger mycelia but still higher than in the absence of acids. An exception to the rule is the behavior of oxalic acid. The increase of CO_2 in this case is not due to utilization of the acid but to its destructive effect upon the protoplasm and disruption of synthetic processes. A similar effect is exerted by NaF . Old mycelia (6 days) lost the ability to assimilate org. acids and drew mainly upon the carbohydrate reserve. They metabolized $1/3$ of the amt. of acids consumed by young mycelia and the A/B was more than 1. When the old mycelium had used up its reserve of sugar and was starved for some time, the ratio dropped to below 1. This was not due to its inability to utilize the org. acids but to its phys. structure which becomes spongy with age and absorbs a great deal of water which retains a good deal of acids. When this was remedied, A/B rose to above 1. A. S. M.

2/2

CHESNOKOV, V. A.

"New Raw Material Sources for Extracting Citric Acid," Vest. Len. un., 6, No.9, 1951





С. П. СКОРОДОВ, В. А.

... ..

СНИЖЕНИЕ, V. II

Citric acid in the leaves of leguminous plants V. A.
Chernokov and G. Kh. Zhabotinskii *Uchenye Zapiski*
Leningrad. Gosudarstvennyi Universitet imeni L. N. Gorkogo
Ser. Biol. Nauk No. 36 (1966) 10-12
[Title of the article in Russian]

2

CHEBOKOV, V.A.; ZHABOTINSKIY, G.Dh.

Citric acid in the leaves of leguminous plants. Uch.zap.Len.un.
186:65-72 '55. (MLRA 9:8)
(Citric acid) (Legumes)

CHEŠNOKOV, V.A.; STEPANOVA, A.M.

Absorption of carbon dioxide by plant roots. Uch.zap.Len.un. 186:
73-86 '55. (MLRA 9:8)
(Carbon dioxide) (Plants--Assimilation)

CHEBOKOV, V.A.; STEPANOVA, A.M.

Photosynthesis in lemons, raised under various light conditions.
Vest.Len.un.11 no.3:129-131 F '56. (MLRA 9:7)
(Photosynthesis) (Lemon)

Country : USSR I
Category : Plant Physiology. Mineral Nutrition.
Abs Jour. : Rev. Zhur.-Biologia No. 11, 1958. No. 48544
Author : Chesnokov, V.A.; Bazyrina, Ye.N.
Institute : Not given
Title : Soilless Plant Cultures on Synthetic Media

Orig. Pub.: Vestn. s.-kh. nauki, 1957, No. 4, 1212128

Abstract : A description is given of the apparatus employed and the technique for growing plants in gravel and asbestos-cement tubes in a circulating nutrient solution. Grown on gravel, tomatoes yielded 18-20 kg/m², cucumbers 40 kg. The tube cultures did not always provide positive results. The composition of a nutrient solution of pure salts and fertilizer for tomato and cucumber gravel cultures is given.--A.F. Agafonova

Card: 1/1

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Possibility of utilizing waste products of the potato starch
industry for the production of citric acid [with summary in English].
Vest. LGU 13 no.3:5-14 '58. (MIRA 11:5)
(Citric acid) (Starch industry--By-products) (Potatoes)