CHIKIREV, N., laureat Stalinskoy premii, Master Moskovskogo stankostroitel'nogo zavoda imeni Ordzhonikidze; KREKHINA, L., redaktor; IGNAT'YEVA, A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[At top speed] Na vysokikh skorostiakh. Moskva, "Moskovskii rabochii," 1954. 31 p. (MLRA 7:8)
(Machine-tool industry)

CHIKIREV, N., laureat Stalinskoy premii.

At workbench and desk. Tekh.mol. 22 no.7:7-8 Jl '54. (MLRA 7:6)

1. Master Moskovskogo stankozavoda imeni S.Ordzhonikidze.
(Adult education) (Technical education)

CHIKIREV, N.S.

TOKAREV, F.V., izobretatel', Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda; SMIRNOV, I.V., izobretatel' v oblasti stroymaterialov; POKROVSKIY, G.I., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; SHIRKOV, I.P., novator stroitel'noy industrii; CHIKIREV, N.S., novator; KOTOVA, S.A., novator, brigadir pryadil'shchits; LOGIN, M.I., izobretatel', inzhener; SLIVOCHKIN, F.P., ratsionalizator; MERKULOV, I.A., izobretatel', konstruktor dvigateley; KOSMATOV, N.V., izobretatel' v oblasti kino; KHLEBTSEVICH, Yu.S., izobretatel', kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SHCHADILOV, V.I., ratsionalizator-naladchik.

"Inventor" has a pround ring to it! Tekh. mol. 25 no.3:1-3 Mr '57. (MLRA 10:6)

1. Deputat Verkhovnogo Soveta SSSR (for Shirkov). 2. Nachal'nik tsekha zavoda imeni Sergo Ordzhonikidze (for Chikirev). 3. Fabrika imeni Kalinina (for Kotova). 4. Termitnostrelochnyy zavod (for Login). 5. Zavod "Kauchuk" (for Slivochkin).

(Inventions)

L 5280-66 EWT(1)/EWA(j)/EWA(b)-2 RO/JK

ACC NR: AF5022025 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/014/0097/0098

AUTHORS: Spivak, S. S.; Chikirimov, V. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: A device for spreading powdered and granulated chemical toxins. Class 45, No. 173062 [announced by the State Special Construction Bureau for Cotton Culture Machines (Gosudarstvennoye spetsial'noye konstruktorskoye byuro po mashinam dlya khlopkovodstva)]

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 14, 1965, 97-98

TOPIC TAGS: agricultural machinery, agricultural engineering, plant disease control, pesticide

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a device for spreading powdered and granulated chemical toxins (see Fig. 1). The device includes a container with a worm screw feeder. To produce uniform spreading of chemical toxins, it is provided with a rotary doser made up of paired disks with ports. The disks are rigidly attached on a common axis at some distance from one another and are so

Card 1/2

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L 5280-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5022025

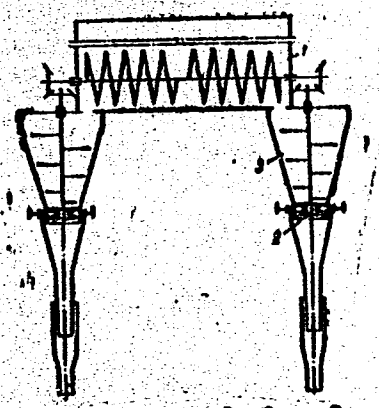

Fig. 1. 1- container with a worm screw feeder; 2- rotary doser; 3- receiving chambers with a stirrer

arranged that the ports of one disk are located over the lugs of the other. The device also contains immobile dischargers placed between the disks in various diametral planes at some angle to one another. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: IE/ SUBM DATE: 15Jun64/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2

CHIKIROVA G.A.

8
8

551.501:551.521

5.4-20

CHikirova, G. A. Radiatsionnyi balans po dannym nabliudenii na stantsii Dolgoprudnoi. [Radiation balance established from observational data at Dolgoprudnaia Station.] *Leningrad. Glavnaia Geofizicheskaia Observatoriia, Trudy*, 16(78):121-124, 1949. 2 figs., 2 tables, 5 refs. DLC—General account on the measurement of the radiation balance by means of a thermoelectric balance-meter according to MIKHEL'SON-IANISHEVSKII during an expedition, devoted to the study of atmospheric turbulence. Data give daily totals of the radiation balance and show its diurnal variation. *Subject Headings:* 1. Radiation measurement 2. Radiation balance 3. Dolgoprudnaia Station, U.S.S.R.—*A.A.*

GEO

GEO

CHIKIROVA, G.A.

Temperature changes on the surface of leaves. Trudy GGO no.29:97-100 '52. (MIRA 11:1)

(Leaves)

KRASIKOV, P.N.; CHIKIROVA, G.A.

Microphysical characteristics of regional fogs. Trudy GGO no.57:88-100 '56. (MLRA 10:1)

(Fog)

CHIKIROVA, G. A.

3(6) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2268

Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya

Voprosy fiziki atmosfery (Problems in Physics of the Atmosphere) Leningrad, Gidrometeoizdat, 1959. 74 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, vyp. 82) Errata slip inserted. 1,250 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Glavnoye upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR.

Ed. (Title page): N. E. Shishkin, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; Ed. (Inside book): T. V. Ushakova; Tech. Ed.: N. I. Brzynina.

PURPOSE: This issue of the Observatory's Transactions is intended for students and members of synoptic meteorology as well as for professionals in the field.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles is mainly concerned with the results of investigations on the physics of the atmosphere carried out in 1956-57 at the GGO, Division for the Physics of Free Atmosphere. The authors discuss the development (formation) and disintegration of convective clouds and the relationship between the cloud structure and aircraft icing. A new method of affecting supercooled clouds is described. One article is devoted to an analysis of the frontal structure of anticyclones. References accompany each article.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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MM/lsb
10-8-59

CHIKISHEV, A.G.

p.3

3(5) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1796

Moskovskoye obshchestvo ispytateley prirody. Geograficheskaya sektsiya.

Regional'noye karstovedeniye; trudy soveshchaniya po regional'nomu karstovedeniyu (Regional Study of Karst Phenomena; Papers of the Meeting on the Regional Study of Karst Phenomena) Moscow, 1958. 79 p. 600 copies printed.

Additional Sponsoring Agency: Moskovskoye obshchestvo ispytateley prirody. Redaktsionno-izdatel'skiy sovet.

Ed.: (Title page): N.A. Gvozdetskiy, Professor; Ed. (Inside book): G.N. Endel'man

PURPOSE: This book is intended for geologists, hydrologists, specialists in engineering geology, and speleologists.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles is based mainly on reports presented at a Conference on Regional Studies of Karst organized by the Geographical Section of the Moscow Society of Naturalists

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Regional Study (Cont.) SOV/1796

which took place on April 16, 1958. The extensive karst phenomena within the USSR, and their possible influence on climate and hydrology, has merited extensive study by Soviet scientists. The influence of biochemical processes on the formation of karst is noted. Each article is accompanied by photographs, diagrams and bibliographic references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Card 2/3

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (GB601.M6)

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Card 3/3

AUTHOR: Chikishev, A.G. SOV-5-58-2-41/43

TITLE: Natural Soil and Vegetative Zoning of the Central Ural (O prirodnom rayonirovanii Srednego Urala)

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' Moskovskogo obshchestva ispytateley prirody - Otdel geologicheskiy, 1958, Nr 2, pp 165-166 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author suggests a new system for natural soil and vegetative zoning of the Central Ural based on genetic principles. In this connection, he mentions the names of Soviet scientists who made studies on this subject: B.N. Gorodkov in 1925, L.D. Dolgushin and L.F. Kunitsyn in 1955. A division into three chief zones is considered: 1) the Central Predural'skaya Region ; 2) the Central Gornoural'skaya Region ;3) the Zaural'skaya Region.
There is 1 chart.

1. Soils—Properties 2. Plants—Ecology 3. Plants—Genetic factors

Card 1/1

AUTHOR: Chikishev, A.G. SOV-5-58-3-38/39

TITLE: Basic Regularities of the Distribution of Soil of the Central Ural Area (Osnovnyye zakonomernosti raspredeleniya pochvennogo pokrova na Srednem Urale)

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' Moskovskogo obshchestva ispytateley prirody, Otdel geologicheskiy, 1958, Nr 3, pp 163 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a resume of a lecture given on Mar 5, 1958. Soils covering the Central Ural area have been thoroughly studied, and a soil map (scale 1 : 1,000,000) has been issued. The soils of the Central Ural show a great variety due to the diversity of rocks, the extreme dissection of the relief, climatic and vegetative peculiarities. The basic soil covers are of the podzolic type with varying degrees of podzolicity. In the northern half typical podzolic soils predominate; while in the southern part, turf-podzolic soils prevail. On the ridge zone are widely distributed mountain-podzolic, mountain- meadow and mountain-forest soils, which are generally gravelly. At the extreme south of the Cis

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and Trans-Ural areas there are minor massifs of black soil, partly podzolic. By analyzing soil-forming factors, and the nature of distribution of soil varieties, the existing soil-geographical differences of various parts of the examined territory, as well as the genetic boundaries between them, can be established. The author subdivided the Central Ural soil-geographical province into 3 regions.

1. Geology--USSR 2. Soils--Analysis

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000308810015-5"

SOV/5-58-6-9/13

AUTHOR: Chikishev, A G

TITLE: Some Peculiarities of the Relief and the Geomorphologic Districting of the Central Ural (Nekotoryye osobennosti rel'yefa i geomorfologicheskoye rayonirovaniye Srednego Urala).

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' Moskovskogo obshchestva ispytateley prirody, Otdel geologicheskiy, 1958, Nr 6, p 119-126 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Central Ural is the lowest part of the Ural mountains, covering an area of approximately 100,000 sq km. The region is characterized by the close relation existing between its large topographic contours of relief and geological structure. There are six different zones: the Ural foot hills depression;

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Some Peculiarities of the Relief and the Geomorphologic Districting of the Central Ural

the West Ural folding zone; the Central Ural anticlinorium; the Nizhniy Tagil synclinorium; the anticlinal zone of granite intrusions, and the eastern synclinal zone. The following geologists are mentioned by the author: P.I. Krotov, A.P. Karpinskiy, F.N. Chernyshev, I.M. Krasheninnikov, A.D. Arkhangel'skiy, N.K. Vysotskiy, A.N. Zavaritskiy, N.N. Gornostayev, I.I. Gorskiy, D.V. Nalivkin, V.A. Varsanof'yeva, I.P. Gerasimov, I.I. Krasnov, S.G. Boch, D.V.

SOV/5-58-6-9/13

Some Peculiarities of the Relief and the Geomorphologic Districting of the Central Ural

Borisevich, A.P. Sigov, A.A. Yatsenko, A.I. Kamenskiy, A.I. Solov'yev, and Ye. V. Yastrebova. There are 3 photos and 14 Soviet references.

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CHIKISHEV, A.G.

3(

SOV/10-59-4-25/29

AUTHORS: Velichko, A.A., and Mints, A.A.

TITLE: The Sixth Conference of Young Scientific Workers of the Institut Geografii AN USSR (Institute of Geography AS USSR)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geograficheskaya, 1959, Nr 4, pp 152-154 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article covers the Sixth Conference of Young Scientific Workers of the Institute of Geography AS USSR which took place in mid-March, 1958. 35 reports were read by the following scientific workers. I.S.Gluch reported on "Some Genetic Regularities in the Distribution of Atmospheric Precipitation", V.M. Kotlyakov and S.A. Yevteyev commented on structural methods in snow and ice research in the Antarctic region; L.F. Kunitsyn spoke on the connection between the relief and hydrographical network and the latest tectonic movements in the Northern

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Trans-Ural Area. S.P. Ovchinnikova evaluated the evaporation according to the water balance method from the African continent; N.Ya. Mironova discussed evaporation problems in the gulf of Kara-Bogaz-Gol; I.M. Lebedeva and Ye.N. Minayeva reported on the impact of solar radiation on snow during its melting in the Trans-Volga region; A.V. Kashina spoke on snow radiation near the Elbrus Weather Station; Ye.Ye. Gurtovaya lectured on snow conditions in the mountains of Central Caucasus; N.N. Orlov reported on his new method to measure the amount of snow carried by winds, whereby snow-flakes are recorded by a photoelectric device; Yu.L. Rauner, Yu.L. Karpova, and N.I. Rudnev spoke on the heat balance observations they compiled at the Zagorskaya Scientific Station near Moscow; S.V. Bass lectured on spring water discharge and soil washout also studied there; N.N. Dreyer and I.N.Stezhenskaya lectured on how to

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calculate the maximal spring water discharge in the Yenisey and Lena rivers according to the method of M.F. Sribnyy; R.V. Nikolayeva lectured on sea levels of the Caspian sea during the V-XIX centuries and Z.I. Martynova on the lake levels in the Turgay depression during 1849-1958; L.I. Mukhina reported on the rivers and lakes of the Vitim plateau; N.V. Ryabkov discussed Pliocene forms of relief in the river valleys of the Kama basin; A.A. Velichko elucidated on loess deposits in the central areas of the Russian plain; D.A. Liliyenberg lectured on "Torrent-Like Phenomena in Daghestan" and A.Ye. Yermakov on "Classification of Torrents in Central Caucasus"; A.G. Chikishev gave a geobotanic survey of the Central Urals; N.P. Stupina lectured on the division of the Trans-Ural wood-and-steppe area into single relief types;

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SOV/10-59-4-25/29

The Sixth Conference of Young S 'ntific Workers of the Institut Geografii AN USSR (Institute of G graphy AS USSR)

M.Ye. Gorodetskaya explained how the hollows on the left bank of the Irtysh river near Pavlodar originated; N.K. Kritskaya gave a short physical and geographical survey on the Trans-Angara area; N.Ya. Vonsher reported on her work experience in the analysis of a map of morphogenetic ground forms made by aerial photography in the Buryatskaya ASSR. D.A. Timofeyev discussed relief origin in the southern part of the Amur and Zeya rivers area; V.P. Chichagov compared morphological and morphometric methods to measure roll coefficients; O.N. Shubnikova and Yu.V. Morozov gave a zoogeographical survey on birds in the central part of the Yakutskaya ASSR; Ye.S. Shatsilo reported on the development of the Karaganda industrial area; A.V. Tikhonov discussed data on the distribution and specific features in the fishing economy of the Evenkiyskiy natsional'nyy okrug (Evenki National Area); V.L. Gorovoy and B.S. Khorev reported on the lumber industry in the Arkhangel'skaya oblast' and Gor'kovskiy ekonomicheskiy rayon (Gor'kiy Economic District) respectively; N.P. Shtutser and G.L. Mel'nikova lectured on the physical traits, population, and economy of the Land Baden-Wuerttemberg, West Germany. The conference was also attended by representatives of the Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Moscow State University), Tsentral'nyy institut prognozov (Central Institute of Prognoses), Institut merzlotovedeniya AN SSSR (Institute of Permafrost Research AS USSR), and other organizations. The following senior workers of the Institute of Geography AS USSR took part in the discussions: A.P. Gal'tsov, B.L. Dzerdzeyevskiy, L.D. Dolgushin, A.G. Doskach, N.B. Dumitrashko, M.I. L'vovich, S.N. Ryazantsev, M.P. Sribnyy, B.A. Fedorovich, and others.

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Card 5/5

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CHIKISHEV, A.G.

Relief and geomorphological divisions of the central part of the Ural Mountain region. Biul. MOIP. Otd. geol. 33 no.6:119-126 N-D '59. (MIRA 12:3)

(Ural Mountain region--Geology, Structural)

CHIKISHEV, A.G.

June weather in the Central Urals. Priroda no.6:126-127 Je '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Institut geografii AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Ural Mountain region—Spring)

CHIKISHEV, A.G.

Climatic characteristics of the central Urals. Biul.MOIP. Otd.geol. 35 no.1:127-129 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Ural Mountains—Climate)

GVOZDETSKIY, N.A., red.; GOVORUKHIN, V.S., red.; CHIKISHEV, A.G., red.; ENDEL'MAN, G.N., red.; KLEUSOVA, A., tekhn. red.

[Problems in physical geography of the Urals] Voprosy fizicheskoi geografii Urala; trudy. Moskva, Mosk. ob-vo ispytatelei prirody, 1960. 124 p. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Soveshchaniye po fizicheskoy geografii Urala. 1958.
(Ural Mountain region—Physical geography)

CHIKISHEV, A.G.

Changes in the vegetation and soils of flood plain terraces of the Chusovaya River as related to the altitude of theses terraces. Biul. MOIP. Otd. geol. 35 no.2:166-167 Mr-Ap '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(Chusovaya Valley--Plants) (Chusovaya Valley--Soils)

CHIKISHEV, A.G.; ANDREYEV, V.M.

New data on the gypsum cavern in the vicinity of Pinega. Inform.-sbor.Mezhd.kom.po izuch.geol.geogr. kar. no.1:198-202 '60.
(MIRA 15:4)

(Pinega region (Archangel Province)--Caves)

GVOZDETSKIY, N.A.; CHIKISHEV, A.G.

Activity of the geological section of the Moscow Naturalists' Society in studying karst, 1956-1959. Inform.sbor.Mezhd.kom.po izuch.geol.geogr. kar. no.1:218-223 '60. (MIRA 15:4)
(Karst-research)

CHIKISHEV, A.G.

Winter's triumphal journey. Priroda 49 no. 12:123-124 D '60.
(MIRA 13:12)

1. Institut geografii AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Winter)

CHIKISHEV, A.G.

Results of the First Scientific Conference of Siberian and Far Eastern Geographers. Zemlevedenie 5:261-267 '60. (MIRA 15:8)
(Siberia—Geography—Congresses)

S/011/63/000/001/001/002
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Gvozdetskiy, N. A., Chikishev, A. G.

TITLE: The Conference on applied karstology

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geologicheskaya, no. 1, 1963, 124 - 126

TEXT: The Conference was held in Moscow on April 23 - 25, 1962, and was attended by 35 representatives from 16 scientifical and industrial organizations. The Conference was opened by N. A. Gvozdetskiy who reported on the activities of the Geographical section of the Moscow Society of Natural scientists. The following reports were delivered: A. G. Lykoshin on the investigation of karsts for hydro-engineering construction by geological engineers; V. S. Polevoy on the use of geophysical methods to study karsts in areas of hydrological engineering structures; I. A. Savarenskiy on problems considering karsts in industrial and urban construction in the Dzerzhinsk region; N. A. Gvozdetskiy on "Karst in the region of Caucasian Mineral Water Sources"; I. I. Ginzburg on mineral resources connected with karst processes; G. I. Bushinskiy on bauxite and phosphorite karst deposits; Ye. T. Bobrov on "Karst bauxites of the Yenisey ridge and the adjacent region of

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The Conference on applied karstology

the Siberian platform"; N. A. Lisitsyna on "Karst bauxites in the Kazakh foldings and the Turgay depression"; B. N. Ivanov and V. N. Dublyanskiy on "The importance of the Crimea karst in national economy"; A. G. Chikishev on "The importance of the Central Ural karst in national economy"; I. K. Kudryashov on the influence of karst on agriculture in some Bashkirian regions; The reports delivered were discussed by D. S. Sokolova, V. A. Varsanof'yeva, N. A. Krasil'nikova, S. A. Sladkopevtseva, V. S. Polevoy and others. The Conference approved the methods of karst investigation, including geophysical means, electrical seismic and ultrasonic prospecting. It was decided to investigate in detail the development and expansions of karst; to study the origination of karst bauxites, to control the purity of mineral water sources and to continue research in the agricultural regions of Bashkiria.

Card 2/2

CHIKISHEV, A. G.

Cand Geog Sci - (diss) "Central Urals. Native characteristics and physical geographical zoning." Moscow, 1961. 21 pp; (Moscow Order of Lenin and Order of Labor Red Banner State Univ imeni M. V. Lomonosov); number of copies not given; price not given; list of author's works on pp 20-21 (15 entries); (KL, 7-61 sup, 224)

VIKTOROV, S.V.; CHIKISHEV, A.G.

Conference on indicative geobotany. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geog. no. 4:161-163 Jl-Ag '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Phytogeography--Congresses)

RICHTER, G.D., doktor geogr. nauk, otv. red.; VELICHKO, A.A., red.; LILIYENBERG, D.A., red.; SEREBRYANNYY, L.R., red.; CHIKISHEV, A.G., red.

[Geographical reports; materials of the Sixth Conference of the Young Scientists of the Institute of Geography of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.] Geograficheskie soobshcheniia; materialy VI konferentsii molodykh uchenykh Instituta geografii AN SSSR. Moskva, Akad.nauk SSSR, 110 p. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut geografii.
(Geography--Congresses)

CHIKISHEV, A.G.

Study of the karst in the southern part of central Siberia. Biul. MOIP Otd.geol. 37 no.1:156 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Siberia--Karst)

CHIKISHEV, A.G. (Moskva)

Summer in full swing. Priroda 51 no.7:125-126 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:9)

(Summer)

GVOZDETSKIY, N.A., prof. (Moskva); CHIKISHEV, A.G. (Moskva)

Development of slopes. Priroda 51 no.9:92 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Slopes (Physical geography))

GVOZDETSKIY, N.A.; CHIKISHEV, A.G.

Conference on applied studeis of karst. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.geol. 28 no.1:124-126 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:2)
(Karst)

CHIKISHEV, A.G.

(9)

TITLE: The Conference on applied karstology

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geologicheskaya, no. 1, 1963, 124 - 126 (authors: Gvozdetskiy, N. A., and Chikishev, A. G.)

TEXT: The Conference was held in Moscow on April 23 - 25, 1962, and was attended by 35 representatives from 16 scientifical and industrial organizations. The Conference was opened by N. A. Gvozdetskiy who reported on the activities of the Geographical section of the Moscow Society of Natural scientists. The following reports were delivered: A. G. Lykoshin on the investigation of karsts for hydro-engineering construction by geological engineers; V. S. Polevoy on the use of geophysical methods to study karsts in areas of hydrological engineering structures; I. A. Savarenskiy on problems considering karsts in industrial and urban construction in the Dzerzhinsk region; N. A. Gvozdetskiy on "Karst in the region of Caucasian Mineral Water Sources"; I. I. Ginsburg on mineral resources connected with karst processes; O. I. Bushinskiy on bauxite and phosphorite karst deposits; Ye. T. Bobrov on "Karst bauxites of the Yenisey ridge and the adjacent region of the Siberian platform"; N. A. Lisitsyna on "Karst bauxites in the Kazakh foldings and the Turgay depression"; B. N. Ivanov and V. N. Dublyanskiy on "The importance of the Crimea karst in national economy"; A. G. Chikishev on "The importance of the Central Ural karst in national economy"; I. K. Kudryashov on the influence of karst on agriculture in some Bashkirian regions; The reports delivered were discussed by D. S. Sokolova, V. A. Varsanof'yeva, N. A. Krasil'nikova, S. A. Sladkopevtseva, V. S. Polevoy and others. The Conference approved the methods of karst investigation, including geophysical means, electrical seismic and ultrasonic prospecting. It was decided to investigate in detail the development and expansions of karst; to study the origination of karst bauxites, to control the purity of mineral water sources and to continue research in the agricultural regions of Bashkiria.

CHIKISHEV, A.G.

Practice in the climatic regionalisation of the central Urals. (MIRA 16:2)
Sib.geog.sbor. no.1:159-167 '62.
(Ural Mountain region--Climate)

CHIKISHEV, A.G.

Discussion of the problem of the boundary between Europe and Asia. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geog. no.4:154-155 Jl-Ag '63. (MIRA 16:8)
(Physical geography)

CHIKISHEV, A.G.

Importance of karst of the Central Urals for national economy. Biul. MOIP Otd. geol. 37 no.6:145-146 N-D '62. (MIRA 16:8)

CHIKISHEV, A.G.

Activity of the geological sections of the Moscow Naturalists' Society. Biul. MOIP. Otd. geol. 38 no.6:147-151 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:8)

CHIKISHEV, A.G.; VIKTOROV, S.V.

Indicative geobotany. Priroda 52 no.12:45-52 '63.
(MIRA 17:3)

1. Institut geografii AN SSSR (for Chikishev). 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrogeologii i inzhenernoy geologii, Moskva (for Viktorov).

CHIKISHEV, A.G.

Relation of vegetation to climatic and soil-lithological conditions in the Central Urals. Trudy MOIP 8:115-122 '64.
(MIRA 17:12)

CHIKISHEV, A.G.

Karst of the Central Urals and its importance in the national economy. Trudy MOIP 12:5-32 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

Investigations of the Kungur ice cave in connection with the solution of some practical problems. Trudy MOIP 12:183-190 '64.

CHIKISHEV, A.G.

Types of karst in the East European Plain. Trudy MOIP 15:12-21 '65.

Kulogorsk gypsum cave. Ibid.:126-137 (MIRA 18:9)

CHIKISHEV, A.G. (Moskva)

For agriculture. Priroda 54 no.10:121 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

CHIKISHEV, A.G. (Moskva)

Study of morphostructures. Priroda 53 no.4:113-114 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

CHIKISHEV, A.G. (Moskva)

Snow cover as an important natural resource. Priroda 53 no.3:117-118 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

CHIKISHEV, Yu. G.

USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application I-22

Photographic materials

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 32375

Author : Kirillov N.I., Chikishev Yu. G., Zelikman V.L.

Title : Study of the Continuous Process of Sedimentation of Photographic Emulsions

Orig Pub: Zh. nauch. i prikl. fotogr. i kinematogr., 1956, 1, No 4, 266-271

Abstract: A study was made of the continuous process of sedimentation of siver halide of photographic emulsions. The possibility has been ascertained experimentally of a practical effectuation of the continuous process of sedimentation of emulsions, with the securing, as a result thereof, of

Card 1/2

A-U Sci Res Inst Cine-Photography.

USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application I-22

Photographic materials

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 32375

definite groups of microcrystalls of the emulsion, according to their dimensions, on the different shelves of the continuous sedimentation apparatus. The results of this investigation are of value in the study of the properties of grains of different size, which are obtained in a given type of emulsion. The possibility is noted of utilizing sedimentation apparatus of different design, and also the advisability of speeding up the precipitation of the solid phase of the suspension, for instance by centrifugation.

Card 2/2

L 37006-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T IJP(c) RM

ACC NR: AP6015615 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/168/002/0357/0359

AUTHOR: Sosin, S. L.; Chikishev, Yu. G.

ORG: Institute of Organometallic Compounds, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Synthesis and study of polymers from phenylcyclosilanes

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 168, no. 2, 1966, 357-359

TOPIC TAGS: radiation polymerization, organosilicon compound, polymer, thermal degradation, silane

ABSTRACT: In a synthesis of the high molecular polydiphenylsilylene $((C_6H_5)_2Si)_n$, which had not yet been described, the monomers used were four- and five-membered cyclosilanes obtained from diphenylchlorosilane by reaction with sodium or lithium in tetrahydrofuran. The cyclosilanes were octaphenylcyclotetrasilane (A), decaphenylcyclopentasilane (B), and an amorphous vitreous modification of octaphenylcyclotetrasilane (C). Polymers of substantial molecular weights were obtained by irradiating melts of these monomers with fast 1 MeV electrons in evacuated ampoules. As indicated by IR spectra, the polymer formation is apparently due to the opening of rings of the initial compounds under the influence of irradiation, followed by the formation of polydiphenylsilylene. Judging from the molecular weights, the number of silicon atoms

Card 1/2 UDC: 2333

L 37006-66
ACC NR: AP6015615

in the main chain reaches 270. In a study of the thermal degradation of the polymers obtained, the polymer from compound A was found to oxidize at 250-500°C, forming Si-O bonds. Vacuum degradation is associated with the detachment of phenyl groups, which causes an increase in the silicon content of the residue to 22% and a decrease in carbon content to 71% (at 550°C). Polydiphenylsilylene is unstable to hydrolysis. The paper was presented by Academician Andrianov, K. A., 9 Sep 65. The thermal degradation experiments were carried out by P. N. Gribkova and V. V. Rode, to whom the authors express their deep appreciation. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 32Aug65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 007

Card 2/2 mlp

CHIKISHEV, Yu. G.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4159

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Komissiya po nauchnoy fotografii i kinematografii

Uspekhi nauchnoy fotografii, tom 7: Priroda fotograficheskoy chuvstvitel'nosti. Izgotovleniye galoidoserebryanykh fotograficheskikh sloyev. Opticheskaya sensibilizatsiya i gipersensibilizatsiya. Khimiko-fotograficheskaya obrabotka svetochuvstvitel'nykh sloyev (Nature of Photographic Sensitivity. Preparation of Haloid-Silver Photographic Layers. Optical Sensitizing and Hyper-Sensitizing. Chemical-Photographic Treatment of Photo-Sensitive Layers) Moscow, 1960. 260 p. Errata slip inserted. 1,800 copies printed.

Editorial Board: K.V. Chibisov (Resp. Ed.) Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences USSR, V.I. Sheberstov (Deputy Resp. Ed.) Candidate of Chemical Sciences, Docent, Yu. N. Gorokhovskiy, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, Professor, G.A. Istomin, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor, and I.I. Levkoyev, Candidate of Chemical Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: K.I. Markhilevich; Tech. Ed.: O.S. Simkina.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is addressed to those working in theoretical and applied photography and cinematography, and to researchers in the chemistry and physics of photographic processes.

COVERAGE: The collection contains articles from the editorial files of the Zhurnal nauchnoy i prikladnoy fotografii i kinematografii discussing problems in the preparation and processing of haloid silver light-sensitive layers, the nature of photographic sensitivity, the preservability of photographic layers, the theory and technology of the preparation of photographic emulsions and optical sensitization, and, finally, the chemical photographic processing of black-and-white and color photographic materials. Many of the articles contain the results of scientific investigations made by the authors. The collection also includes several reviews of current problems in the theory of chemical-photographic processes. A bibliography of Soviet and non-Soviet references accompanies each article.

(26)

15.8050

25277 S/190/61/003/007/021/021
B101/B230

AUTHORS: Tsetlin, B. L., Medved', T. Ya., Chikishev, Yu. G., Polikarpov, Yu. M., Rafikov, S. R., Kabachnik, M. I.

TITLE: Radiation polymerization of tertiary monovinylphosphine oxides

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 3, no. 7, 1961, 1117 - 1118

TEXT: This letter to the editor reports the synthesis of polymers on the basis of tertiary monovinylphosphine oxides (Ref 1: M. I. Kabachnik, T. Ya. Medved', Yu. M. Polikarpov, Dokl. AN SSSR, 135, 849, 1960; M. I. Kabachnik, Chang Jung-yü, Ye. N. Tsvetkov, Dokl. AN SSSR, 135, 603, 1960) to be of great importance due to the high thermal and chemical stability of phosphine oxides. Experiments to polymerize such monomers by applying initiators of the radical polymerization (benzoyl peroxide, azoisobutyric acid dinitrile) failed to produce satisfactory results. Oxides of the tertiary diallyl- and dimethallyl phosphines were, in the presence of

Card 1/3

Radiation polymerization of.... 25277

this type of initiators, either not polymerized at all, or their polymerization proceeded at an extremely low rate with very poor yield (Ref. 2, see below). Authors conducted experiments to initiate polymerization of diethylvinylphosphine oxide (I) and diphenylvinylphosphine oxide (II) by radiation. As source of radiation an X-ray irradiation apparatus was used. Samples were exposed to irradiation in molten state in vacuum. In irradiation of (I) the dose rate was $4.5 \cdot 10^{16}$ ev/ml.sec at an irradiation time of 30 hr at 70°C. As a product, a solid polymer was obtained having a molecular weight of ~33,000 (the monomer was distilled off under vacuum). Degree of conversion amounted to ~80 %, radiation yield G of the polymerization was ~80 molecules of the monomer per 100 ev. The polymer is well soluble in water, ethanol, and benzene. In irradiation of (II), the dose rate was $4 \cdot 10^{15}$ ev/ml.sec for a time of 50 hr at 130°C. A polymer was obtained having a molecular weight of ~30,000; degree of conversion ~60 %, radiation yield ~350 molecules per 100 ev. The polymer is soluble in ethanol and benzene when heated, and may be precipitated from alcohol by adding a small quantity of water. Vitrification temperature of the

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000308810015-5"

reprecipitated polymer (II) is about 180°C (determined by thermomechanical method, Ref. 3: B. L. Tsetlin, V. I. Gavrilov, N. A. Velikovskaya, V. V. Kochkin, Zavodsk. lab., 22, 352, 1956). It has been proved hereby that the radiation polymerization is an efficient method to obtain polymers on the basis of oxides of monovinylphosphines. Mechanism of the process is being studied at present. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.] There are 3 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to English-language publication reads as follows: Ref. 2: K. D. Berlin, G. B. Butler, J. Org. Chem., 25, 2006, 1960; K. D. Berlin, G. B. Butler, J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 82, 2712, 1960

SUBMITTED: February 23, 1961

KORSHAK, V.V.; BEKASOVA, N.I.; CHIKISHEV, Yu.G.; ZAMYATINA, V.A.; TSETLIN, B.L.; RAFIKOV, S.R.

Radiation synthesis of borazole-based polymers. Vysokom. soed. 5 no.10:1447-1450 O '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR.

L 41351-65 EWG(j)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EPR/EWP(j)/T/EWA(h)/EWA(l) Pc-4/
Pr-4/Ps-4/Pt-10/Peb/Pu-4 RPL WW/GG/RM
ACCESSION NR: AP5001997 S/0020/64/159/006/1361/1363

AUTHOR: Zamyatina, V.A.; Korshak, V.V. (Corresponding member AN SSSR); Solomatine, A.I.; Chikishev, Yu. G.; Tsetlin, B.L.; Rafikov, S.R.; Glazunov, P. Ya.

TITLE: Radiation synthesis of polymers with the base of trimeric cyclic dimethyl phosphinoborine

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 159, no. 6, 1964, 1361-1363

TOPIC TAGS: radiation polymer synthesis, trimeric cyclic dimethyl phosphinoborine, irradiation effect, linear structure, polycyclic structure

ABSTRACT: It was shown recently (V. V. Korshak and N. I. Bekasova, Vy*sokomolek. Soyed. 5, 1447 (1963)) that borasoles are polymerized under the action of ionizing radiation and form polymer products of polycyclic structure. It can be expected that irradiation may produce a similar effect in cyclic phosphinoborines. The authors selected for this purpose the trimeric cyclic dimethyl phosphinoborine. The irradiation was accomplished with the electronic accelerator of

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L 41351-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5001997

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the Institute for Physical Chemistry AN SSSR at 800 kv with a dose of 2.5×10^4 rad/sec. With irradiation of 4×10^{18} ev/gm.sec, about 70% of the original monomer was transformed into polymer products of two types, one of which was insoluble in benzene, the other soluble. Their composition and thermomechanical properties were investigated. It was established that the products formed are polymers of a linear and of a polycyclic structure. Orig. art. has: 2 figures

ASSOCIATION: Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy, Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Organoelemental Compounds, Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 07Jul64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: GC, NP

NR REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

L-39039-65 EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EPR/EWP(j)/T Pc-4/Pr-4/Ps-4/Pt-10/
Pu-4 GG/RM/WH
ACCESSION NR: AP5003825 S/0190/65/007/001/0033/0038

AUTHORS: Chikishev, Yu. G.; Tsetlin, B. L.; Rafikov, S. R.; Polikarpov, Yu. M.; Medved', T. Ya.; Kabachnik, M. I.

TITLE: Radiation polymerization of diphenylvinylphosphine oxide in a melt

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 7, no. 1, 1965, 33-38

TOPIC TAGS: diphenylvinylphosphine, polymerization, radiation polymerization/ ARKh 200 80 x ray apparatus

ABSTRACT: Radiation polymerization of diphenylvinylphosphine oxide (ODPVF) obtained as described by M. I. Kabachnik, T. Ya. Medved', M. Polikarpov, and K. S. Yudina (Izv. AN SSSR, Otd. khim. n., 1961, 2029) was investigated. The polymerization was studied as a function of radiation intensity (25-1500 rad/sec), radiation duration and temperature (118-200C) at a pressure of 10^{-5}-10^{-6} mm in an x-ray apparatus of the type ARKh-200-80. The polymer specimens were tested for composition, density, infrared absorption spectrum, thermomechanical properties, viscosity, and molecular weight after distilling away the monomer at 160-170C for 10-60 hours. The ODPVF precipitate is a white amorphous powder with a specific gravity of 1.220 (monomer 1.267), a pouring temperature of 230-250C, and a molecular weight of about 35-45000

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L 30039-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5003825

2

for the reprecipitated polymer and 16-24000 for the distilled polymer. The thermo-mechanical compression curves for the polymer are shown in Fig. 1 on the Enclosure, and the infrared absorption curves for the polymer and monomer are shown in Fig. 2 on the Enclosure. It was found that the yield changed linearly with time, showing different slopes for different radiation intensities (0-60% yield in 70 minutes for 800 rad/sec and 0-60% in 110 minutes for 400 rad/sec). The polymerization rate was also linear with radiation intensity (0-4 by weight %/min^{-1} as radiation was changed from 0-4000 rad/sec). The yield by weight and the molecular weight were found to be independent of radiation intensity and were 20% and 16000 respectively at a total radiation of 0.12 Mrad at 130C for the distilled ODFVF. The polymerization rate as a function of temperature is shown in Fig. 3 on the Enclosure. Activation energy was significant at 6.3 Kcal/mole at temperatures of 120-200C. The kinetic relations for the polymerization process differ from all other described radiation polymerization processes based on either the radical or ion mechanism. Orig. art. has: 7 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedinenij AN SSSR (Institute of Organic Compounds, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 26Feb64 ENCL: 02 SUB CODE: OC

NO REF SOV: 009 OTHER: 004

Card 2/4

ENCLOSURE: 01

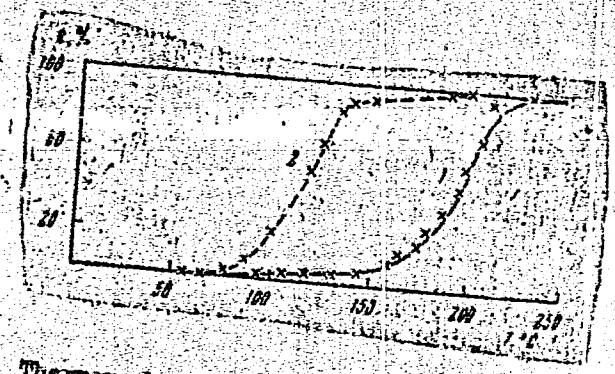

Fig. 1. Thermomechanical compression of CDFVF 10(1-g load, 4-mm diameter, 750 per hour. 1- reprecipitated, 2- distilled polymer

L 30059-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5003825

ENCLOSURE: 02

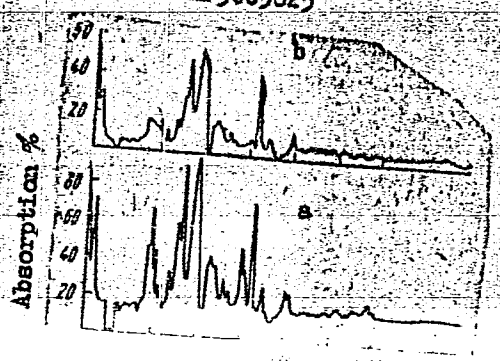

Fig. 2. [illegible]. a- monomer, b- polymer [illegible] solution in chloroform)

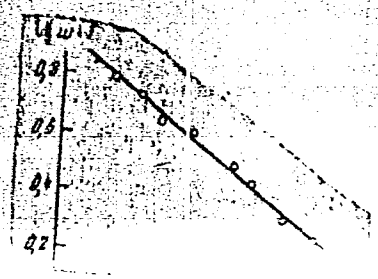

Fig. 3. Temperature dependence of ODFVF polymerization (at [illegible] rad/sec)

Card 4/4

L 0847-65 EWG(j)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(j)/EWA(h)/
EC/JAJ/RM

Kulikov, S. K.

TITLE: Radiation-induced solid-state polymeriza

the dose rate and the low activation energy of the process conform to the usual pattern of radiation-induced polymerization of solid monomers. However, the absence of [illegible] dependence of the polymerization rate [illegible]

a solid solution of the polymer in the monomer is formed in the [illegible] thank P. Ya. Glazunov for enabling [illegible] work and for the assistance rendered, and I. I. [illegible] measurements." Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR (Institute of Organometallic Compounds, AN SSSR)

L 1151-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(j)/T/EWA(h)/EWA(l) GG/RM
ACCESSION NR: AP5022588 UR/0190/65/007/009/1489/1494
66.095.26+678.86

AUTHORS: Chikishev, Yu. G.; Tsetlin, B. L.; Rafikov, S. R.

TITLE: On the mechanism of the radiation polymerization of diphenylvinylphosphine oxide. 3rd communication in the series "Radiation polymerization of tertiary phosphine oxides"

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 7, no. 9, 1965, 1489-1494

TOPIC TAGS: radiation polymerization, polymer, resin, radical polymerization, dimethyl formamide, methylene chloride, tertiary phosphine oxide

ABSTRACT: The radiation polymerization of diphenylvinylphosphine oxide in various solvents was studied in order to elucidate the reaction mechanism and the effect of solvents on radiation polymerization. The investigation is a continuation of the work reported previously, Yu. G. Chikishev, B. L. Tsetlin, S. R. Rafikov, Yu. M. Polikarpov, T. Ya. Medved', M. I. Kabachnik (Vysokomolek. soyed., 7, 33, 1965) and the experimental procedure followed here was the same as that reported in the same reference. The rate of polymerization was studied as a function of radiation dosage and temperature in dimethylformamide and methylene chloride solutions. The

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L 1151-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5022588

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effect of adding benzoquinone, diphenylpiperylhydrazine, ZnO, MgO, and SiO_2 on the polymerization rate was also studied. The experimental results were compared with data on polymerization rates for reactions initiated with tertiary butyl peroxide. The experimental results obtained in dimethylformamide and methylene chloride solutions are shown in Figures 1 and 2 respectively on the Enclosure. It is concluded that the radiation polymerization in the melt as well as in solution is of a radical nature. The authors thank M. I. Kabachnik and A. D. Abkin for their valuable discussions and advice. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 4 graphs. 44,55

44,55

ASSOCIATION: Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR (Institute for Hetero-Organic Compounds, AN SSSR)

44,55

SUBMITTED: 28Jul64 ENCL: 02 SUB CODE: OC,OC

NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 005

Card 2/3

L 1151-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5022588

ENCLOSURE: 01

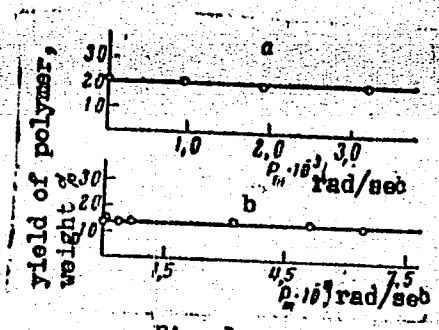

Fig. 1.
Dependence of polymer yield on radiation dosage in solution: a- dimethylformamide, b- methylene chloride. a- radiation dosage 4.6×10^6 rad, temperature T = 25C; b- radiation dosage 7.7×10^6 rad, T = 20C

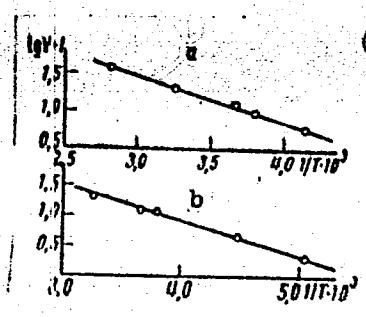

Fig. 2.
Dependence of the radiation polymerization rate of diphenylvinylphosphine oxide in solution on the irradiation temperature: a- dimethyl formamide; b- methylene chloride. a- radiation dosage 3.8×10^6 rad; b- radiation dosage 9.6×10^6 rad

Card 3/3

CHIKISHEVA, G.V., aspirant

Compound therapy including induced sleep in the treatment of burns in children. Khirurgiia 34 no.5:90-94 My '58 (MIRA 11:7)

1. Iz kafedry detskoy khirurgii (zav. - prof. I.S. Vengerovskiy) Tomskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(BURNS, in infant & child
ther. with special complex prep. & ther. sleep (Rus))

CHIKISHEVA, G. V., Cand of Med Sci -- (diss) "Complex Treatment of Burns on Children," Tomsk, 1959, 11 pp (Tomsk State Medical Institute) (KL, 6-60, 110)

CHIKISHEVA, G.V.

Medication sleep in compound therapy for burns in children. Sov. med. 23 no.3:104-108 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Iz kafedry detskoy khirurgii (zav. - prof. I.S. Vengerovskiy) Tomskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(SLEEP, ther. use,
burns in child. (Rus))
(BURNS, in inf. & child.
sleep ther. (Rus))

CHIKISHEVA, G.V., kand. med. nauk

Closed isolated rupture of the pancreas in a 4-year-old child.
Vest. khir. 93 no.11:107-108 N '64. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Iz kliniki detskoy khirurgii (zav. - prof. I.S. Vengerovskiy) Tomskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

NEGINA, V.R.; RAMYATNINA, V.N.; PRESNYAKOVA, M.A.; CHIKISHEVA, L.A.

Radioactivation method for determining the total of rare earth elements, manganese, nickel, copper, antimony, arsenic, molybdenum, cadmium, and gold in lithium compounds. Radiokhimiia 3 no.4:473-477 '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Radioisotopes--Analysis)

L 14962-63 EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD/ESD-3 RM/JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP3003681 S/0186/63/005/003/0294/0298

69
63

AUTHORS: Zamyatnina, V. N.; Chikisheva, L. A.

TITLE: Quantitative determination of the total rare earth elements of ruthenium, palladium and platinum in metallic beryllium by activation method

SOURCE: Radiokhimiya, v. 5, no. 3, 1963, 294-298

TOPIC TAGS: rare earth element, ruthenium, palladium, platinum, beryllium, activation analysis

ABSTRACT: A method for the separation and purification of Ru^{105}, Pd^{109}, and Pt^{197} from a sample of metalic beryllium has been developed. Ruthenium is separated through distillation in the form of RuO_2 from a perchloric acid solution. Palladium and platinum are then precipitated as sulfides. Palladium is complexed with dimethylglyoxime after the dissolution of sulfides in 3 N HCl. Platinum remaines in the solution. Palledium glyoxime was filtered out and dissolved in aquaregia after which it was extracted from the solution with tetrabutylphosphate. Platinum was also purified by extraction from tetrabutylphosphate in 6 N HCl. The sum of the rare-earths elements was determined by a radiochemical separation with Dy^{165} on a separate metalic beryllium sample. (The participants in this

Card 1/2

L 14962-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3003681

6

work were: A. A. Yegorova, M. A. Presnyakova, V. A. Mavrina, B. A. Razuvayev, P. P. Shevchenko and G. Ya. Rudakov." Orig. art. has: 3 tables and 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 13Jan62 DATE ACQ: 07Aug63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GH NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

ROZENTAL', L.V.; BELYANINA, Ye.T.; Prinimali uchastiye: CHIKISHEVA, L.I.; SHLENEVA, N.S.

Plasticization of cellulose triacetate films. Plast.massy no.11: 6-8 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

(Cellulose acetate) (Plasticizers)

NEGINA, V.R.; ZAMYATNINA, V.N.; YEGOROVA, A.A.; Prinimali uchastiye: PRESNYAKOVA, M.A.; CHIKISHEVA, L.S.; SHEVCHENKO, P.P.; TRUBIN, I.A.; MAL'KOV, V.I.

Determination of chlorine, arsenic, and phosphorus impurities in some organic materials by the activation method. Radiokhimiia 5 no.2:270-272 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

CHIKLEYEV, S.; PAVLOVSKIY, M. (Kemerovskaya obl.); BOCHKOV, A.; KHARITONOV, I.; ZOLOTENKOV, V. (Yakutskaya ASSR); KONOBEYEV, A. (Bazarno-Karabulanskiy rayon, Saratovskaya obl.); VOLKOV, I.; BESEDIN, S. (Omsk); NOVIKOV, P.; GRINEV, V.; SOLOPENKOV, P.; ALEKSEYEV, K.; TOLKOV, I. (Rostovskaya obl.); KOSTENKO, P.; NOVIKOV, A., instruktor profilaktiki (Shumerlya, Chuvashskaya ASSR)

Reader's letters. Pozh. delo 9 no.11:30-31 N '63.
(MIRA 17:1)

1. Nachal'nik pozharnoy okhrany Klinskogo kombinata, Klin, Moskovskaya obl. (for Chikleyev). 2. Vneshtatnyy pozharnyy inspektor, predsedatel' Simferopol'skogo rayonnogo komiteta Dobrovol'nogo obshchestva sodeystviya armii, aviatsii i flotu (for Alekseyev). 3. Nachal'nik otdela Gosudarstvennogo pozharnogo nadzora, Sverdlovsk (for Kostenko).

CHIBISOV, D.M. (Moscow)

Study on the asymptotic power of "goodness-of-fit" tests. Teor. veroiat. i ee prim. 10 no.3:460-478 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

CHIBISOV, K.V.

Jubilee of Doctor Hans Arens, 1890- . Zhur.nauch.i prikl.fot. i kin. 10 no.3:239 My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:11)

SMIRNOV, B.M.; CHIBISOV, M.I.

Disintegration of atomic particles by an electric field and by electron impact. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 49 no.3:841-851 S '65. (MIRA 18:10)

CHIBISOV, M.I.

Attachment of electrons to atoms in triple collisions. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 49 no.3:852-856 S '65. (MIRA 18:10)

GINTSBERG, E.G.; CHIBISOVA, Ye.I.; KOVARSKAYA, B.M.

Polarographic analysis of the products of thermal oxidative degradation of polyester resins based on maleic and chlorendic anhydrides an ethylene glycol. Plast. massy no.10:42-44 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

NOSENKOV, M., inzh.; GOLOVICHER, M., inzh.; MOISEYEVICH, Ye., inzh.; CHIBRIKOV, V., inzh.; GENKIN, V., inzh.

Balancing driving wheels. Avt. transp. 43 no.10:41-42 O '65. (MIRA 18:10)

CHICHENKOV, Yu.V., kand. tekhn. nauk

Testing a precast shell in the form of a hyperbolic paraboloid on a rectangular plane. Prom. stroi. 41 no.5:25-30 My '64. (MIRA 18:11)

CHICHININ, I.S.

Apparatus for regional seismic studies in regions difficult to reach. Geofiz. prib. no.19:3-7 '64. (MIRA 18:9)

CHICHUA, G., arkhitektor; ERENBURG, A., inzh.

Produce polymer materials for construction. Zhil. stroi. no.9:2-5 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

L 7694-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AP5028736 SOURCE CODE: UR/0363/65/001/011/2031/2038

AUTHOR: Fedoseyev, A. D.; Grigor'yeva, L. F.; Chigareva, O. G.; Krupenikova, Z. V.; Rozhnova, G. A.

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TITLE: Asbestos type synthetic fibrous fluosilicates, their properties and potential uses

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 1, no. 11, 1965, 2031-2038

TOPIC TAGS: asbestos product, synthetic fiber, fluoroamphibole, fluosilicate, fiber crystal, crystallization, thermal stability, tensile strength, heat resistance, chemical stability

ABSTRACT: Certain experimental data are presented on the preparation and properties of the fibrous fluoroamphiboles. The data were obtained in a systematic study of asbestos-type fibrous silicates, which has been conducted at the Institute of Silicate Chemistry, AN SSSR. This study was prompted by the recently developed interest in synthetic asbestos materials which may be substituted for natural asbestos and may also find new technical applications because of the widely varied composition and properties. The data presented concern crystallization from fluxed melt of the fluoro-

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amphiboles of the general formula: $X_{2-3}Y_5[Si_4O_{11}]_2(F, Cl, OH)_2$ where X is Na^+ and Y is Mg^{2+}, Mg^{2+} and Fe^{3+}, Mg^{2+} and Ni^{2+}, Mg^{2+} and Co^{2+}, or Mg^{2+} and Cr^{2+}. Moreover, a lithium-magnesium fluoroamphibole was synthesized. The effects were determined of temperature (850—1050C) and fluorine content in the charge on the habit and mineralogical composition of the fluoroamphibole crystals. The conditions were optimized for obtaining the highest content of the fibrous variety in the product. Crystal optical constants and parameters of the unit cell were determined for the six synthesized fluoroamphiboles. A comparative study was made of the thermal, mechanical, and chemical properties of the fluoroamphiboles and some natural asbestos. Thermal stability of the fluoroamphiboles was found to be 100—150C higher than that of the natural amphibolic asbestos. The chromium fluoroamphibole was the most stable. Acid- and alkali-resistance of the fluoroamphiboles, except the lithium-magnesium fluoroamphiboles, was equivalent to that of a natural asbestos. Tensile strength, the most important characteristic, was found to be of the same order of magnitude in synthetic fluoroamphiboles as in natural asbestos of various origin and in whiskers of refractory oxides. Tensile strength decreased after heat treatment at a temperature of 150 to 200C higher in the fluoroamphiboles than in a natural asbestos. The potential uses of the synthetic fluoroamphiboles include industrial filters, fillers in rubber products and thermally resistant glues, gaskets in high-pressure or high-vacuum apparatus, fire protective and heat insulating materials, and structural reinforcing fillers in the new [unnamed] materials. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 6 tables. [JK]

SUB CODE: MT/ SUBM DATE: 31May65/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 010/ ATD PRESS: 4141

Card 2/2

CHIGIR', N.I. [Chyhyr', M.I.]; MENYAYLO, F.M. [Mieniallo, F.M.]; MATSKEVICH, I.A. [Matskevych, I.A.]; UMANTSEVA, L.N. [Umantseva, L.M.]

Using the silk screen printing method for the decoration of high-quality glassware. Leh.prom. no.2:62-64 Ap-Je '65.

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Calculation and forecast of the heights of wind waves on the Kuybyshev Reservoir accounting for the leeward bank. Sbor. rab. Koms. GMO no.5:89-107 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

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Some problems of the lithology of loess and Pajocian sediments in southeastern Georgia. Trudy Geol. inst. Gruz.SSR no.3:5-57 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

L 05162-67 EWT(m)/EWP(w) IJP(c) WW/EM

ACC NR: AP6011263 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/006/0108/0108

AUTHORS: Munin, A. G.; Naumenko, Z. N.; Terekhin, A. S.; Filippova, R. S.; Chikin, K. G.

31
B

ORG: none

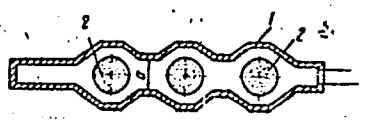
TITLE: Apparatus for damping noise in aerodynamic or gas-dynamic machinery. Class 47, No. 180020

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 6, 1966, 108

TOPIC TAGS: aerodynamic noise, acoustic noise, aerodynamics

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents an apparatus for damping noise in aerodynamic or gas-dynamic machinery. The apparatus contains a reinforced concrete case with sound-absorbing columns, an inflow duct, and an exhaust chamber. To increase the acoustical effectiveness of noise damping in a broad range of frequencies, the reinforced concrete case is corrugated and has a variable cross section (see Fig. 1). The sound-absorbing columns are placed in each corrugation.

Fig. 1. 1 - reinforced concrete case;
2 - sound-absorbing columns



Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

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L 04309-67 EWT(m)/T/EWP(w)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6018266 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0133/66/000/002/0174/0175

AUTHORS: Bushmin, V. S.; Kalinina, Z. M.; Guseva, Z. F.; Kolyasnikova, R. I.; Antropova, N. G.; Chikina, V. G.

ORG: Chelyabinsk Metallurgical Scientific Research Institute (Chelyabinskiy n.-i. institut metallurgii); Zlatoust Metallurgical Plant (Zlatoustovskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod)

TITLE: Production technology and properties of valve steel EI992

SOURCE: Stal', no. 2, 1966, 174-175

TOPIC TAGS: alloy steel, metallurgic research, valve, engine component, internal combustion engine / EI992 alloy steel

ABSTRACT: A new valve steel (EI992) has been developed. It is designed for use in construction of valves for high compression automobile engines. The microstructure, hardness, and the usual mechanical properties of the steel were determined, and the results are tabulated. A brief description of the manufacturing process is presented. The following technique for valve production was developed: 1) thermal treatment after drop-forging with attainment of 20—26 R_C hardness; 2) mechanical treatment; 3) surfacing the face of valve head; 4) filling with

UDC: 621.785:669.15:62—332

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